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A

HISTORY

OF

COLUMBIA COUNTY,

PENNSYLVANIA.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.

BY JOHN G. FREEZE,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

ELWELL & BITTENBENDER, PUBLISHERS,
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PREFACE.

IF the time and labor which have been required to prepare this volume for the press had been fully foreseen, it would not have been undertaken. Those who are the most competent judges of what has been done, will be the first to excuse and overlook what may have been left undone. If it had been attempted many years ago, while the actors in our early history were still alive much valuable information might have been recovered which is now forever lost. We have at this day only glimpses of the early times and the actors in them. Diligent inquiry has in some cases been rewarded, but in most cases no information has been vouch safed. For substantial reasons the publication could not be longer delayed, and what has been gathered is here presented.

An examination of the table of contents will give full knowledge of the subject matter ; and the extended and exhaustive index will enable the reader to turn readily to any subject he may wish to look over. The body of the book will sufficiently show the authorities and persons to whom I have been indebted for assistance and information in the compilation of the work : and it is only necessary here to tender them my most sincere thanks.

The publishers have been at considerable expense in illustrating the work, thus rendering it more valuable and entertaining.

1883.

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HISTORY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY HISTORY.

THE VALLEYS.

IT is hardly possible to write the history of any county lying within the Forks of the Susquehanna, without giving as an introduction to it, a sketch, more or less extended, of the celebrated valley in which it lies; and that is especially the case with the territory now known as Columbia county, because it is comprised within a region of country, which from Fishingcreek to the upper end of what is now called Lackawanna Valley, was originally known as Wyoming, or in Indian, Maughwauwame, signifying "large plains." A number of tribes inhabited the region now composing the counties lying on the North and West Branch; but the earliest historical bands in Columbia county seem to have been the Shawanese, who had a village on the flats below Bloomsburg near the mouth of Fishingcreek, another at Catawissa, near the site of the present village, and also another near the mouth of Briarcreek below Berwick. The Delawares were also settled within the valley, and with some others, were under the control of the Six Nations, and were ordered by them from point to point, at will.

The Shawanese came from the Carolinas, and kept moving north, until by agreement they were allowed to settle upon the Susquehanna, about 1697. They were a brave and warlike tribe, and gave the Proprietary Government a good deal of trouble.

They were quick to resent an injury, and quite as quick to accept one. The Delawares became sureties for them, and seem to have kept them within bounds.

Over the whole country watered by the Susquehanna, the Six Nations claimed the rights of a conqueror, and from Shamokin to Diahoga (Tioga) they reigned supreme, as well as between the West Branch and the Juniata, which had likewise been assigned to the Delawares and Shawanese for hunting grounds.

In Pennsylvania the Susquehanna River is known and distinguished as the *North Branch* and *West Branch*. The North Branch however, which rises in Otsego county, New York, is the principal stream, and originates the name; the West Branch being but an effluent, rising in the mountains of Clearfield county and the springs of Cambria, and comes to be known as the West Branch of the Susquehanna, after it has attained considerable size. It receives several large streams before it pours its waters into the Susquehanna proper at Northumberland, among which are Muncy Creek, Loyal Sock, Lycoming, Pine Creek, and others of lesser size; whereby, in a course of something over two hundred miles among the mountains of the interior, its volume of water has been swollen so as to equal that of the North Branch. Of the North Branch an eloquent writer observes:

"Other streams have their beautiful points and intervals, but the Susquehanna has every form of beauty or sublimity that belongs to rivers. We have seen them all—Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri—there is nothing like the Susquehanna on this continent. Its peculiar character depends upon its origin in the New York meadows, its passage through the magnificent Pennsylvania mountains, and the richness of the valleys that lie between those mountains. Every where its course is deflected; it begins a wooded lake; it winds with the character of a limpid brook by meadows and over silver pebbles; it makes its way through mountains; it loiters restingly by their base; it sweeps in broad curves by the valleys. Its vast width in its mad spring freshets, when swollen by the melted snows it rushes from the mountains with irresistible force, sometimes causing frightful inundations, leaves, with its fall, island after island in its mid-channel, of the richest green and most surpassing beauty; while those passages through the mountains afford points of

scenery far finer than any one would believe them to be from any description, if they have not seen them."

It is not generally admitted which valley bears off the palm of beauty. The denizens of each are strenuous in the praise of their own locality, and point with exultation to many an historical spot. The counties properly included within The Forks of the Susquehanna should perhaps lie south of a line, to be drawn from the west line of Clinton county at the river, to the point where the North Branch strikes the Pennsylvania line; and would include Clinton, Lycoming, Bradford, Sullivan, Wyoming, Luzerne, Columbia, Montour and Northumberland.

No region of Pennsylvania has been written over with so much care and vim and zest. The historian, the poet and the romancist have labored to illustrate its valleys, and to heighten, if possible, the charms of its scenery. Comprising many rich and populous counties, to which, years ago, the hardy settlers flocked for cheap lands, the pleasures of the chase and the fishing-rod, its local history is peculiarly rich. A fierce warfare raged between our own people for the possession of its rich alluvials, and at last the Legislatures of the several States were obliged to interfere to stop the feud. Within its borders occurred some of the most bloody battles in which the white and red man contended for life and subsistence. Fierce and protracted were the struggles; and we find marks of them not only on their very sites, but so tenacious was the hold of the Indian, that he has indelibly stamped his nomenclature upon almost every one of the streams, the mountains, the passes, and the valleys.

Here no cockney has built his Londons, Liverpools, or Manchesters; no matter-of-fact emigrant from "Der Faderland" has be-Rhined or be-Rhoned our most beautiful river; nor have the creeks and valleys to play second fiddle to some European locality. Their musical, aboriginal names still cling to them, and will cling to them forever.

Hark to the music of a few of them: We have Wyalusing, Tunkhannock, Lackawanna, Wyoming, Nanticoke, Catawissa, Mahoning, Shamokin, Chillisquaque, Muncy, Loyal Sock, Lycoming, Towanda, Kittaning, Sheshequin, and many others.

The Indians seem to have called what is now Towanda, "Awandæ;" and perhaps what is known as Pine Creek is a little easier

of pronunciation than the aboriginal "Tiadaghton." So, also, what is known as Muncy Creek was, in the native dialect, "Ocohpocheny," and by some of the tribes was called "Longeserango." The name Muncy was doubtless given by the whites as easier of pronunciation, or because the tribes inhabiting the region were called the "Monseys," or Wolf tribes.

Lycoming was in Indian "Locomick :" and "Stonehauge" is by some given as the Indian name of Loyal Sock. It, as well as Muncy, may have been known to different tribes by different names : for Loyal Sock is undoubtedly Indian, and signifies "Middle Fork"—the explanation being that it enters the Susquehanna about midway between Muncy Creek and Lycoming Creek. There is reason in this, and the authority for it, though mislaid, satisfies my mind.

Chillisquaque, "The Frozen Duck," is named from the legend of a beautiful squaw having met an untimely death upon the banks of that quiet stream.

Nanticoke and Lackawanna are most certainly Indian, and I am informed by a Welshman that the roots of both words are certainly Welsh. He explains them to have reference to streams of water, in his own language, and their peculiarities answer exactly to those of the streams which they here designate. It is impossible to say if the meaning of the words in both languages is the same : but it is a little remarkable, that in both, the words should have reference to water, rather than woods, fields or mountains.

Born within the Forks of the Susquehanna, on the very bank and directly at the mouth of one of its romantic tributaries, with the tempest roar and sunny sparkles of both streams, the most familiar sounds and sights of my childhood,and the peculiar, sweet-sounding Indian name of each in my young ears, it is no wonder that the region watered by "the river of the winding shore" should be to me the loveliest spot on earth, and from which God grant that war, pestilence, and famine be ever absent. And there is no valley in the world which for beauty of scenery, fertility of soil, salubrity of climate and facility of access—for the mineral wealth of its hills, the moral health, hospitality, and intelligence of its inhabitants—surpasses that lying in the Forks of the Susquehanna, in the good old commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

But it is not only for the things mentioned that this valley is celebrated. Its historical associations and recollections are fully worthy of its high character in other respects. Within that territory lies the beautiful Valley of Wyoming, the plain tale of the massacre of whose citizens brings tears to the eyes of the most careless reader, and whose charms and horrors have been painted but not heightened, by the magic pen of Campbell. Here, too, the celebrated Van Campen followed the trail of the Indians, or suffered as a prisoner in their cruel hands; a narrative of whose adventures, some of them occurring almost in sight of where I write, would be more exciting than a romance. In this charmed region Captain Samuel Brady performed many of his famous exploits, and made his hairbreadth escapes. And no greater name than his brightens the roll of Indian fighters.

The celebrated Montour family, of which Madame Montour, the interpretess, seems to have been the head, and whose name is indelibly stamped upon one of our most beautiful ranges of hills, lived, acted, died, and some of them are buried in the forks of the Susquehanna. Catharine Montour, whose head quarters were at Catharine's town, at the head of Seneca lake, and whose sons are alleged to have been at the massacre of Wyoming, and also at the butchery at Fort Freeland, and a woman called Queen Esther, sometimes confounded with them, and who is alleged to have been the executioner at the bloody rock of Wyoming, all have helped to give to the Forks of the Susquehanna a romantic history.

Here dwelt the Lenni Lenape, "the original people;" and the council-fires of Tamanend, their most illustrious chieftain, were kindled in its forests. For many years annually on the first of May throughout Pennsylvania, his festival was celebrated. In Philadelphia, the members of the "Tammany" society walked the streets in procession, their hats decorated with bucks' tails, and upon reaching the wigwam, had a talk, smoked the "peace pipe," and performed Indian dances. From him also the celebrated New York society took its name. Here, too, in his early youth came Logan, the famous chieftain and orator of the Iroquois. He has left a name that can never be forgotten while eloquence and pathos are admired. "Who is there to mourn for Logan?" "Not one," sayest thou, O old man eloquent! Thou art mistaken, most

disconsolate chieftain! Who has not read of thy beloved Alvaretta, and shed a tear over her sad and untimely fate, adding to it a copious flood for the great grief that rent thy heart?

Would that I had a pen that could fitly narrate the story of the Forks of the Susquehanna! How could a Cooper or an Irving people its hills and valleys with ever-living characters! Not one of the localities made everlastingly famous by those magic writers had half the natural beauties and adaptations to romance and song, which lie uncelebrated and almost unknown within the windings of this exquisitely beautiful stream. What withering satire lies in the fights of the Pennamites and Yankees over the Connecticut surveys! What romance in the history of Madame Montour, the Canadian half-breed, liberally educated, and mixing in the best society of Philadelphia, and anon leading the life of the tramping squaw, with the roving tribe of her husband. What room for incident and adventure, not the imaginings of romance, but the narratives of sober truth, in the lives of Van Campen and of Brady!

For although thinly populated before the Revolutionary war, that portion of the Forks of the Susquehanna embraced within the original limits of Columbia county was by no means destitute of a place in its history. It had its Fort Rice, located near the head waters of the Chillisquaque—Fort Bosley, located at Washingtonville, on the Chillisquaque—McClure's Fort, on the flats below Bloomsburg—Fort Wheeler, three miles above Bloomsburg, on Fishingcreek—Fort Jenkins near Briarcreek, about Jacob Hill's present residence—Fort Freeland on Warrior's Run—Boone's Mills about seven miles distant from the last—Fort Montgomery about twelve miles below Fort Muncy and not far from Bosley's Mills—Fort Meninger at the mouth of Warrior's Run—and Fort Swartz about one mile above the present Borough of Milton. Each of these forts has its local history which will be spoken of in its order.

The valley must have been very thickly populated by the Indians, for many remains of Indian towns are pointed out. Very extensive burial grounds are known to exist at several places within the Forks. Curiosities of various kinds—mounds, excavations and fortifications, of undoubted Indian origin—are found in large numbers. Through this valley ran some of the most impor-

tant and frequently traveled "war-paths" known in the history of the race. Shall I trace them out for you by existing roads and villages? You can put your finger on the "paths" on almost any map.

"The Shamokin Path" began at the place now called Sunbury, and continued up the West Branch by the mouth of Warrior Run and an Indian town there located, thence through the gap in Muncy hills to the town of Muncy, where the public road now passes.

"The Wyoming Path" left Muncy on the West Branch, ran up Glade Run, thence through a gap on the hills to Fishingcreek, which empties into the North Branch at Bloomsburg, twenty miles above the junction, crossed the creek, passed into (now) Luzerne county through the Nescopeck gap, and up the North Branch to Wyoming.

"The Wyalusing Path" was traced up the Muncy creek, near where the Berwick turnpike crosses, then to Dushore, thence to Wyalusing creek and to the flats above.

"The Sheshequin Path" ran up Bouser's Run, thence to Lycoming Creek, near the mouth of Mill Creek, thence up Lycoming to the Beaver Dams, thence down Towanda Creek to Sheshequin flats.

"The Fishingcreek Path" started on the flats near Bloomsburg, on the North Branch, up Fishingcreek to Orangeville, on to near Long Pond, thence across to Tunkhannock Creek. It was on this very path that Van Campen, the most prominent Indian fighter on the North Branch, was captured, and within six miles of where I write.

Several other less important paths led into these great thoroughfares, and are well known in their neighborhood.

Such are the materials for a history of The Forks of th Susquehanna. In detached pieces and from other points of view it has been written; but there is the more interesting one of personal adventure which it seems is lost for ever. The many books and narratives which have been written prove the eagerness with which the public desired to know whatever was remembered of the different localities which, by love and war, have been made famous.

Some day justice will be done to our most beautiful river; some

day an Englishman or a German, an Italian or a Russian, will travel along its "winding shore" and celebrate its beauties; after which our countrymen will awaken to its romance, and consent to admire its valleys and love its hills. From the lake in which it rises, to the bay into which it discharges its waters, it is the most beautiful stream on the continent; the history of the people who lived upon its banks is the most mournful and romantic; the adventures of its heroes the most thrilling and exciting, and the most worthy of that ancient race who roamed through its forests.

CHAPTER II.

THE RIVERS.

THE Susquehanna was always a favorite stream among the Indians, and a residence upon its banks was coveted by all the tribes. We find the Delawares, the Shawanese, the Gangawese, or Conays, the Monceys and others on the two branches and in the valleys lying in the Forks of the Susquehanna. But above the Forks the west side of the West Branch was much better known than the west side of the North Branch. On the former, almost every stream can be identified by its Indian name, but not in the latter. Fishingcreek and Hemlock and Green and Huntingdon seem to have lost all trace of the aboriginal title, and in no authority which I have been able to consult, have I found any certain clue to the Indian name.

And that is the more singular, because the war and hunting paths of the different tribes lay through Columbia county, and across and along the streams I have mentioned.

Van Campen tells us that when in 1778 he headed a scouting party, they started from McClure's Fort, went up Fishingcreek about three miles to Wheeler's Fort, thence to the head waters of Green Creek, crossed over through Eves' swamp to Little Fishingcreek, thence to the Chillisquaque Creek, and from that stream to the Muncy hills, and crossing them struck the waters of Muncy Creek, and thence ascended or descended as the exigencies of the service required.

Subsequently, in 1780, a party of Indians came upon the settlers about Wheeler's Fort, killed Van Campen's father and brother, and taking Moses prisoner, went up Big Fishingcreek to Huntingdon creek, thence to the mouth of Little Tunkhannock Creek, thence up the river to Big Tunkhannock, and on to Meshoppen, Wyalusing and so by the Painted Post to Albany. In none of the narratives of such expeditions which I have read, does

the original Indian name of Fishingcreek or any of its affluents appear. There must be such a designation and any authentic information upon the subject will interest all our citizens.

It is perhaps proper to add here that the Historical Map of the Pennsylvania Historical Society gives the Indian name of Fishingcreek thereon, from some old authority, as being Namescesepony.

Nescopeck was the only southern Indian route for travel between Wyoming and Shamokin. Coming down the Susquehanna on their way to Easton, Chester, Lancaster, Conestoga, Philadelphia, or other places for holding councils, they left the river at Wyoming or at Nescopeck, and only predatory raids for murder or plunder came down the river on the west side. Consequently we have less knowledge of that than of other portions of the Valley. The name of the Shawanese village located near where Bloomsburg now stands has never turned up amongst all my researches.

Catawissa is "ye most ancient" village of which we have any knowledge, and was known by that name to whites and Indians in 1728, and doubtless much earlier. James Le Tort writes under date of "Catawasse, May ye 12, 1728," concerning a difficulty near that place—"We always thought that the Governor knew nothing of the ffight between the Shawaynos and the white people." And the famous chieftain Lapackpitton, who left his name temporarily upon the place, was there in 1754.

The West Branch, as it is now called, was known to the Indians by the name of Otsinachson; and I refer to some of the localities upon that river because all the territory above Point Township to the Lycoming county line was once a part of Columbia county. In 1755 Mr. Weiser writes to the Governor that a company of Indians had informed him that they intended to build a town on the river Otsinachson, at a place called Otstuagy, or as given elsewhere, Otstuacky, and desiring him to send some men to fence a cornfield for them. This place is believed to be Loyal Sock, and it is said that a large Indian village was located at the mouth of the creek on the north side. And accordingly, in June following, we find him writing to the Governor as follows: "Last night I arrived safe at my house from Otstuachy, an Indian town about 15 miles above Shamokin, on the north west branch

of Susquehanna river, where I have been with ten hired men to fence in a corn-field for the Indians, according to your Honor's order." Farther along in his letter he says: "I left one sack of Flower with them, the same I did to the Indians at Canasoragy, about ten miles on this side of Otstuachy."

So, in another letter from the same Conrad Weiser, from the same place, dated May 2, 1754, he says: "Last night I arrived safe from my journey to Shamokin and Wyomink, of which I think I am obliged by your Honor's orders to lay before you a just and distinct account, which is as follows: April the seventeenth I set out from home and went by the way of John Harris's and Thomas McKee's, being afraid of the two high mountains and the bad road that leads from them to Shamokin. I arrived at Shamokin the twentieth of April, found that two of the Shick Calamys being about thirty miles off on the north-west branch of Sasquehannah, commonly called Zinachson, I sent a message for them, there being a great number of Indians at and about Shamokin. I thought fit to send my son with James Logan, the lame son of Shick Calamys, with another Indian to Oskohary, Nishkibeckon and Woyamock, three Indian towns on Sasquehannah (North East Branch), with your Honor's message. They set out from Shamokin on the twenty-second, by water, because there was no fodder to be had by the way for horses. On the twenty-sixth they came back again and reported that they lodged the first night at Oskohary with Lapackpitton, the chieftain, and Sammy interpreted your Honor's message in Mohock to James Logan, and he to Lapackpitton in Delaware. That Lapackpitton was well pleased with the message, thanked them very kindly, and gave them the string of wampum back again which they had given him, and told them that it was best to leave the string at Niskibeckon, where there were more Indians, with old Nutimus, their chief. When they arrived at Niskibeckon, old Nutimus was from home, but the rest of the Indians received the message very kindly, and said they would lay it before Nutimus and the rest of their Indians after they should come home. At Woyamock it was just the same, Paxanosy, the chief man there, was from home also, the message with another string of wampum was taken well by those that were at home."

It seems altogether likely that the points mentioned are Cata-

wissa, Nescopeck and Wyoming; and also that Oskohary was a Delaware name of Catawissa, and that the other two names are the same dialect. So I have sometimes been disposed to think that "Chenastry," an Indian town on the Susquehanna, spoken of in Colonial Records III, page 295, together with the Indian Manaukyhickon, ibid 295, 304, 315 and Pennsylvania Archives I, 214, 215, 216, compared with the letter of James Le Tort from "Catawasse," all referred to the same place and the same difficulty, and that by "Chenastry" Catawissa may be intended.

There was an Indian town about half way between the mouth of Catawissa creek and the mouth of Roaringcreek which by some authorities is given as the town of the chief Lapackpitton, and may have been the place called Oskohary.

No two men spell the same Indian name alike, and the same man scarcely ever spells it twice the same way. The different tribes called the same place by different names, as Catawissa and Oskohary, as Wyomock and Seahantowano and Maughwauwame for Wyoming; distances are given by mere guess, and seem to depend on the strength of the rower or the swiftness of the horse making the journey.

Fifty years ago much was known which is now lost; but amongst old letters and old newspapers some things may yet be recovered and made to contribute to the personal interest and local and chronological correctness of this attempt.

CHAPTER III.

THE FORTS.

THE territory originally composing Columbia county was of considerable extent. It comprised all that portion of Northumberland county which lay west of the North Branch, except the single township of Point. Within its first described limits were three townships now in Schuylkill county, the whole of Montour, and the townships of Chillisquaque, Turbot, Lewis and Delaware, now in Northumberland county. All this, its cause and history will be more particularly referred to and given hereafter; but it becomes necessary to state the fact here, because in giving somewhat of the revolutionary history of the county, it is proposed to include sketches of all the forts and military stations within its original boundaries.

It had at least ten such forts or military stations within its borders, named and located as follows:

Beginning on the North Branch, we have "Fort Jenkins," located on Jacob Hill's farm, near Briarcreek—"Fort Wheeler," on Fishingcreek, about three miles above its mouth—"McClure's Fort," located just below Bloomsburg on the site of the Douglas Hughes farm buildings—"Fort Rice," on the head waters of Chillisquaque creek, about thirteen miles from Sunbury—"Montgomery's Fort," twelve miles below Muncy, on the West Branch—"Bosley's Mills," on the Chillisquaque, and supposed to be where the borough of Washingtonville now stands—"Freeland's Fort," on the Warrior Run, between four and five miles above its mouth—"Boone's Mill," said to be about seven miles from Fort Freeland, at the mouth of Muddy Run—"Fort Swartz," situate about one mile above Milton—and "Fort Meninger," at the mouth of Warrior Run.

BOSLEY'S MILLS seems to have been an important military station,

stockaded and held by the neighborhood militia. The earliest information as to this post is of the date of August 10, 1778, in a letter from Col. Hartley to the Council of War. Speaking of the posts at Jenkins on Briarcreek, and Wallace's at Muncy, and at the head waters of Chillisquaque which was no doubt Fort Rice, he adds: "I have a body in the Forks of Chelesquaque," which the maps show to be where the borough of Washingtonville stands, and was Bosley's Mills. The Chillisquaque and the forks of that creek are very frequently mentioned, for the forts on that stream were in the line of posts from Wyoming to Muncy. November 9, 1778, writing to the Executive Council the Colonel says: "The enemy have come down in force and invested Wyoming. They have burnt and destroyed all the settlements on the North East Branch as far as Nescopeck. Fort Jenkins where we have a small garrison has supported itself for the present. About 70 Indians were seen about 22 miles from here [Sunbury] yesterday evening, advancing towards the Forks of Chillisquaque, they took some prisoners yesterday. * * * I am drawing some little force together, and to-morrow will endeavor to attack those Indians on Chillisquaque, if they keep in a body and make a movement towards Fishingcreek, which will probably be of use to the people of Wyoming." The Colonel advanced to the relief of Wyoming, and on November 14, was at Fort Jenkins.

On the 26 of June, 1779, Capt. Thomas Kemplen was stationed with the few men under his command, at "Bosley's Mills on Chillisquaque." The letter conveying that information also mentions that the muster roll of Capt. Kemplin is enclosed, but it has not been preserved. It would be now a most interesting document. Under date of November 27, 1779, Col. Hunter recommends rebuilding Fort Muncy and putting in a garrison of one hundred men, twenty-five men at Fort Jenkins, and a "serjent's guard at Bosley's Mills on Chillisquake." At this time Capt. Kemplen was stationed at Mineger's place on the West Branch about seventeen miles from Sunbury. Lieut. Col. Weltner, under date of Northumberland, April 9, 1780, says: "I have manned three material outposts, viz: Fort Jenkins, Fort Montgomery, and Bosley's Mills." On the 14th of October, 1782, the Indians killed and scalped an old couple of the name of Martin, living on the Chillisquaque about one mile and a half from Col. James Murray's, and

took three young women prisoners, being all the family that was in the house. "This old couple, Col. Hunter says, being man and wife, I saw laying killed and scalped, and was one that helped to bury them." He complains bitterly of the perfidious enemy, and of the falsehood of British assurances that no more parties of savages should be permitted to be sent against the frontiers. He fears also that these murders will prevent settlers from returning, and adds that the Martin family had been back only a few days. After the summer of 1780 we hear nothing more of Bosley's Mills, but it would seem that the post was maintained throughout the Indian hostilities. Of Capt. Kemplin, who appears to have been a good and active officer the Hon. John B. Linn in his "Annals of Buffalo Valley," gives the following paragraph, [page 198]. "In a letter to General Potter, Colonel Hunter states that Captain Thomas Kempling, as he writes it, and his eldest son were killed by the Indians at the mouth of Muncy Creek, in March 1781. In the petition of his widow, who writes her name Mary Campleton, presented to the Assembly, September 23, 1784, she says: My husband and son, with others, went on a tour of duty up the West Branch, early in the spring of 1781, and lying one night at the mouth of Muncy Creek, in the morning the savages came on them, when my unfortunate husband and son with one William Campbell, fell a sacrifice to all the cruelties and barbarities that savages could inflict, leaving your petitioner and six children. We were driven from house and home, and so reduced that I am unable to return to the place we had improved upon."

Fort Montgomery was twelve miles below Fort Muncy, and about two miles from Bosley's Mill, and in November, 1779, there were forty men stationed there. The place is mentioned in a letter from Col. Weltner to the Board of War, Dec. 13, 1779, as being well situated for the defense of the frontier, and that the detachment sent there had erected barracks and other necessary defences. On the 9th of April, 1780, he writes again to the Board of War, and speaks of Montgomery's as a material out-post, which with Fort Jenkins and Bosley's Mills he had manned. After the latter date I do not find the place again mentioned.

Fort Meninger, the place at which Capt. Kemplen was stationed in November, 1779, is reported to have been at the mouth

of Warrior's Run on the West Branch, about seventeen miles from Sunbury. At this time the Captain had but fourteen men. It is reported to have been a military post previously, and to have been abandoned in June 1779, when McDonald made his raid into the county. Nothing further seems to be known of its history.

Fort Schwartz was located about one mile above Milton. The first mention of the place occurs in a letter from Colonel Hunter to President Reed, dated "Sunbury, 17th April 1780," in which he says: "Last Saturday a party of twenty Indians struck at Peter Swartz's plantation about twelve miles from here on the West Branch. They killed one man and wounded three which are now in this town under Dr. Alison's care." He adds that a party in pursuit came within sight of the enemy, who dropt their packs and turned up the mountain, and so escaped. Between the above date and September 18, 1780, the place must have been fortified; for under that date Gen. Potter writes from Sunbury, that on receiving information of the attack on Fort Rice, he assembled some forces, and the next morning marched with 170 men to Fort Swarts. On the 21st of the same month Col. Hunter writes to President Reed and says: "When the German Regiment marched off from here I gave orders to the Frontier Companys to embody and keep one fourth of the men constantly reconnoitering, after garrisoning Fort Jenkins, Fort Rice, and Fort Swartz with twenty men in each of them."

Fort Rice is stated by Col. Sam Hunter to have been erected by Col. Weltner's troops on the head waters of Chillisquake about thirteen miles from Sunbury. It is first mentioned by Col. Hartley in a letter to the Council of War, August 10, 1778, where speaking of maintaining posts at Muncy and Fort Jenkins, he adds that he "was resolved to hold posts at both these extremes, and have an intermediate one on the head waters of Chelesquaque." It seems not to have been molested for a considerable period of time, but it was attacked about the 6th of September, 1780, by 300 Indians, who were repulsed by the 20 men by whom the fort was manned. In this attack on Fort Rice the enemy had killed but one man and taken one prisoner. It was at this time and by a portion of this force that Fort Jenkins at Hill's place was burned, having been evacuated by Col. Hunter upon information of the con-

templated attack on Fort Rice. Col. Hunter says "the enemy attacked the Fort, (Rice) about sundown and fired very smartly, the garrison returned the fire with spirit, which made them withdraw a little off, and in the night they begun to set fire to a number of houses and stacks of grain, which were consumed. In the meantime our militia had collected to the number of one hundred men under the command of Col. John Kelly, who marched to the relief of the garrison, and arrived the next day. The people in the garrison acquainted Col. Kelly there must be two hundred and fifty or three hundred of the enemy, which he did not think prudent to engage without being reinforced." Expresses were sent out and Col. Purdy on the Juneate, turned his forces toward Sunbury, to engage in the pursuit of the enemy. Volunteers and militia to the number of several hundred poured into Sunbury. Gen. Potter coming to Sunbury at this time took command of the militia, having dismissed the volunteers, and pursued the enemy. He marched on to Muncy hills, but did not find the route taken by the enemy till the 13th, and then followed on across the country, up Fishing-creek, and to nearly opposite Wyoming, where the General writes, the enemy were found to be so far ahead as to make it useless to follow them. At the same time, he writes that another band "crossed the Moncey hill near one Eveses and went up the Moncey creek."

Nothing further worthy of mention seems to have occurred at this post, until October 24, 1782, when it is related in a letter from Capt. Thomas Robison to the Executive Council, that Sergeant Edward Lee and Robert Carrethers were sent out from Fort Rice as spies; and when about two miles from the fort fell into an ambuscade of about eleven Indians, were fired on, and Lee was killed and scalped—Carrethers was missing and supposed to be taken prisoner. Subsequent mentions of Fort Rice are merely incidental.

Boone's Fort was located about two miles above Milton on Muddy Run, and was about seven miles from Fort Freeland. The fort at Muncy having been evacuated, the Indians made an incursion in July 1779, and on the 3rd killed three men and took two prisoners at Lycoming—on the 8th burned the widow Smith's mill—on the 17th burned Starret's mill and all the principal houses in Muncy township—and on the 20th killed three men at Freeland's

Fort and took two prisoners. Col. Hunter writes "that unless succour arrives, the forts at Freeland's and Boone's cannot stand long, but that he has never seen the people behave more spiritedly." At that time every thing above Muncy Hill was abandoned, and the scouting and scalping parties of the Indians having driven in all the inhabitants, gathered themselves together and on the 28th. of July a large party of British and Indians attacked Fort Freeland. The firing was heard at Boone's, and Capt. Boone and Capt. Kemplen marched off with thirty-four men to reinforce the fort at Freeland's. Before they arrived it had surrendered, and a detachment of the enemy met the company under Capt. Boone at a little distance from the fort and cut them to pieces. It is related that the enemy were within the fort, the women and children being outside and unguarded, and Capt. Boone thus fell into the ambuscade, thinking nothing wrong. The women made signs to him to retire, but it was too late. Though surprised, the thirty-four men fought desperately, and Col. McDonald, the British commander, long after, spoke of Capt. Boone and his heroic bravery.

The following are the names of the killed belonging to Capt. Boone's party: Capt. Boone, Capt. S. Dougherty, J. M. McGlaghlen, Natt Smith, John Jones, Ezra Green, Samuel Neel, M. W. McClintock, Hugh McGill, Andrew Woods and Edward Costikan.

These are all the names of killed which are given, but another account says that thirteen scalps of Capt. Boone's party, were brought into the fort in a handkerchief, Capt. Boone's among them; and Col. Hunter writes under date of "August ye 4th., 1779," that there were of the relieving force, fifteen killed and two wounded. William Maclay writes on the 5th. of August, that none of Boone's men were made prisoners. The list above given is furnished by Matt'w Smith, who says: "This acct. I Believe is the Fact as the party out yesterday have Bury'd the Dead, gave me the List."

Nothing further appears relative to this out-post, though it was doubtless maintained as such so long as danger from roaming bands of Indians made such points of refuge necessary.

Fort Freeland was situated about four miles up Warrior's

run, which empties into the Susquehanna about five miles above Milton. It is said by Col. Hunter to be "a little fort near Muney hill, called Fort Freeland." It was six and a half miles north of Milton, and half a mile from Warrior's Run Presbyterian church. It is first spoken of as a fort in 1779. There was a grist mill built near there by Jacob Freeland in 1773 or 1774. The Freeland two story log dwelling house, which constituted the fort, seems to have been picketed in the fall of 1778. It contained within the pickets half an acre of ground. The timbers were set close and were about twelve feet high. The Freeland party were from Essex county, New Jersey. On the 26th of April 1779, a scouting party of Indians killed or captured seven of the militia men stationed there, but it was not until the 28th of July following that the real attack on the Fort was made. There were at the time forty or fifty women and children in the fort, and by some accounts thirty-two men, and by others only twenty-one. At daybreak on the 28th of July 1779, a party of about three hundred, consisting of British and Indians, commanded by Capt. McDonald, surrounded the fort. There was but little ammunition, and Mary Kirk and Phebe Vincent immediately commenced to run their spoons and plates into bullets. The distress of the women and children and the want of ammunition made successful resistance hopeless, and about nine o'clock a flag of truce was raised. John Little and John Vincent conducted the negotiations, and after consultation agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION, FORT FREELAND 1779.—Articles of capitulation ent'd into Between Capt'n. John McDaniel on his Majesties part and John Little on that of the Congress.

ARTICLE 1st. The men in Garrison to March out and Ground their Arms in the green, in front of the fort, which is to be taken in Possession of immediately by his Majesty's Troops. Agreed too.

2dly. All Men Bearing Arms are to Surrender themselves Prisoners of war and to be sent to Niagara. Agr'd too.

3d. The Women and Children not to be Strip'd of their cloathing nor Molested by the Indians and to be at Liberty to Move down the country where they Please. Agr'd too.

JOHN MCDONALD.
Capt. of Rangers.
JOHN LITTLE.

Col. Samuel Hunter, under date of "Sunbury August ye 4th. 1779," gives the following graphic account: "There was in the garrison at the time twenty-six men and fifty women and children, who is all come in safe: the fireing at Freeland's was heard at Boon's Mill, about seven miles distance, where a number of the inhabitants had collected. Captains Boon and Kemplen marched off with thirty-four men to reinforce the Fort at Freeland's, but was met a little way on this side by a number of the savages who surrounded them immediately: our men behaved with great bravery for some little time, but being overpowered by numbers was almost cut to pieces: our loss there was fifteen killed and two wounded. Among the dead is Capt. Boon and Capt. Saml. Dougherty, two very good men."

It was after the surrender of the fort that Capt. Boone's party came up, so many of whom were uselessly slaughtered by the enemy.

In the fort but five men were killed, viz: James Watts, John McClintock, William McClung, James Miles and Henry Gilfillen. Thirteen scalps of Capt. Boone's party were brought into the fort in a pocket handkerchief. Among them was Capt. Boone's.

The whole garrison left the fort by twelve o'clock, and the women and children reached Northumberland, about eighteen miles distant, that night, not having eaten a bite during the whole day. Col. Smith writes to President Reed from Sunbury, August 3rd, 1779, that he is there "with sixty Paxtang boys and intends to follow the savages. He reports that fifty two women and children and four old men came safely from Fort Freeland. He says the distress of the people is great—the town now composes Northumberland county—houses, barns, wheat, stacks of hay, all is consumed. Such devastation he has not yet seen. The surrender of Fort Freeland and the defeat and death of Capt. Boone left every thing exposed." Col. Hunter writes under date of July 29th, "The town of Northumberland was the frontier last night, and I am afraid Sunbury will be to night," And he begs for assistance, as well he might, seeing the helpless women and children flying down the river, many of the husbands and fathers slain, and those yet alive going off into hopeless captivity.

It would be interesting now to know who were taken prisoners,

and who returned from the captivity. We have only the names of Benjamin Vincent, Michael Freeland, Bethuel Vincent, Daniel Vincent and Capt. John Little.

Daniel Vincent had been married a short time before he was taken prisoner,to Miss Angelica Heuff of New Jersey. Upon the capture of her husband she returned to the home of her parents, and for a period of something like four years, heard nothing from him. One evening she was out with a sleighing party, and having stopped at a tavern, a roughly dressed stranger happening there, inquired if a Mrs. Vincent lived in that vicinity. She was pointed out to him, whereupon he introduced himself to her notice, and soon convinced her that he was her long lost husband. The hilarity of the party was doubtless much increased by this unexpected but joyful reunion, which as I am informed by a descendant, took place at the tavern, and not, as reported, after the party had broken up and on the return home.

Capt. Little returned to find his wife, deceived by false information of his death in captivity, married to another man. Explanations ensued. Letters detailing his death were proved to have been received, their falsehood was evident—the false husband fled the country, and the pair so long and cruelly separated were re-united.

To this sketch of Freeland's Fort I add a most interesting and graphic narrative of Benjamin Patterson, the hunter, published in Judge McMaster's History of Steuben county. He says: At the skirmish of Freeling's Fort in 1779, he and his younger brother Robert fought in the party of Capt. Hawkins Boone, and narrowly escaped with their lives. Freeling's Fort on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, had been taken by a party of Tories and Indians, the former under the command of McDonald, a noted loyalist of Tryon county in New York, and the latter led by Hiakatoo, the husband of Mary Jennison, the white woman. Capt. Boone's party of thirty two, volunteered to scout in the neighborhood of the captured Fort, and to attack the enemy if it could be advantageously done. They advanced cautiously and succeeded in concealing themselves in a cluster of bushes overlooking the camp of the enemy. Both Tories and Indians were engaged in cooking or eating, while a single sentinel, a fine tall savage, with a blanket drawn over his head, walked slowly to and fro. Boone's

men commenced firing by platoons of six. The sentry sprang into the air with a whoop and fell dead. The enemy yelling frightfully ran to arms and opened a furious but random fire at their unseen foes. Their bullets rattled through the bushes where Boone's men lay hid, but did no mischief. The slaughter of indians and tories was dreadful. The thirty two rangers firing rapidly and coolly by sixes, with the unerring aim of frontiersmen, shot down one hundred and fifty (so the story runs) before the enemy broke and fled. Boone's men with strange indiscretion, rushed from their covert in pursuit, and immediately exposed their weakness of numbers. Hiakatoo with his Indians made a circuit and attacked them in the rear, while McDonald turned upon their front. They were surrounded. "Save yourselves, men, as you can," cried Capt. Boone. The enemy closed with tomahawks and spears. This part of the fight occurred in the midst of the woods. The rangers broke through their foes and fled with such success that many escaped, but their Captain and more than half his men were killed.

Patterson further relates the particulars of his own escape, with others of the rangers, and their pursuit by a party of the enemy, while on the return trip to Niagara.

The discrepancies in these several narratives are in a great measure reconciled by the fact that each writer told what he saw and knew, without observing what was the condition of affairs at other points; and having no persons with whom to compare and correct their respective remembrances. But the killing of one hundred and fifty Indians and Tories at Fort Freeland on that occasion seems to need confirmation, and is certainly not sustained by any authority which I have consulted. "The hunter" seems to have been drawing upon his imagination.

McClure's Fort was located on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, "on the farm of Mrs. McClure, about one mile above the mouth of Fishingcreek." It was built by Lieut. Moses Van Campen in 1781, and occupied the exact site of the present dwelling house on the farm of Douglas Hughes, below Bloomsburg. Several families had settled along the river and on the Fishingcreek and this was a central point for the daring Indian fighter. Here he gathered his stores, and from this point proceeded on his excursions through

the woods. It was while he held his headquarters at McClure's Fort, which was no doubt a pleasant rendezvous to him, as he married a daughter of Mr. James McClure subsequently, that news was brought him of the assembling of a body of three hundred Indians at Sinnemahoning, with the intention of making a descent on the frontier. They were to divide into small parties and fall upon all the settlements on the same day. Lieut. Van Campen communicated the intelligence to Col. Hunter, who selected a party of five to go out in disguise, reconnoitre and ascertain their movements. The company consisted of Capt. Campbell, Peter Grove, Michael Grove, Lieut. Cranmer and Lieut. Van Campen. It was called the Grove party and was under the command of Van Campen. This statement made in the life of Van Campen is corroborated in a letter from Capt. Robinson, to whose company Van Campen belonged, in a letter to President Reed, dated September 8th., 1781. The expedition was highly successful, and soon after the return from the Sinnemahoning, the Lieutenant returned to his headquarters at McClure's fort, and entered again upon the service of conducting scouts around the line of the settlements. No further mention is made of the fort. Van Campen was made prisoner in the spring of 1782, about the Bald Eagle creek on the West Branch, and was not paroled until near January 1783, and upon his exchange he was ordered to Wilkes-Barre, where and above which post, he remained until November 1783, when the Treaty of Peace was ratified and the army disbanded. Mr. James McClure was dead, and the family was then living near Northumberland. Major Van Campen followed, and McClure's was again his headquarters. He remained with the McClure family and farm for several years, and then removed to Briarcreek where he remained for five years, whence in 1795 he removed to the state of New York. He died in Livingston county between 1845 and 1850, aged nearly ninety years. I find no account of any adventures or any hair breadth escapes related about this fort, and if there is a tradition of any I should be glad to have it put in writing.

Wheeler's Fort. In the spring of 1778 Lieut. Van Campen was in command under Col. Hunter, of a company of six months men, raised for the protection of the frontiers, and with these he

was ordered to proceed up the North Branch of the Susquehanna to the mouth of Fishingcreek, and following up this three miles to a compact settlement located in that region, build a fort for the protection of the inhabitants. He selected for a site the farm of a Mr. Wheeler, whence it was called Wheeler's Fort. It was built with stockades, and was sufficiently large to accommodate all the families in the neighborhood. Before the fort was entirely completed, a runner brought word of an approaching band of Indians. The inhabitants fled to the fort, and their houses and barns and grain and furniture were delivered up by the savages to the devouring flames. Then the fort was attacked, but it held out against them. By evening the ammunition being nearly expended, Van Campen sent two men to Fort Jenkins, about eight miles off, on the river at Hill's place for a supply. They returned before morning amply provided, and the remainder of the night was spent in running bullets and preparing for a renewal of the fight on the approaching day. The attack was not resumed. This was in May, 1778. "What loss they sustained we could not ascertain, as they carried off all the dead and wounded, though, from the marks of blood on the ground, it must have been considerable. The inhabitants who took shelter in the fort had built a yard for their cattle at the head of a small flat at a short distance from the fort, and one evening in the month of June, just as they were milking them, my sentinel called my attention to some movement in the brush, which I soon discovered to be Indians making their way to the cattle yard. There was no time to be lost—I immediately selected ten of my sharp-shooters, and under cover of a rise of land got between them and the milkers. On ascending the ridge we found ourselves within pistol shot of them —I fired first, and killed the leader, but a volley from my men did no further execution, the Indians running off at once. In the mean time the milk pails flew in every direction, and the best runner got to the fort first. The poor cattle equally frightened, leaped the fence and ran off in every direction into the woods, with their tails in the air and bellowing at a most terrible rate. It was, continues Van Campen, a scene of confusion as wild, and to us who knew there was no danger, as laughable as can well be imagined. But though it was an amusing scene to us; to the timid women and girls it was a serious fright, for when we return-

ed, we found them trembling with agitation, and their faces pale from fear. Yet they soon recovered their accustomed feelings, and as soon as they learned that there was no danger, were ready to laugh with us at the display which they had made of their bravery."

Wm. Maclay writes to President Reed from Sunbury, April 2, 1780. "I will not trouble you with the distress of this county. They will no doubt be painted to the council in lively colors, and indeed the picture cannot be overcharged, nor should I at this time write to you, but for a strong belief and persuasion that a body of Indians are lodged about the head of Fishing and Muncy creeks. They were with us to the very beginning of the deep snow last year, they are with us now before that snow is quite gone. This country might be examined. This is what we wish. Many of our hunters who went late last fall into that country (which is a fine one for hunting) were so alarmed with constant reports of guns, which they could not believe to be white men's that they returned suddenly back. We are not strong enough to spare men to examine this country and dislodge them." Mr. Maclay's conclusion seems to have been correct. But the inhabitants in and about Fort Wheeler do not appear to have had any apprehensions of danger, and early in the spring began to return to their farms. The only narrative we have of that raid upon our settlements is the one given by Lieut. Van Campen, which is here added: "My father's house having been burned in the indian depredations of 1778, he requested me to go with him and a younger brother to our farm, about four miles distant, to make preparations for building another, and raising some grain. But little apprehension was entertained of molestations from the Indians this season, they had been so completely routed the year before. We left the fort about the last of March, accompanied by my uncle and his son, about twelve years old, and one Peter Pence. We had been on our farm about four or five days, when on the morning of the 30th. of March, we were surprised by a party of ten Indians. My father was lunged through with a war-spear, his throat was cut and he was scalped, while my brother was tomahawked, scalped and thrown into the fire before my eyes. While I was struggling with a warrior, the fellow who had killed my father drew his spear from his body and made a violent thrust at

me. I shrunk from the spear, and the savage who had hold of me turned it with his hand, so that it only penetrated my vest and shirt. They were then satisfied with taking me prisoner, as they had the same morning taken my uncle's little son and Pence, though they killed my uncle. The same party, before they reached us, had touched on the lower settlements of Wyoming, and killed a Mr. Upson, and took a boy prisoner by the name of Rogers. We were now marched off up Fishingereek, and in the afternoon we came to Huntington, where the Indians found four white men at a sugar camp, who fortunately discovered the Indians and fled to a house. Having encamped and made their fire, we, the prisoners, were tied and well secured, five Indians lying on one side of us and five on the other; in the morning they pursued their course, and leaving the waters of Fishingereek, touched the head waters of Hunlock's Creek, where they found one Abraham Pike, his wife and child. Pike was made prisoner, but his wife and child they painted and told *Joggo Squaw*, "go home." They continued their course that day and encamped the same night in the same manner as the day previous. It came into my mind that sometimes individuals performed wonderful actions and surmounted the greatest dangers. I then decided that these fellows must die, and thought of the plan to dispatch them. The next day I had an opportunity of communicating my plan to my fellow-prisoners. They treated it as a visionary scheme for three men to attempt to dispatch ten Indians. I spread before them advantages that three men would have over ten when asleep; and that we would be the first prisoners that would be taken into their towns and villages after our army had destroyed their corn, that we should be tied to the stakes and suffer a cruel death. We had now an inch of ground to fight on, and if we failed it would only be death, and we might as well die one way as another. That day passed away, and having encamped for the night we lay as before. In the morning we came to the river and saw their canoes up Little Tunkhannock Creek, so called; they crossed the river and set their canoes adrift. I renewed my suggestions to dispatch them that night and urged that they must decide the question. Disarm them and each take a tomahawk and come to close work at once. There are three of us; plant our blows with judgment, and three times three will make nine, and the tenth

one we can kill at our leisure. They agreed to disarm them, and after that take possession of the guns and fire at the one side of the four, and the other two take tomahawks on the other side and kill them. I observed that would be a very uncertain way, the first shot fired would give the alarm, they would discover it to be the prisoners, and might defeat us. I had to yield to their plan. Peter Pence was chosen to fire the guns, Pike and myself to tomahawk; we cut and carried plenty of wood to give them a good fire. The prisoners were tied and laid in their places. After I was laid down one of the Indians had occasion to use his knife; he dropped it at my feet, and I turned my foot over it and concealed it; they all lay down and fell asleep. About midnight I got up and found them in sound sleep. I slipped to Pence, who rose; cut him loose and handed him the knife; he did the same for me and I in turn took the knife and cut Pike loose, and in a minute's time we disarmed them. Pence took his station at the guns. Pike and myself with our tomahawks took our stations; I was to tomahawk three on the right wing and Pike two on the left. That moment Pike's two awoke and were getting up. Here Pike proved a coward, and laid down. It was a critical moment, and I saw there was no time to be lost; their heads turned up fair; I dispatched them in a moment, and turned to my lot as per agreement, and as I was about to kill the last on my side, Pence shot and did good execution. There was only one at the off wing that his ball did not reach; his name was Mohawke, a stout, bold, daring fellow. In the alarm he jumped off about three rods from the fire; he saw it was the prisoners that made the attack, giving the war-whoop. He darted to take possession of the guns; I was quick to prevent him—the contest was then between him and myself. As I raised my tomahawk he turned quick to jump from me; I followed him, struck at him, but missing his head my tomahawk stuck in his shoulder, or rather the back of his neck; he pitched forward and fell—at the same time my foot slipped, and I fell full length by his side; we clinched, his arm was naked; he caught me around my neck, at the same time I caught him with my left arm around the body, and gave him a close hug, at the same time feeling for his knife, but could not reach it.

In our scuffle my tomahawk dropped out. My head was under the wounded shoulder, and almost suffocated me with his blood.

I made a violent spring, and broke from his hold; we both rose at the same time, and he ran; it took me some time to clear the blood from my eyes; my tomahawk was covered up, and I could not find it in time to overtake him; he was the only one of the party that escaped. Pike was powerless. I always have had a deference for christian devotion. Pike was trying to pray, and Pence swearing at him, charging him with cowardice, and saying it was no time to pray—he ought to fight: we were masters of the ground, and in possession of all their guns, blankets, match coats, &c. I then turned my attention to scalping them, and recovering the scalps of my father, brother, and others. I strung them all on my belt for safe keeping. We kept our ground till morning, and built a raft, it being near the bank of the river where they had encamped, about fifteen miles below Tioga Point; we got all our plunder on it, and set sail for Wyoming, the nearest settlement. Our raft gave way, when we made for land, and we lost considerable property, though we saved our guns and ammunition, and took to land; we reached Wyalusing late in the afternoon. Came to the narrows, discovered a smoke below, a raft lying at the shore, by which we were certain that a party of Indians had passed us in the course of the day, and halted for the night. There was no alternative for us but to rout them, or go over the mountain; the snow on the north side of the hill was deep; we knew from the appearance of the raft that the party must be small; we had two rifles each; my only fear was of Pike's cowardice. To know the worst of it we agreed that I should ascertain their number and give the signal for the attack; I crept down the side of the hills so near as to see their fires and packs, but saw no Indians. I concluded they had gone hunting for meat, and that this was a good opportunity for us to make off with their raft to the opposite side of the river. I gave the signal; they came and threw their packs on the raft, which was made of small, dry pine timber; with poles and paddles we drove her briskly across the river, and had got nearly out of reach of shot, when two of them came in; we soon got under cover of an island, and went several miles; we had waded deep creeks through the day; the night was cold; we landed on an island and found a sink hole, in which we made our fire; after warming we were alarmed by a cracking in the crust; Pike supposed the Indians

had got on the island, and was for calling for quarters; to keep him quiet we threatened him with his life; the stepping grew plainer, and seemed coming directly to the fire; I kept a watch, and soon a noble raccoon came under the light. I shot the raccoon, when Pike jumped up and called out, "Quarters, gentlemen; quarters, gentlemen." I took my game by the leg and threw it down to the fire. "Here, you cowardly rascal," I cried, "skin that and give us a roast for supper." The next day we reached Wyoming, and there was much joy to see us; we rested one day, and it being not safe to go to Northumberland by land, we procured a canoe, and with Pence and my cousin, we descended the river by night; we came to Fort Jenkins before day, when I found Col. Kelly and about one hundred men encamped out of the fort; he came across from the west branch by the heads of Chillisquaque to Fishingcreek, the end of the Knob Mountain, so called at that day, where my father and brother were killed; he had buried my father and uncle, my brother was burnt, a part of him only was to be found. Col. Kelly informed me that my mother and her children were in the fort, and it was thought that I was killed likewise. Colonel Kelly went into the fort to prepare her mind to see me; I took off my belt of scalps and handed them to an officer to keep. Human nature was not sufficient to stand the interview. She had just lost a husband and son, and one had returned to take her by the hand, and one, too, that she supposed was killed.

Fort Jenkins was built on the farm of Jacob Hill, about six miles above Bloomsburg, and about twenty rods from the river. The fort was probably a dwelling house originally built by the man after whom the fort was named, for Mr. Hill says that a low place where he built his house was said to be the cellar of a house built by Jenkins. It is first mentioned as a fort in a letter of August 9th 1778, addressed to Lieut. Col. Zebulon Butler by Col. Hartley: he says—"I have established a post and a work is built at one Jenkins' about six miles below the Niscopeck Falls. There is now a garrison there which is to be strengthened to-morrow; when I am reinforced my wish is to extend our post to Wioming—should you not think yourself able to maintain yourself at Wioming, you are to march your troops to Jenkins' Fort, at the place I have mentioned." In a letter from Col. Hartley to the Council

of War, dated Sunbury, August 10th, 1778, he says:—"All the people of the West Branch above Wallace's (who lives near Muncy) had fled and evacuated their settlements—so on the North-east Branch, all above Nescopeck Falls were gone. I was resolved to hold posts at both these extremes, and have an intermediate one on the head waters of Chellesquaque—there had been a small work began near one Jenkinses about five miles from Nescopeck Falls, near Briarcreek, this I have garrisoned." In November, 1778, information was brought to Col. Hartley that the Indians were in force about Wyoming, and that another band was moving towards the forks of the Chillisquaque and had taken some prisoners. He says:—"I am drawing some little force together and to-morrow will endeavor to attack these Indians on the Chillisquaque if they keep in a body and make a movement towards Fishingcreek, which will probably be of use to the people of Wyoming." The enemy does not seem to have approached the settlements on the Chillisquaque and the Fishingcreek, owing doubtless to the Colonel's promptness; and on the 14th of November he writes to the Council from "Fort Jenkins, near Nescopeck:" "The enemy are in force between here and Wyoming. They seem very intent on plunder, by their desolations near this place; they expected the Frontiers to give way, but the good countenance of this garrison has saved all below." In April, 1779, Mr. Maclay writes that "Massacres and depredations have been committed at Wioming, Fort Jenkins, Fishingcreek [Fort Wheeler], Freeland's Mill, Fort Muncy and Loyal Sock, almost at one and the same time." And Lieut. Hunter writes on April 27th that on the Sunday preceding, the Indians attacked the inhabitants near Fort Jenkins and had taken two or three families prisoners, but about thirty men from the fort turned out and rescued them. The Indians, however, drove them under cover of the fort with a loss of three killed and four badly wounded. They burned the houses, killed the cattle and drove off a number of horses. In May 1779 there was a family of four persons killed and scalped on the North Branch opposite to Fort Jenkins. Nothing of their name or history has come to my knowledge. In July following, Col. Hartley moved his regiment towards Wyoming and left Fort Muncy and Fort Jenkins vacant. But in November Lieut. Hunter proposes to send 25 men to Fort Jenkins for "the support of the distressed

inhabitants." Col. Lund. Weltner writes to the Board of War, December 13, 1779, in reference to the posture of several forts on his taking command:—"I found Fort Muncy on the West and Fort Jenkins on the East Branch, with the magazine at Sunbury, to have been the only standing posts that were occupied." In March, 1780, another raid was made, the Indians carrying away seven or eight prisoners from about two miles above the fort, and in writing of it Lieut. Hunter says:—"Now we have but about 30 men at Fort Jenkins which was not able to spare men enough out of the garrison to pursue the enemy that carried off the prisoners." Who they were I have not been able to ascertain. The few men at the fort were unable to maintain it. It was daily becoming more insecure. The Indians were gathering round and the terrified inhabitants were fleeing for their lives. They seem to have strengthened the place shortly after, for, on the 9th of April, 1780, writing from Northumberland, Col. Weltner says:—"I have manned three material out posts, viz. Fort Jenkins, Fort Montgomery and Bosley's Mills."

In September, 1780, a descent was made by about 300 Indians and Tories, and an attack made on Fort Rice, on the upper Chillisquaque, which was repulsed; but the Indians burned and destroyed everything in their power along the whole frontier, and Lieut. Hunter hearing of the advance on Fort Rice, ordered the evacuation of Fort Jenkins, which, with all the buildings about it, was burned by the detachment of the enemy which moved up the North Branch. It seems never to have been rebuilt. Mr. Jacob Hill furnishes the following information in relation to Fort Jenkins:—"Its location was about twenty rods from the river, and about half the distance from the North Branch canal. It stood upon the very spot upon which my house now stands. There are no remains left above ground, but I think there might be some pieces of the logs buried in the ground. There is a very low spot between my house and barn which is said to have been the well inside the fort. There is also another such a spot near my house, and about four rods from the former, which is said to be the cellar of a house built by Jenkins, and in digging the cellar for my house my hands found a quantity of stone which I took to be the foundation of some building, among which were some brick of rather singular dimensions about four or five feet under ground.

I well recollect when the posts of the fort stuck out of the ground, but they can no more be seen. The posts were oak. The fields in the vicinity are scattered with arrows such as Indians use. This is all I can tell you about it. There has been so much building upon and around this spot that all marks of the fort are almost invisible."

This is all the information concerning the forts in Columbia county which I am able to present here, but this is enough to stimulate inquiry and produce additional history of them, if any exists, not already in print. In his "Annals of Luzerne county," the Hon. Stewart Pearce mentions a "Fort Freedly, on the North Branch, below Bloomsburg," and in another place speaks of it as "Fort Freedley, near Bloomsburg, where Capt. Boone and others were slain." It is most evident that Mr. Pearce is mistaken. There was no Fort Freedley near Bloomsburg, and the fort where Boone was killed was Fort Freeland, on Warrior's Run. Mr. Pearce also says that Capt. Walker erected Fort Jenkins, and charges that Van Campen claims that honor. Certainly no such claim is made in the "Life of Van Campen," and I cannot account for the inadvertence. Mr. Pearce asserts that Fort Muncy was built by Capt. Walker. It was so built in 1778, under Col. Hartley, but it was also as certainly abandoned and substantially destroyed, and remained so, in December, 1779. Maj. Van Campen says that in March, 1782, at the head of Capt. Robinson's company he was ordered "to march to a place called Muncy, and there rebuild a fort which had been destroyed by the Indians in the year 1779." I see no reason to question Major Van Campen's veracity in this matter. He was certainly with Capt. Robinson in June 1781, and in September 1781, and in April 1782 Col. Hunter writes to Vice President Potter that Captain Robinson is then at Muncy and is repairing the Fort. Besides, Van Campen's Narrative was written and published at a time when, if false, it could and would have been contradicted by many a living witness. I am furnished with the following letter by a gentleman who shows himself competent to speak on the subject: "You are no doubt aware that certain sapient historians have endeavored to make Abraham Pike the Hero of the killing of the Indian captors instead of the hated and despised Pennamite, Van Campen. Abra-

ham Pike was a rather worthless fellow, doing but little good for himself and still less to others, wandering around from house to house retailing his Munchausen tales, thereby securing his whisky, bread, and a warm corner by the fire, on the strength of his wonderful exploits as related by himself. I have heard an incident related of him for which at this distant day I cannot vouch. He had procured the services of some one of the many "historians" of the Wyoming Valley to write his "memoirs"; the ready writer proceeded until he came to a case of sheep stealing in which Pike had been engaged: the writer as an honest man insisted upon inserting the transaction, while Pike swore roundly that it should not be put down, which cut the "memoirs" of this wonderful man short, and deprived the world at large of a full knowledge of his heroic deeds. My father was well acquainted with the boy Rodgers, who Van Campen relates was captured from the Wyoming settlements and was present at the killing of the Indians. He told the same story that Van Campen did, and furthermore said he did not contradict Pike unless specially appealed to, as the poor old fellow's whisky and living depended in a great measure upon his self glorification. Pike died as he lived, a pauper. The absurdity of Pike's claim to killing the Indians in ordinary times would have been hooted at, but at that time the passions of Yankee and Pennamite ran so high that almost any tale reflecting to the discredit of the Pennamite was received without question. Moses Van Campen was a man of considerable ability, great energy and undoubted courage, as is seen and proved by his being chosen to command in such dangerous times, and his continuance in positions requiring courage and ability. His friends and associates were mostly men of daring courage, among them old Colonel Salmon and others of our county, who would never have countenanced a man with the slightest tinge of cowardice in a position of command".

It may be as well to add here, upon the general subject of these forts, the following extract from a letter of Col. Weltner to the Board of War, dated Sunbury, December 13th, 1779. He says:

"On my being ordered down from Wyoming the first consideration which engaged my attention with regard to posting the troops under my command was to find what position Col. Hartley and the other gentlemen who had preceded me in this command

had taken. I found Fort Muncy on the West and Fort Jenkins on the East Branch with the magazine at Sunbury to have been the only standing posts that were occupied. This position (which I have never since heard censured) I endeavored to revive. Col. Hunter whom I consulted was of the same opinion; the only difficulty was to fix on some place equally well adapted to cover the frontier as Fort Muncy was; Fort Muncy having been evacuated and destroyed—McClung's was agreed on, and a detachment of the troops accordingly took post there the 5th of last month. The troops, however, found this place so void of shelter and so barren of timber that they were obliged to abandon it, the information given to council of the defences erected at this place being totally false and groundless. This detachment accordingly moved to a place called Montgomery's, nearer to Bosley's Mill and equally well situated for the defence of the frontier as McClung's. At this place, the troops having erected barracks and other necessary defences, and their vicinity to Bosley's Mill being not more than about two miles distant, makes another post there quite unnecessary at present."

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CHAPTER IV.

INDIAN PURCHASES.

THERE were various attempts, more or less successful and more or less honest, to divest the title of the Indians to the soil of the State of Pennsylvania. The first purchase was in July, 1681, and the last, under the proprietaries, at Fort Stanwix, on the site of the present town of Rome, on the Erie canal, in the State of New York, in 1768. The final purchase of lands within the charter bounds was made by and in the name of the Commonwealth, at Fort McIntosh, now Beaver, in October, 1784. There were repeated and persistent allegations of fraud and forgery made by the Indians, and some of them were apparently well founded.

A general discussion relating to all the matters in dispute was had at the council at Easton in July and August, 1756, when and where the Governor, Hon. William Denny, and four members of his council and about forty citizens of Philadelphia met Teedyuscung, the Delaware chief, king of the Lenapi and Wanami, two Delaware tribes, and of the Monseys and Mohickons. At an adjourned council at the same place in November, 1756, the same subject was brought up, and when the Governor asked the chieftain to state his grievances, the Delaware said: "This ground that is under me, (stamping with his foot,) is mine and has been taken from me by fraud and forgery," and he proceeded to explain and insist upon his view and construction of the treaties and deeds of conveyance. At a subsequent council at Easton in July, 1757, between the same principal parties, the same charges were made and pressed home. Again at Easton, in October, 1758, a deed was executed releasing to the Indians a large amount of the territory embraced in that of July, 1754; but the whole difficulty was not settled, and it was up again in 1761.

At the council in July, 1757, at Easton, Teedyuscung discus-

sing the question of unsold lands, said, among other things: "As we intend to settle at Wyomen, we want to have certain boundaries fixed between you and us, and a certain tract of land fixed, which it shall not be lawful for us or our children ever to sell, nor for you or any of your children ever to buy. We would have the boundaries fixed all around agreeable to the draught we give you. (here he drew a draught with chalk on the table,) that we may not be pressed on any side, but have a certain country fixed for our own use, and the use of our children forever."

To this the Governor replied: "As to the lands between Shamokin and Wyomen, the proprietaries have never bought them of the Indians, and therefore never claimed them under any Indian purchase; that he was pleased with the choice they had made of that place, and would use all the means in his power to have these lands settled upon him agreeable to his request," &c.

The draft made by the Delaware chief, as nearly as it can be traced from the copy before me, begins on the west bank of the Susquehanna opposite the mouth of Shamokin creek below Sunbury, thence to the mouth of Lycoming creek, thence along the east bank of it, by what were known as Burnett's hills, south of Towanda creek, and in an easterly circular direction to near Honesdale, and from that point in a southwesterly direction to the beginning. The territory thus demanded and agreed to be set off to him for the tribes he represented, comprised about 2,000,000 of acres, and included, in whole or in part, the counties of Union, Lycoming, Bradford, Sullivan, Wyoming, Wayne, Luzerne, Columbia, Montour and Northumberland. Houses were built for them at Wyoming, and missionaries sent to them. But the great chieftain did not long enjoy his rest. He was burned to death in his own house at Wyoming in 1763, but not without suspicion of arson and murder; and within five years thereafter, was held the treaty at Fort Stanwix, already mentioned, whereby not only the aforesaid Wyoming Reservation, but also a large body of other lands were purchased. This treaty included the territory, in whole or in part, of the counties of Northumberland, Columbia, Luzerne, Wayne, Susquehanna, Bradford, Lycoming, Clearfield, Indiana, Armstrong, Cambria, Somerset, Fayette, Westmoreland, Allegheny, Washington, Greene, Clinton, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming.

Even before this date, 1768, the country between Shamokin and Wyoming must have been pretty well known. It is not my purpose to enter upon any examination or narration of the Pennsylvania and the Connecticut claims to the lands within the charter limits of our State. If Connecticut had succeeded in her claim, most of the present county of Columbia would have been included within her boundaries; the line passing west would have crossed at the mouth of Fishingcreek, which is as near as possible on the 41st parallel of latitude, which was claimed to be the southern boundary of Connecticut. But it is referred to here mainly because it introduces to us for the first time the name of a prominent settler in the county.

In January, 1769, Charles Stewart, John Jennings and Amos Ogden took possession of the lands claimed by Connecticut, in the name and on behalf of Pennsylvania, and on the 8th of February, 1769, a body of Connecticut men appeared on the ground. Disputes and bloodshed succeeded, each party being reinforced from time to time; and among the most determined opponents of the Pennsylvania government were some Lancaster county men, who probably had some personal grievance. Be that as it may, Captain Charles Stewart continued to hold possession, and in pursuance of his duties travelled frequently from Shamokin to Wyoming. On "Friday, May 12th, 1769," he writes to "The Honorable John Penn, Esquire," a letter from which I make the following extract:

"Sir: This afternoon about three o'clock, one hundred and forty-six New England men, and others, chiefly on horse-back, passed by our houses and are now encamped on the east side of the river. Among them is Benjamin Shoemaker and John McDowell, with several of their neighbors. I spoke to McDowell, who informed me that at least as many more are on their way, and will be here to-morrow. And I have other intelligence that they will in a few days be five hundred strong. If this be true we can only act defensively until reinforced. At present we are but twenty-four men.

"On my way up the river from Shamokin, on Wednesday evening last, I was hailed by a man at the mouth of Fishing creek, named James McClure, who told me he and four others, then at a fire hard by, was an advance party of one hundred going to join the New England men, and that they would chiefly be from

Lancaster county; that he would be at Wyoming as soon as us, but he is not yet come."

It does not appear whether Mr. James McClure and the one hundred men marched on to Wyoming or not. In the progress of this history we shall find him next at the same mouth of Fishingcreek as a settler, taking up a tract of land under the Pennsylvania authorities and holding his title from the proprietaries.

CHAPTER V.

THE ORGANIZATION.

THE county of Northumberland, from the territory of which Columbia county was taken, originally extended northward to the borders of New York. It was organized March 27, 1772, and took in all the valley of the West Branch, and with small exception the whole northeastern portion of the state. It contained 28,922 square miles, a territory almost as large as Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts and New Jersey combined.

At the first Court held in that County, April 9, 1772, I find the following minute of the formal opening:

"At a court of private sessions of the peace held at Fort Augusta for the county of Northumberland on the ninth day of April in the twelfth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord God one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two, before William Plunkett, Esq.," &c., &c.

And among other matters of business transacted, "on motion made, the said county of Northd., or as much of the extent of the same as is now purchased from the indians, is divided into the following townships, to be hereafter called and known by the names of Penn's twp., Augusta twp—Turbutt twp—Buffalo twp—Bald Eagle twp—Muncy twp—and Wyoming twp."

Columbia and several other counties were comprised within the three townships following, to-wit:

"Augusta—beginning at the mouth of Mahantango, on the west side of Susquehannah, thence with the county line crossing Susquehannah to the mouth of Mahantango, on the east side, thence with the same county line up Mahantango to the spread Eagle in the forks of said Mahantango, thence into the said county line, east northeast to the old line formerly run for a division between

Berks and Northampton Counties, thence by the same old line Northwest to the East branch of Susquehanna, thence down the same to Fort Augusta, thence crossing Susquehannah and down the same to the place of Beginning." Thus including all or nearly all that portion of the county lying east of the river.

"Turbutt—beginning on the east side of Susquehanna at Fort Augusta thence up the easterly side of the northeast branch to the old line formerly run for a division between Berks and Northampton counties, thence by the same line northwest to the top of Muney Hill, thence along the top of the same westerly to the west branch of Susquehannah and crossing the same to the west side and down the same to the junction of the branches and crossing Susquehannah to the place of beginning so as to include the Forks and Island."

And so including with other lands the whole, or nearly so, of what is now the County of Montour.

"Wyoming—Beginning at the heads of Lycoming, thence southeast to Muney Hill, thence along the top of the same westerly to the old division line between Berks and Northampton, thence southeast along the same line to the present County line, thence by the lines of the County to the bounds of the present purchase near Chenango, thence westerly by the bounds of the present purchase to the beg–g at ye heads of Lycoming aforesaid."

Comprising the greater portion of Columbia County, and at least four of the northeastern counties besides; all which latter were, however, included in Luzerne, which was cut off from Northumberland, September 25, 1786.

In the year 1772 Mr. James McClure settled upon the west bank of the north branch of the Susquehanna river, about one mile above the mouth of Fishingcreek, in what is now Columbia county. He obtained a patent for his farm from the heirs of William Penn under the name of "McClure's Choice." The McClure tract was originally in the application of Francis Stewart, dated April 3, 1769, and is described as follows: "On the west side of the north east branch of Susquehanna near the mouth of Fishingcreek, adjoining land applied for by William Barton." The survey was made June 3, 1769 and contains 298¾ acres and is called "Beauchamp." The McClure Patent is dated November 6, 1772. A large part of West Bloomsburg is built upon the old

McClure survey. On the 8th of February, 1776, among the committee of safety we find named as the members for Wioming township, Mr. James McClure, Mr. Thomas Clayton, Mr. Peter Melick, whose families are still here. Col. James McClure, who died upon the old homestead on October 4, 1850, was the youngest son of the original proprietor, and was the first white child born in this section of Pennsylvania. His mother was a Miss Espy, and his eldest sister married Major Moses Van Campen, a famous Indian fighter in this neighborhood, whose exploits border sometimes on the marvelous.

Within the same year of 1772, Evan Owen located himself on a farm at the mouth of Fishingcreek, and above Mr. James McClure came in their order Thomas Clayton, John Doan, John Webb, George Espy, the proprietor of Espytown, and the Gingles family. There was also, previously to the Revolution, a settlement at the mouth of Briar creek. The majority of these settlers belonged to the Society of Friends. McClure's house was made use of as a fort from the commencement of the war, as was also the building at Briarcreek. In 1781 McClure's was surrounded by an enlarged stockade, occupying the very spot of the present homestead upon that farm.

Columbia county was taken from Northumberland and separately organized by act of Assembly of March 22nd, 1813, with the following boundaries, to wit; "Beginning at the nine mile tree on the bank of the northeast branch of the Susquehanna, and from thence by the line of Point township to the line of Chillisquaque township, then by the line of Chillisquaque and Point townships to the west branch of the river Susquehanna, thence up the same to the line of Lycoming county, thence by the line of Lycoming county to the line of Luzerne county, thence by the same to the line of Schuylkill county, thence along the same to the south-west corner of Catawissa township, thence by the line of Catawissa and Shamokin townships to the river Susquehanna, and thence down said river to the place of beginning." P. L. 1813. p. 159.

There can be no doubt that the townships of Chillisquaque and Turbot were originally incorporated into Columbia county in order to secure the location of the county buildings at Danville; for the commissioners appointed by the Governor to select a site

for the county town were required to fix it "as near the center as the situation thereof will admit," and Danville having been named in the report of the said commissioners, and the object being thus achieved, an act was passed, and approved the 21st day of February, A. D. 1815, by which it was provided "That from and after the first day of May next, the townships of Turbot and Chillisquaque, in the county of Columbia, be, and the same are hereby annexed to and made part of Northumberland county." P. L. 1815 p. 38.

On the same day an act "To run and mark a line dividing the counties of Columbia and Luzerne" became a law. P. L. 1815 p. 43.

The seeming trick by which the county seat of the new county had been fixed at Danville, and the prompt re-annexation of the two townships of Chillisquaque and Turbot to that from which they were taken, provoked a spirit of indignation and opposition in the upper part of the county. An agitation for the removal of the seat of justice from Danville to Bloomsburg, as a more central location and more in accordance with the letter and spirit of the act erecting Columbia county, immediately commenced, and continued until success crowned the endeavor, by an act approved the 24th day of February, 1845, just thirty years after, authorizing a vote upon the question of removal. The detailed result will be found under that chapter in this volume.

In the meantime, however, so active and determined was the new movement become that it became necessary to conciliate the "removal" party. Accordingly, on the 22nd day of January, A. D. 1816, an act was approved, providing "That from and after the first day of May next, that part of the Chillisquaque and Turbot townships, in the county of Northumberland, lying within the following described bounds, viz: beginning at the corner of Point and Chillisquaque townships in the line of Columbia county, thence by the lines of said townships along the summit of Montour's mountain, to where what is called Strawbridge's road crosses said mountain, thence by said road to where the road from Wilson's mills to Danville intersects said road, thence to the bridge over Chillisquaque creek at John Murray's, thence by what is called Harrison's road past Chillisquaque meeting house to the corner of Turbot and Derry townships in the line of Lycoming county, thence by the line of Columbia county to the place of

beginning, be, and the same are hereby annexed to and made part of Columbia county." P. L. 1816, p. 6.

The parts of Chillisquaque and Turbot which were thus re annexed to Columbia became the townships of Liberty and Limestone, now in Montour county. This action of the Legislature took, for a time, much of the vim out of the removal party, but the snake was only scotched, not killed, and as the northern townships increased in population and wealth, and citizens found themselves obliged to travel nearly the whole length of the county to reach the court house, the question again loomed up.

It received a new impetus when the Legislature, in 1818, by an act approved March the 3rd, provided "That all that part of Columbia and Luzerne counties lying within the following lines, viz.:

Beginning at a corner in the line dividing the county of Columbia from the county of Schuylkill, thence extending through the township of Catawissa north ten degrees east four miles and a half to a pine tree on the little mountain, thence extending through the townships of Catawissa and Mifflin north forty-five degrees east five miles to a stone on Buck's mountain and in a line dividing the county of Columbia from the county of Luzerne, thence through the township of Sugarloaf in the county of Luzerne, south seventy degrees east eight miles to the line between the county of Schuylkill and the county of Luzerne, thence along the said line and the line between the county of Columbia and the county of Schuylkill to the place of beginning," should be annexed to the county of Schuylkill, and be called "Union" township." P. L. 1818, p. 139.

Thus shorn of her fair proportions upon the one side and the other, once more, in the year 1850, we were dismembered, and the county of Montour was erected from the territory of Columbia, by an act approved May 3rd, by the following boundaries: "All that part of Columbia county included within the limits of the townships of Franklin, Mahoning, Valley, Liberty, Limestone, Derry, Anthony, and the borough of Danville, together with all that portion of the townships of Montour, Hemlock and Madison lying westward of the following line: beginning at Leiby's saw mill on the bank of the Susquehanna, thence by the road leading to the Danville and Bloomsburg road, at or near Samuel Lazarus' house,

thence from the Danville and Bloomsburg road to the back valley road at the end of the lane leading from said road to Obed Everett's house, thence by said lane to Obed Everett's house, thence northward to the school house near David Smith's, in Hemlock township, thence by the road leading from said school house to the state road at Robbins' mill to the end of the lane leading from the said road to John Kinney's house, thence by a straight line to John Townsend's, near the German meeting house, thence to Henry Johnston's near Millville, thence by a straight line to a post in the Lycoming county line near the road leading to Crawford's saw mill, together with that part of Roaringcreek township lying south and west of a line beginning at the south-eastern corner of Franklin township, thence eastward by the southern boundary line of Catawissa township to a point directly north of John Yeager's house, thence southward by a direct line, including John Yeager's house, to the Schuylkill county line at the north-east corner of Barry township." P. L. 1850, p. 658.

On the first of November following the act was to go into operation. The excitement over the matter was intense, heightened by the recollection of old contests over the question of the removal of the seat of justice from Danville to Bloomsburg. Every interest succumbed to the dominant question of "Repeal," and the people went into the election contest on that issue. Finally by an act approved the 15th day of January, 1853, the division line was changed, and now remains as follows: "The township of Roaringcreek in Montour county, and such parts of the townships of Franklin, Madison and West Hemlock in the same county as lie eastward of the adjusted line between Columbia and Montour counties hereinafter prescribed and established, shall be, and the same are hereby re-annexed to the county, and shall hereafter compose a part of the territory of the said county of Columbia as fully and effectually as if the same had never been included within the limits of Montour county. That the line between the said counties of Columbia and Montour shall be changed and re-located as follows, to-wit: beginning at the Northumberland county line, at or near the house of Samuel Reader, thence a direct course to the center of Roaringcreek in Franklin township, twenty rods above a point in said creek opposite the house of John Vought, thence from the middle of the stream of said creek to the Susquehanna river, thence up

the centre of the same to a point opposite where the present county line between Columbia and Montour strikes the north bank of the river, thence to the said north bank, thence by the present division line between said counties to the school house near the residence of David Smith, thence to a point near the residence of Daniel Smith, thence to the bridge over Deerlick run on the line between Derry and Madison townships, thence by the line between said township of Madison and the townships of Derry and Anthony to the line of Lycoming county." By the same act, what was then Madison township in Columbia county was re-named Pine, and the parts of Madison which had been set off to Mount Pleasant and Hemlock were re-annexed to the old territory of Madison by this act reverting to Columbia county, and remain Madison township. P. L. 1853, p. 2.

As at present constituted, Columbia county contains an area of a little over four hundred square miles, and a population of nearly thirty-three thousand.

CHAPTER VI.

STREAMS AND MOUNTAINS.

THERE is, perhaps, no County in the State which is so well watered as Columbia. This is doubtless owing to the hills which diversify its surface, and which, shedding their waters in all directions, leave no part of the County arid or unfertile. It is impossible to designate, even by name, the multitude of runs and brooks which, through the dry summer season, feed from their mountain springs the larger streams which pour their waters into the beautiful Susquehanna, which traverses the County for a distance of nearly twenty miles, entering it at the line of the Borough of Berwick, and leaving it at the Montour County line. Bounding upon it on the north-west side are Berwick, Briarcreek, Centre, Scott, Bloom, Montour; and on the south-east Mifflin, Main, Catawissa and Franklin. The river is crossed at Berwick by a bridge, at Mifflinville by a rope ferry, at Stonytown, in Centre township, by another rope ferry, with a third at Espy, in Scott township, with a fourth opposite Bloomsburg, by a bridge at Catawissa, and with a rope ferry near the mouth of Roaring creek.

Catawissa Creek rises in Schuylkill county and runs through the entire length of the townships of Beaver, Main and Catawissa and empties into the North Branch Susquehanna at the point where the townships of Catawissa and Franklin strike the river. Its largest feeder is Scotch run, which, rising in the township of Beaver, drains the Scotch Valley, and after passing the whole length of the township, enters the Catawissa in Main township.

Roaring Creek rises in the township of Roaringcreek, thence through Locust into Catawissa, thence back into Locust, thence through Franklin, striking the line between Franklin and Mayberry in Montour County, and becoming the boundary line to

where it empties into the Susquehanna; about three miles below the Catawissa. The south branch of Roaring creek rises in Conyngham township, running its entire length, and at its confines striking Northumberland County, becomes the boundary line between Locust township in Columbia County and Northumberland, and thence turning north into Franklin, empties into Roaring creek about six miles above its mouth. The Indian name of the stream is "Popemetung."

Hemlock Creek rises in Madison township, runs through Hemlock and becomes the boundary line between Montour and Hemlock for a short distance, and empties into Big Fishingcreek about one mile above its mouth, and about one mile from the town of Bloomsburg.

Scotch Run rises just beyond the Columbia County line in Luzerne county, at the foot of Nescopec mountain, and runs along its base the whole length of Beaver township, and empties into Catawissa creek, near Mainville in Main township. The Sunbury, Hazleton & Wilkes-Barre railroad lies on the bank of Scotch run from its mouth to its source. The stream is about fifteen miles in length. Long ago, but no longer known, as a fine trout producer.

Beaver Run rises in Beaver township on the Luzerne County line, and after a course westwardly for a distance of ten miles or more falls into Catawissa creek not far from the Beaver Valley post office.

Little Fishingcreek enters the county at the Lycoming county line, and in its course becomes the boundary line between the townships of Pine and Jackson, then Pine and Greenwood, then Greenwood and Madison, then Madison and Mount Pleasant, then Mount Pleasant and Hemlock, and entering Big Fishingcreek about four miles from its mouth, at a point where Bloom, Mount Pleasant and Hemlock join, and receiving in its windings various small streams, as Black run, Spruce run, Bear run, and others.

Big Fishingcreek, west branch, enters the county from Lycoming at the north corner of Jackson township, and the east branch through a gap in the mountains from Sullivan county into the township of Sugarloaf on the lands of Craig, Blanchard & Co.;

thence south through Sugarloaf to about the centre on the west side, where the two branches meet, thence nearly to the south end of Sugarloaf where it receives Cole's creek, thence into Benton, near the south-west side of which it receives West creek, thence through and into Fishingcreek township, nearly to the south point, where it receives Huntingdon creek—a large affluent from Luzerne county—thence by a westerly course into Orange where it receives Green creek, thence south-west to the boundary line between Orange and Mount Pleasant, thence to the Susquehanna river as the boundary line between Orange and Mount Pleasant, Scott and Mount Pleasant, Bloom and Hemlock, and Bloom and Montour; reaching the river about two miles below Bloomsburg, at Rupert, on the Catawissa and Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroads.

Briarcreek, Big and Little, have their heads in the county. The larger stream rises in Centre, flows eastwardly through its whole length, into and through Briarcreek township, and empties into the Susquehanna about three miles below the borough of Berwick. The smaller rising in Briarcreek township and flowing through it nearly south, emptying into the main stream about two miles from its mouth. The Indian name of the stream is "Kawanishoning."

Huntingdon Creek rises in Long Pond, in Sullivan county, and is fed by springs and runs in Fairmount and Ross townships in Luzerne county. It enters Columbia county near the south-east corner of Fishingcreek township, and falls into the Fishingcreek a few miles above Orangeville.

Cole's Creek rises in Sugarloaf township, in Columbia county, and runs south, entering Fishingcreek at Alinas Cole's mill, Cole's creek post-office.

Green Creek rises in Jackson township, and runs south, meeting the Fishingcreek near Orangeville. It was one of the Columbia county coal oil locations.

Ten Mile Run rises in Mifflin Township and after meandering variously through its rich soil and absorbing several little brooks on its winding way, falls into the Susquehanna, a mile below the

village of Mifflinville. Grist mills and saw mills are found on its route.

Many beautiful and sparkling little streams brighten the meadows and pasture lands, giving to the citizen health, to the soil fertility, and to the air salubrity. Some of those whose names are known are given.

Painter Run in Sugarloaf township is also one of the tributaries of big Fishingcreek.

Late's Run rises in Pine and flowing south-east falls into Fishingcreek not far from Luther German's in School District No. 3.

Lick Run rises in Pine, takes a south-east course and enters Fishingcreek at Sereno post office.

Shingle Run, rises in Pine and gathers up several smaller brooks, and meets Fishingcreek in School District No. 1.

Spencer's Run rises in Benton and falls into Fishingcreek.

Raven Creek, which is quite a stream, rises in Benton township, formed by two considerable branches, and running south through its entire length into Fishingcreek township, falls into the Fishingcreek at Stillwater.

Pine Creek rises in Luzerne county and running southwest falls into Huntingdon creek in Columbia county, in Fishingcreek township, at Jonestown.

Bear Run rises in Mount Pleasant and empties into Little Fishingcreek at Mordansville post office.

Stony Brook rises in Orange township and falls into Fishingcreek a mile above Lightstreet.

Spring Run rises in Madison, at the upper end and falls into Little Fishingcreek at the corners of School Districts Nos. 5 and 8.

Mugser's Run rises in Locust township and running westwardly falls into the south branch of Roaringcreek near the junction of Franklin township and Northumberland county.

Mill Creek rises in Roaringcreek township and falls into a branch of Roaringcreek near Cherington's.

Cabin Run rises in Centre township and empties into the Susquehanna on the farm of Levi Aikman.

Kinney's Run, a little stream emptying into the Susquehanna at the foot of Market street, and by which the locality of Bloomsburg was once known to the raftmen and others.

Mud Creek, which is in fact, properly, the East Branch of the Chillisquaque, rises in Madison and joins the Chillisquaque at Washingtonville in Montour county, and passing through the township of Liberty empties into the West Branch of the Susquehanna, in Chillisquaque township, near the foot of Montour Ridge.

Limestone Run rises in the township of that name in Montour county, and runs westwardly through Turbut township, into the West Branch at Milton.

Beyer Run rises in Limestone and runs eastwardly into Chillisquaque.

Toby Run rises in Mahoning township and falls into the Susquehanna at the Gas Works of the State Lunatic Asylum, above Danville.

Beaver Run rises in Liberty township and runs into Northumberland County and empties itself into the Chillisquaque.

The Catawissa mountains give character to all that part of the county lying east of the river. Between Bloomsburg and Catawissa, the river, which has been running a south-west course, suddenly turns south and breaks through the mountain range instead of passing down the valley. Some terrible convulsion must have caused the chasm through which the winding Susquehanna pours its floods, and the scenery along "The Rocks" is beautiful and picturesque. The hill gradually breaks down as it stretches into Montour county, and is finally lost in the gentle depression. But on the east side of the river, casting off a spur here and there, it breaks the whole face of the county into great irregularities. Between Catawissa and Centralia two distinct ranges of mountains bar the way, and upon the farther side of the second we strike the coal measures of the Schuylkill region, and enter upon a country differing materially from all other parts of the county.

Upon the opposite or west side of the county the vast ranges

of the Muncy hills strike in, and seem to enclose us within their protecting convolutions; and passing on to the north end we encounter another branch of the great Allegheny range enveloping us on that side.

Nob mountain rises abruptly in the township of Orange, and extends north-eastwardly into Luzerne county, where it also declines to the level of the surrounding country. Along its base rushes Huntingdon creek, which rises in Long Pond in Sullivan county, and, passing through a part of Luzerne, empties into Fishingcreek just at the edge of the township of that name, whence together they continue to, and pass round its western end, leave its wooded sides and seek the green valleys that lie on the Susquehanna.

Nescopeck mountain extends from Black creek in Luzerne county westward into Columbia county, and breaks down at Mainville. It is beautiful and regular in its formation, and is now being prospected for coal. Scotch Valley lies south of it, and beyond the narrow slip rises McCalla mountain, in which there is a large deposit of coal. It breaks down at about Mifflin Cross-Roads. Beyond McCalla mountain comes Beaver Valley, and beyond that Buck mountain, which slides down into the valley some distance above Shuman's. A map of the county, giving plainly the names of streams, hills and mountains is greatly needed.

Montour's ridge extends from the West Branch above Northumberland eastward, by Danville, to a point north-east of Bloomsburg, where it breaks down and sinks away to the level of the surrounding country. It is a beautiful ridge and rich in minerals; and derives its name from a celebrated Indian family of that name whose history and exploits will be related as fully as they have been rescued from oblivion, in a subsequent chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

IMPROVEMENTS AND PRODUCTIONS.

THE public roads of the county are numerous, and new ones are constantly being opened, making access to all parts of the county possible by the shortest routes. They are generally in good condition, well supplied with index boards, and the bridges over the various streams safe and plentiful.

The North Branch Canal passes through the county. Since the sale of the canals, that portion of them running from Northumberland to Wilkes-Barre, 64 miles in length, has come into the ownership of the "Pennsylvania Canal Company."

The capital stock of the company is five millions of dollars, and the whole length of canal owned by it is 338 miles. The officers are all Philadelphians, except Thomas T. Wierman, the chief engineer, who resides in Harrisburg. In this county Hugh D. Quick, of Rupert, and Hudson Owen, of Berwick, are the active, vigilant and competent local superintendents.

The Catawissa Railroad runs from Tamanend to Williamsport, 94 miles; having depots in Columbia county as follows: Rupert, Catawissa, Mainville, Beaver Valley, Girard Manor, and others. It is now under lease to the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

The Danville, Hazleton & Wilkes-Barre Railroad, now under lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and known since its sale and re-organization, as the Sunbury, Hazleton & Wilkes-Barre Railway, runs from Sunbury to Tombickon; and in Columbia county on the east side of the river, having a depot at Catawissa, Mainville, Mifflin X Roads and Glen City. It is 40 miles in length, and is a new and important outlet for coal and produce heretofore mostly inaccessible.

The Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, from Scranton to Northumberland, on the west side of the river, is 80 miles in

length, and has depots in Columbia county at Berwick, Willow Springs, Lime Ridge, Espy, Bloomsburg, Rupert and Catawissa Bridge. It is now owned by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.

The North and West Branch Railroad, a most important one in this region, was authorized by act of Assembly approved May 13, 1871, empowering the company "to construct a railroad from the borough of Wilkes-Barre in the county of Luzerne, along the south side of the North Branch of the Susquehanna river, to a point opposite the town of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, and thence by a bridge over said river and by the valley of Little Fishingcreek to the city of Williamsport, by the name, style and title of the NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY, with power to construct a branch from near the town of Bloomsburg up the valley of Big Fishingcreek to connect with any existing or projected railroad in Sullivan county, with the right to connect with or cross at grade any railroad now made or hereafter to be made within the counties of Luzerne, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan or Lycoming, and with the right to build branches not exceeding ten miles each in length." The road has been constructed from Wilkes-Barre to a point on the river, opposite Bloomsburg, and thence down the river to Catawissa, connecting with the Sunbury, Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre at that place. The route from Bloomsburg to Williamsport has been surveyed and some further work done, and it is in contemplation to begin the construction of the road at an early day.

Hunlock's Creek is another projected road, "from near the mouth of Hunlock's creek in the county of Luzerne, through the township of Huntingdon to the borough of Muncy in Lycoming county, by the name, style and title of the Hunlock's Creek and Muncy Railroad Company, with the right to connect with the Philadelphia & Erie, the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg, or any other railroad now made or hereafter to be made within the counties of Luzerne and Lycoming, with the right to build branches not exceeding ten miles in length."

Several routes have been examined and surveyed, all of which go for a shorter or longer distance through the county of Columbia. It seems to us impossible to build the road without passing through Benton or Sugarloaf or both. Our people are therefore

greatly interested in the construction of the road, which with the North and West Branch road will give to us a positive and permanent advantage in the coal, iron and lumber trade of this region of country.

It is hardly necessary to add that nearly all the business places in Bloomsburg are connected by telephone, and many of them also to the residence of the respective business houses. The line has been extended to Danville, Catawissa, Rupert, Millville and Orangeville, from the central office at Bloomsburg.

The Tide Water Pipe Line Company are constructing an oil line through the county, and are accompanying it by a telegraph line, which connects Buckhorn, Jerseytown and other places, directly with Bloomsburg.

The limestone trade of the county is very large. The railroads have transported annually one hundred thousand tons, and a very large tonnage has been shipped on the canal, but the separate items of freight are not made up, so that the number of tons cannot be ascertained. The amount used in the manufacture of iron is given in the statistics of that trade; and there are no data for estimating the immense number of bushels of lime annually burned and delivered to farmers at the kilns.

It is imposible to tell what amount of coal may exist in Columbia county. Even in the region of Conyngham and Beaver it is only partially developed; and there are claimed to be abundant and satisfactory evidences of the existence of coal in the northern townships of the county; in Nob mountain and in the mountains of Sugarloaf. In this latter township it is claimed that there are large and rich deposits of iron ore, and if coal is also developed, with the lumber thereabouts, there must shortly be a large access of wealth and population, increased and stimulated by the building of the railroads through there which have been mentioned under the proper heads. But the production of coal is so uncertain that it is hardly worth the while to make any statement about it. It is sufficient to say that as much as 400,000 tons has been mined in one year within the county. And the same may be said of the manufacture of pig iron; but which in any thing like a fair commercial year averages about 20,000 tons. For each ton of iron manufactured there is required 2.05 tons of coal, 3.25 tons of ore, and 1.59 tons of limestone.

CHAPTER VIII.

TOWNSHIPS & BOROUGHS.

WHEN in 1813 the county of Columbia was separately organized, it consisted of the twelve townships following, to-wit: Bloom, Briarcreek, Chillisquaque, Catawissa, Derry, Fishingcreek, Greenwood, Hemlock, Mahoning, Mifflin, Sugarloaf and Turbut.

Turbut township was declared at April sessions, 1772, by the Court, one of the townships into which Northumberland county was divided.

Mahoning township was erected at February sessions 1775, out of part of Turbut.

Catawissa township was erected at August sessions 1785 out of Augusta.

Chillisquaque township was erected at May sessions 1786 out of parts of Turbut and Mahoning.

Derry township was erected at May sessions 1786, out of Turbut.

Fishingcreek township was erected at August sessions 1789 out of part of Wyoming.

Briarcreek township was erected at August sessions 1797, out of Fishingcreek township.

Bloom township was erected at August sessions 1798 out of Briarcreek.

Greenwood township was erected at August sessions 1799, out of part of Fishingcreek township.

Of Hemlock, Mifflin, and Sugarloaf the records fail to give me any information.

The portions of Chillisquaque and Turbut re-annexed to Columbia county by the act of January 22, 1816, were erected into the townships of Liberty and Limestone, both now in Montour county.

Madison township was erected out of part of Derry, now in Montour county, by petition to the court at the April sessions, A. D. 1817.

Mount Pleasant was formed out of parts of Greenwood and Fishingcreek and, we believe, Bloom, at the January sessions, A. D. 1818.

Berwick was created a borough by act of Assembly, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1818.

Roaringcreek was cut off from Catawissa, and became a township at the January sessions, A. D. 1832.

Montour township was erected out of territory taken from Hemlock at November sessions, A. D. 1837.

Jackson became a township at the November sessions, A. D. 1838, being formed out of parts of Greenwood and Sugarloaf.

Valley, now in Montour county, was stricken off from Mahoning and Derry, also both now in Montour county, at the August sessions of 1839. It was proposed by the petitioners to call the township "Baldy," but it was finally organized by the name of Valley.

Orange was for a long time a separate election district, but not a township. But at the April court, 1839, after some opposition, parts of Bloom, Mount Pleasant and Fishingcreek were carved out and the name Orange given to the territory.

Franklin township, including what is now known as Mayberry, in Montour county, was stricken off from Catawissa at the April court, A. D. 1843.

Main was erected at the January court, A. D. 1844, out of portions of the townships of Catawissa and Mifflin.

Centre was formed at the same court, January, 1844, out of parts of Bloom and Briarcreek.

Beaver was for a considerable time called the "Paxton District," in respect, we believe, to Col. Joseph Paxton; but in the

year 1845, at November sessions, it was erected into a township by the name of Beaver. It belonged formerly to Mifflin.

Anthony, now in Montour county, was struck off from the upper end of Derry at the November sessions, 1847, and named in honor of Joseph B. Anthony, the then President Judge.

Benton was cut off from Sugarloaf at the August session, A. D. 1850.

Pine was brought into existence by an act of Assembly of 15 January, 1853, the fruit of the division process.

Locust came by its present name by an act of Assembly of April 18, 1853. It had been received from Montour county in the straightening of the division line, where it had been known as the township of "Scott." It had formerly been a part of Roaring-creek, and upon being received back into Columbia was named Locust.

Scott township was formed out of a part of Bloom at the September session A. D. 1853.

Conyngham, named in honor of the then President Judge, was formed out of part of Locust township at the February sessions, A. D. 1856.

Centralia Borough, in said township of Conyngham, was confirmed after a warm contest, at the February court in A. D. 1866.

"The Town of Bloomsburg" was organized by an act of Assembly of March 4, 1870. It embraces all that had been left of the territory of Bloom township at the date of the act. The organization is *quasi* borough. More than one effort had been previously made to secure a borough charter, but the bad shape of the remaining portion of the township had defeated the applications. The act of organization was a special one, embracing some of the sections and provisions of the general borough laws. In the election of its municipal officers the principle of the free vote as advocated by Senator Buckalew was applied. The working of it was practically tested at our first election on the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1870; which was also the first time that the system had been applied in the United States, and at that election Mr. Buckalew cast the first vote in illustration of his system.

RECAPITULATION.

Turbut, original, May session	1772
Mahoning, original, February session	1775
Catawissa, original, August session	1785
Chillisquaque, original, May session	1786
Derry, original, May session	1786
Fishingcreek, original, August session	1789
Briarcreek, original, August session	1797
Bloom, original, August session	1798
Greenwood, original, August session	1799
Hemlock, original, no date of erection	
Mifflin, original, no date of erection	
Sugarloaf, original, no date of erection	
Liberty, by Act of Assembly	1816
Limestone, by Act of Assembly	1816
Madison	1817
Mount Pleasant	1818
Berwick Borough	1818
Roaringcreek	1832
Montour	1837
Jackson	1838
Orange	1839
Franklin	1843
Main	1844
Centre	1844
Beaver	1845
Benton	1850
Pine	1853
Locust, theretofore "Scott"	1853
Scott, out of Bloom	1853
Conyngham	1856
Centralia Borough	1866
The Town of Bloomsburg	1870

CHAPTER IX

POPULATION.

IN 1820 the population as then existing was 17,621, and in 1850 after the erection of Montour county the population remaining was 17,700; and at the same period Montour county had within its borders 13,493 persons.

Since 1850 Columbia county has almost doubled in population, a portion of which increase is, however, due to the readjustment of the lines in 1853. The county having been, up to within a very short time almost entirely agricultural, the growth in population has been less rapid than in those localities wherein manufacturing is largely pursued. The influence of special industrial pursuits may be shown by the following figures. In 1850 the population of Berwick was 486, in 1880 it was 2095.—In 1850 Catawissa was 1143, in 1880 it was 2003—In 1850 Bloom and Scott, then together, had 3122, in 1880 they make 5049—In 1850 Danville Borough was 3302, in 1880 it was 7899. So too, Beaver township, which had in 1850 a population of 672, had in 1880 increased to 1221. Take it all in all, however, the increase in population has been healthy and satisfactory. It has not been stimulated by any undue excitement, nor by any unsubstantial and transitory industry. It is therefore permanent, and no greater than can be properly absorbed and usefully employed. Such settlers give strength and stability to manufactures, and afford a constant and remunerative market for the produce of the farmer, and the goods, wares and merchandise of the shopman.

We give the census by townships for every decade since the erection of the county. The curious discrepancies that appear will be properly referred by the reader to the formation of new townships and to the erection of Montour county and the

correction and rearrangement of the division lines. The blanks opposite the townships for some of the years indicate their non-existence at that date, except in the case of Roaringcreek, which in 1850 was in Montour county.

The time of the erection of the different townships and the territory out of which they were formed will be found under the head of "Townships and Boroughs," and the comparison of population can as well be made by the reader as by the compiler.

In 1830 the taxables in the county, including Montour, were 2486. They will be found below for 1882, for Columbia county alone, as well as some estimate of acreage and values; of course the ter is constantly fluctuating and is consequently only a basis for future comparisons.

TOWNSHIPS.	Taxables	Acres of unseated lands	Acres of sea'd lands	Value of unseated	Value of seated
Beaver	257	8513	12965	$9453	$102829
Benton	292	118	11699	570	141856
Berwick	660		448		132272
Bloomsburg	986		2091		629142
Briarcreek	284	4383	11134	5930	248590
Catawissa	646	1692	5691	2884	253963
Centralia	385		226		120915
Centre	296	287	11643	1111	282994
Conyngham	512	6309	5733	76874	418755
Fishingcreek	366	2940	15622	5172	181764
Franklin	117	162	7243	1011	99665
Greenwood	431	438	16621	1910	203295
Hemlock	227	642	9150	2215	186785
Jackson	157	1237	9399	2410	47699
Locust	456	2008	22343	3350	243372
Main	153	3347	6320	4360	114881
Madison	271	762	18585	2845	173018
Mifflin	272	1553	9975	2750	172150
Montour	154	225	6155	2846	160449
Mt. Pleasant	171	94	9584	635	126761
Orange	253	532	7543	1820	146463
Pine	218	1071	13503	1665	65425
Roaringcreek	129	3584	9518	5052	75580
Scott	412	2	4032	80	239236
Sugarloaf	215	2381	12185	4506	59588
Total	8,326	139,449	239,498	$139,449	4,607,047

The census figures for the year 1850 are a little confused in both counties, because of the division that year, and some uncertainty about the lines. But for 1860, 1870 and 1880 they are substantially, perhaps exactly, correct.

TOWNSHIPS.	—CENSUS.—						
	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Beaver				672	901	969	1221
Benton					893	1050	1062
Berwick			452	486	*	923	2095
Bloomsburg	1626	2081	1774	3122	2668	3340	3702
Briarcreek	1719	1706	1451	1091	1734	1080	1172
Catawissa	2520	3130	2060	1143	1176	1627	2003
Centralia						1340	1509
Centre				1019	1360	1320	1256
Conyngham					1326	1960	2183
Derry	1662	1688	1753				
Fishingcreek	502	568	902	1110	1266	1370	1447
Franklin					533	550	543
Greenwood	1078	1110	1217	1260	1470	1585	1710
Hemlock	1464	1681	957	1087	1037	1170	1080
Jackson			265	374	539	565	675
Liberty	1146	1111	1329				
Limestone	426	540	646		...		
Locust			...		1897	1550	2014
Mahoning	1478	1796	1927				
Main				581	529	601	626
Madison	1330	1554	1700	714	1146	1090	1077
Mifflin	1492	1791	2143	1024	1021	1043	1038
Montour			809	409	485	624	662
Mount Pleasant	673	715	609	708	776	750	760
Orange			843	1077	930	910	901
Pine					555	760	911
Roaringcreek			1842	519	509	485	533
Scott					1562	1465	1347
Valley			630				
Sugarloaf	505	678	934	1316	752	761	869
Total	17621	20149	24243	17700	25065	28766	32439

*With Briarcreek.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

Though not separately organized until 1850, we give the census of Montour county, before and since its erection, complete. In the chapter on "Townships and Boroughs" there will be found some other interesting matter.

Townships.	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Derry	1662	1688	1753	853	933	888	950
Liberty	1146	1111	1329	1232	1173	1234	1166
Limestone	426	540	646	763	850	711	733
Mahoning	1478	1796	1927	867	744	1033	1198
Valley			633	760	901	1062	890
Roaringer'k				2000			
Madison				1255			
Danville				3302	6385	8129	7899
Anthony				956	965	960	953
Franklin				1000			
W. Hemlock				193	433	398	379
Cooper				312	396	414	380
Mayberry					273	215	229
Total	4,712	5,135	6,288	13,493	13,053	15,044	14,777

NOTE.—In straightening out the division lines in 1853, Roaringcreek and Franklin were brought back into Columbia county, except part of Franklin which became Mayberry in Montour county. Madison was brought back, except a small corner added to West Hemlock.

THE STATE'S VOTERS.

POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA BY COUNTIES, AND CITIZENS OVER TWENTY-ONE.

1882.

Counties.	Population.			Males of 21 and over.		
	Total.	White.	Colored.	Native White.	Foreign.	Colored.
Adams	32455	31984	471	7315	312	125
Allegheny	355869	347968	7901	46418	41051	2510
Armstrong	47641	47363	278	9328	1382	68
Beaver	39605	39163	442	7834	1903	112
Bedford	34929	34346	583	7447	445	133
Berks	122597	122146	451	27364	2721	121
Blair	52740	52257	483	10625	1938	150
Bradford	58541	58003	538	13877	1964	146
Bucks	68656	67107	1549	16360	2009	429
Butler	52536	52408	128	10126	2340	37
Cambria	46811	46602	209	7581	3457	67
Cameron	5159	5151	8	1145	329	4
Carbon	31923	31882	41	4805	2767	16
Centre	37922	37574	348	8297	603	98
Chester	83481	76402	7079	17467	2956	1789
Clarion	40328	40228	100	8091	1234	26
Clearfield	43408	43287	121	8348	2864	36
Clinton	26278	25992	286	5453	1130	685
Columbia	32439	32264	145	6968	829	40
Crawford	68607	68112	499	14891	3030	137
Cumberland	45977	43867	2170	10375	385	515
Dauphin	76148	72364	3784	15624	2196	1068
Delaware	56101	51487	4614	9343	4003	1288
Elk	12800	12779	21	2094	1582	7
Erie	74688	74345	343	13523	6147	109
Fayette	58842	56952	1890	12198	2133	477
Forest	4385	4373	12	950	228	2
Franklin	49855	47304	2551	10677	500	599
Fulton	10149	10020	129	2144	108	31
Greene	28273	27770	503	6590	96	114
Huntingdon	33954	33674	280	7251	616	83
Indiana	40527	40299	228	8668	614	59
Jefferson	27935	27898	37	5550	727	14
Juniata	18227	17966	261	6904	133	62

Counties.	Population.			Males of 21 and over.		
	Total	White	Colored	Native White	Foreign	Colored
Lackawanna	89269	88971	298	9946	11862	102
Lancaster	139447	136596	2851	30111	3762	772
Lawrence	33342	33076	236	6776	1532	62
Lebanon	38476	38391	85	9005	687	28
Lehigh	65969	65851	118	13913	2719	37
Luzerne	133065	132310	755	16468	16170	216
Lycoming	56486	56508	978	4838	2397	274
McKean	42565	42211	354	11801	3057	143
Mercer	56161	55735	426	10799	3000	113
Mifflin	19577	19362	215	4298	270	61
Monroe	20175	20020	155	4579	449	43
Montgomery	96494	94731	1763	20632	484	551
Montour	15468	15361	107	3060	874	21
Northampton	70312	69987	325	14732	3172	98
Northumb'd	53123	52929	194	10636	2266	63
Perry	27522	27358	164	6150	237	43
Philadelphia	847170	815362	31808	133470	88987	8967
Pike	9663	9579	84	1755	688	27
Potter	13797	13770	27	3442	494	8
Schuylkill	12974	129616	358	18118	12162	93
Snyder	17797	17778	19	4155	44	6
Somerset	33110	32994	116	6908	844	76
Sullivan	8073	8070	3	1663	479	3
Susquehanna	40354	40135	219	9224	1776	70
Tioga	45814	45699	115	10177	2387	41
Union	16905	16772	133	4036	105	32
Venango	43670	43120	550	8480	1882	146
Warren	27981	27784	197	5759	2215	56
Washington	55418	52774	2644	11998	1625	651
Wayne	33513	33482	31	6081	2599	10
Westmoreland	78036	77349	687	15661	3333	180
Wyoming	15598	15577	21	3843	312	6
York	87841	86481	1360	19087	1581	359

RECAPITULATION.

Population.		Males over 21.	
White	4,197,016	Native white	797,532
Colored	85,875	Foreign	272,860
		Colored	23,892
Total	4,282,891		

CHAPTER X.

REMOVAL.

IMMEDIATELY after the location of the seat of justice at Danville, the agitation for a removal thereof to Bloomsburg commenced, and it was carried on without intermission and with more or less intrigue, excitement, diversion and asperity, for a period of thirty years. It is hardly worth while to write up the history of that long and bitter contest. Its track is strewed with the wrecks of unfortunate local politicians who had mistaken the temper of the people, or were themselves the mere tools of more designing intriguers. Thus the astute politicians of Danville played off the Borough of Berwick against Bloomsburg; at one time by proposing a new county to be composed of parts of Columbia and Luzerne, with the Capitol at Berwick, at another by threatening to go solid for removal, but making it to be to Berwick instead of to Bloomsburg. Party politics were lost sight of in the election of county officers, and year after year removal and anti-removal candidates tested the strength of the respective localities.

But the steady friends of removal had no cause for filibustering. Their object was plain and pronounced, and led by such men as Daniel Snyder, William McKelvy, Charles H. Doebler and Thomas A. Funston, their partisans stood up to the work, and every year showed an increasing vote for the re-location of the seat of Justice. The legislative lobby prevented the necessary action, and the weary years dragged on and on. As a somewhat curious document, I copy a statement by citizens of the county in favor of the measure, which very fully sets out the course of the struggle, and furnishes some matter for thought.

"REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF JUSTICE OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The undersigned, agents in behalf of the petitioners for removal of the seat of justice in Columbia county, beg leave to lay before you the following statement of the principle facts in the case, and the grounds on which they rely, to procure the equitable interference of your honourable bodies.

By an Act of Assembly approved the 22d day of March 1813, the county of Columbia was erected out of a part of Old Northumberland. Its bounds by that act, were extended to the West branch of the Susquehanna, and included two large townships, (Chillisquaque and Turbut,) which were, soon after the county town was fixed at Danville, by an act of Assembly, struck off from Columbia, and re-annexed to Northumberland county.

By the 9th section of the Act first above mentioned, it is provided' "That the Governor shall appoint three discreet and disinterested persons, not resident in the counties of Northumberland, Union, or Columbia, whose duty it shall be, after being sworn or affirmed before some Judge or Justice of the Peace, to fix upon a proper and convenient site for a Court house, prison, and county offices, within the aforesaid county of Columbia, *as near the centre as the situation thereof will admit*, and the said persons or a majority of them, having viewed the relative advantages of the several situations contemplated by the people, shall on or before the first day of July next, by a written report," &c. See act of Assembly session 1812–13, page 146.

But two of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor attended; and they did not comply with the requisitions of the act of Assembly, to place the seat of Justice "as near the centre as the situation thereof would admit," although the two townships above mentioned were at that time, a part of the county. It was known to some, and believed by all, that improper and unfair means had been used to procure the location at Danville—the most obvious of which was, the taking in the said townships, against the will of nine-tenths of the inhabitants, and retaining them until after the location was made. A large majority of the people immediately expressed their dissatisfaction with the decision of the Commissioners, and commenced operations to procure a proper

location of their seat of justice, as will be seen by the following appeals to the Legislature.

January 11, 1814, Mr RUPERT presented nineteen petitions of similar tenor, from inhabitants of Columbia county, praying, for reasons therein expressed, for the removal of the seat of justice of said county from the town of Danville to the town of Bloomsburg; and said petitions were read and referred to Messrs. Rupert, Milliken, Bollinger, Forster and Dingman—See Journal H. R. session 1813–14, page 126.

February 2, 1814, Mr. RUPERT from the committee to whom were referred on the 11th ult. sundry petitions praying &c, Report, That they have attended to the same, and on examination find that 1046 of the citizens of Columbia county have signed petitions praying the Legislature to pass a law removing the seat of justice from the town of Danville to the town of Bloomsburg. The petitioners state that the people of the county of Columbia have not been relieved from the numerous grievances which they labored under, inasmuch as the seat of justice fixed by the commissioners, at Danville, is on the very verge of the county, and only twelve miles from the old county town, [Sunbury] and that the town of Bloomsburg on Big Fishing Creek, a pure and navigable stream of water, and only one mile from the river Susquehanna, will be more convenient and much more central. From a view of the map and the knowledge some of your committee have of Columbia county, they are of opinion that the seat of justice being fixed at Danville, does not comport with the meaning and spirit of the law, which declares in the ninth section, that the seat of justice shall be fixed as near the centre as the situation thereof will admit. Believing as they do, that the town of Bloomsburg is more central, and considering that it is in a fertile country and convenient to permanent streams of water suitable for water works, [so beneficial to country towns] they are of opinion that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted. They reported the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill agreeable to the prayer of the petitioners. Laid on the table. See Journal H. R. session 1813–14, pages 270, 271.

December 14, 1814. On motion of Messrs. Owen and Shaffer, ordered that an item of unfinished business, relative to the re-

moval of the seat of justice of the county of Columbia from Danville to Bloomsburg, be referred to the members from the counties of Northumberland, Union and Columbia. See Journal H. R. session 1814–15, page 54.

March 1, 1815. Mr. Owen presented twenty petitions of similar tenor from sundry inhabitants of Columbia county, praying the removal of the seat of justice of said county from Danville and said petitions were read and recommended to the early attention of the next Legislature. See Journal H. R. page 498.

While the foregoing proceedings were pending, the Citizens of Chillisquaque and Turbut townships were not inactive—with but one voice they had applied to be reannexed to Northumberland county; and the Legislature by an act approved the day of detached them from the county of Columbia, and annexed them to Northumberland, thereby rendering Danville still more out of the centre, both of territory and population.

The people under this new aspect of affairs, recommenced their application to the Legislature for redress, and the following proceedings were had.

December 8, 1815, January 4, 1816, January 16, 1816. Petitions presented for removal &c. and referred to a committee, report unfavorable. See Journal of H. R. session 1815–16, pages 15, 105, 210, 206.

[On Thursday the 15th of February 1816 a meeting of delegates from a number of townships in the county, elected pursuant to a call of the standing committee, was held in Bloomsburg "for the purpose of devising measures to obtain a removal of the seat of justice for said county from Danville to a more central situation." The meeting was organized by appointing Col. Leonard Rupert, President, and Samuel Webb Jr. Secretary. The townships were represented as follows:

Bloom—Levi Aikman, Samuel Webb Jr.
Briarcreek—John Stewart, George Kelchner.
Catawissa—Major Joseph Paxton, William Brewer.
Derry—Jacob Swisher, Marshal Girton.
Fishingcreek—Daniel Bealer, William Robbins.
Greenwood—Abner Mendenhall, Henry Miller.
Sugarloaf—Philip Fritz, William Wilson.

The meeting unanimously resolved to petition the legislature to pass a law granting the citizens a right to vote "for the seat of Justice in said county," and Paxton, Mendenhall, and Webb Jr. were appointed a committee for the purpose of procuring the necessary legislation.]

February 22, 1816. Mr. M'Clure presented a petition praying that a law may be passed to suspend the erection of public buildings for the county of Columbia for one year, and that the citizens of said county may be authorized at a special or at the next general election, by their votes to fix on a place for the seat of justice for said county. Read and referred. See Journal H. R, session 1815–16, page 439.

Report that they have had the same under consideration and are of opinion that Danville is not a suitable place for the seat of justice, being in a remote corner of the county of Columbia, and that there is another site quite as eligible, much nearer the centre and probably much more acceptable to the citizens generally. The committee are aware that the choice of a county town by the mode proposed, is somewhat novel, but at the same time the choice of the majority is the principle on which all our laws are made and our government depends; a principle which may be always lodged with safety in the hands of the people, who are the best judges of their interests. The committee therefore submit the following resolution, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill agreeable to the prayer of the petitioners. See Journal of H. R. session 1815–16, page 504.

The above reasonable proposition was rejected by the House. See Journal of H. R. session 1815–16, pages 528, 529.

February 1, 1821. On motion of Messrs. Kinny and Reese, ordered that the petitions presented on the 30th ult. relative to the removal of the seat of justice of Columbia county, be referred to Messrs. Kinney, M'Clure, Baird, W. Smyth and Musser. See Journal of H. R. session 1820–21, page 482.

March 6, 1821: Mr. Kinney from the committee to whom were referred sundry petitions on the subject, on leave given, reported a bill No. 311, entitled An act to authorize the removal of the seat of justice in the county of Columbia and for other purposes. See Journal of H. R. session 1820–21, page 784.

December 7, 1821: On motion of Messrs. Clark and Scudder,

ordered that an item of unfinished business relative to the removal &c. be referred to the members from the counties of Columbia, Luzerne, Northumberland and Northampton. See Journal H. R. session 1821–22, page 51. The members from the counties of Berks, Schuylkill and Lycoming, were added to the committee. See Journal p. 71.

Report unfavorable. See Journal of the House of Representatives, session 1821–22, page 89.

From that time until the fall of 1833, there appears to have been no application to the Legislature; but it was nevertheless a subject of constant anxiety within the county, and has always had a controlling influence in the election of members of Assembly and county officers. No man can be elected to any office in the county, who is not avowedly in favour of the removal. As the public buildings had in part been erected the excitement would perhaps have been confined within the bounds of the county for some time longer, had not the Grand Jury at November session 1833, reported to the Court, that the public records were in great danger of being destroyed by fire, for want of suitable buildings for their accommodation, and recommending the immediate erection of fire proof offices. This report aroused the people, who had long before determined that no further expenditure of their money should be made in buildings at Danville—petitions for removal were immediately circulated and signed with an alacrity, seldom before witnessed, by full two thirds of the taxables of the county. These petitions were presented in both branches of the Legislature and bills reported providing for the removal of the seat of justice. The bill in the Senate was only reached in order and acted on, and lost by a vote of eleven to fifteen.

Last year another appeal was made for relief, and bills again reported, but too late in the session to have any further action on them.

It requires but a cursory view of the county map to discover, that Danville is very far from the centre of territory; and that it is equally distant from the centre of population, is manifest from what follows.

The townships most convenient to Danville are the following

and contain the number of taxables, paying tax as follows.

	Taxables.	Tax.
Derry township contains	350	$786.42
Mahoning (including Danville)	351	1213.62
Limestone	121	532.94
Liberty	268	493.78
Hemlock contains 327 taxables, one third of whom are nearer to Danville than to Bloomsburg, but none of them more than six miles from the latter place	109	273.62
Accommodated at Danville	1199	paying $3,300.38

The townships most convenient to Bloomsburg are

	Taxables.	paying tax.
Mount Pleasant	147	$ 311.21
Bloom (including Bloomsburg)	152	1139.73
Briar Creek	340	1033.23
Catawissa	345	1075.32
Greenwood	256	502.94
Fishing Creek	129	218.78
Madison	302	514.45
Mifflin	370	690.58
Roaring Creek	322	608.99
Sugar Loaf	154	228.78
Hemlock two thirds	218	547.24
Accommodated at Bloomsburg	3035	$6,871.25

There is another view in which the relative position of Danville and Bloomsburg may be seen; and it shows conclusively as we think, the propriety of removing the seat of Justice. Eighteen hundred and forty-eight taxables residing in Bloom, Briarcreek, Mount Pleasant, Greenwood, Fishing creek, Sugar loaf, and Mifflin townships, all pass through Bloomsburg on their way to Danville. Few of them have less than fourteen miles, and many of them from twenty to thirty-five miles, travel to Danville. A large majority of 657 taxables residing in Catawissa and Roaring creek townships, (say five sixths) are at least four miles nearer to Bloomsburg than to Danville, and the remainder are not more than two miles further from Bloomsburg than from Danville—

even one third of the 350 taxables in Derry, which we have set down to the credit of Danville are nearer to Bloomsburg than to Danville, and the remainder are not more than two miles further from Bloomsburg than from Danville—the average of the other two thirds of Derry are not more than four miles further from Bloomsburg than from Danville. From Mahoning township in which Danville is situated, containing 351 taxables the average travel to Bloomsburg will not be ten miles. Liberty and Limestone townships form the western bounds of the county and lie north and south of each other. Limestone contains 121 taxables—Liberty contains 268 taxables—these 389 will none of them have to travel more than eight miles further to reach Bloomsburg, than to reach Danville, and many of them not so far.

We would further remark, that Danville is as far from the centre of business as from the centre of population in the county. It draws a large portion of its business and supplies from a neighbouring county, by which it is almost surrounded and thus acts as a continual drain on the circulating medium of the county. Scarcely a single dollar of the money expended by suitors and others attending court, can ever find its way back into the interior of the county—there is no trade between them, and no reciprocity of interest between the interior of the county and its metropolis. On the other hand, Bloomsburg is not only very near the centre of territory and population, but it is also the centre of business. It is the natural outlet and commands the trade of Hemlock, Madison, a portion of Derry, Greenwood, Sugar Loaf, Fishing Creek, Mount Pleasant, Bloom, and a portion of Briar Creek townships. It is also in the line of communication for a large portion of the county, with the markets of Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, and places below those points.

With a knowledge of all these facts and circumstances, it is with the deepest sense of injuries sustained, and the unnecessary inconvenience they have laboured under for many years past that a large majority of the Citizens of Columbia county, once more make their appeal to the Legislature for relief—they ask no boon; but as freemen they appeal to that natural sense of justice, inherent in the breast of every honest and unprejudiced man, and demand a restoration of valuable rights and privileges, unjustly taken, and unjustly withheld from them."

At last however, on the 24th day of February 1845, the legislature passed an act authorizing a vote on the question of the location of the seat of Justice, and under its provisions, in the October following, the people of the county settled the question by a direct vote. The result was as follows:

REMOVAL—1845.

Townships	Bloomsburg	Danville
Bloom	392	3
Briarcreek	77	107
Catawissa	179	9
Centre	169	
Derry	77	166
Fishingcreek	180	1
Franklin	64	42
Greenwood	189	2
Hemlock	178	15
Jackson	52	
Liberty	3	181
Limestone	30	84
Madison	188	53
Mahoning	5	689
Maine	108	
Mifflin	121	24
Montour	82	35
Mount Pleasant	128	
Orange	175	7
Paxton District	80	1
Roaringcreek	211	15
Sugarloaf	217	
Valley	8	145
	2913	1579
Majority for Removal	1334	

The public buildings were completed, and the Records were removed from Danville in November 1847, and the first court was held in Bloomsburg in January 1848.

ELECTION RETURNS

IT has been thought sufficient to go back to 1860 with the tabular election returns. That was a period when parties seemed to be breaking up, and politicians were seeking new combinations. From that time the important elections are all given, and for our citizens are complete and valuable. No politician can be thoroughly posted, nor able to talk intelligently upon the drift of affairs, without having at hand the results of political contests. Under the head of "Removal" will be found the official vote on that question, under the head of "Poor Houses" the official vote on that question, and at the end of this chapter the official vote on the License question in 1873. These are data upon which to base calculations, comparisons and results.

DISTRICTS.	PRESIDENT—1860.			
	BRECKENRIDGE.	DOUGLAS.	LINCOLN.	BELL.
Beaver	113		29	
Benton	142		41	
Berwick	49	2	80	
Bloom East, Bloom West	155		273	12
Briarcreek	118		58	
Catawissa	24	52	135	
Centre	116		111	1
Conyngham N., Conyngham S.	35		91	
Fishingcreek	206		54	
Franklin	53	2	58	
Greenwood	139		155	1
Hemlock	104	16	72	
Jackson	71		16	
Locust	170	1	135	
Madison	139		57	
Main	70	7	19	
Mifflin	172		48	

	BRECKENRIDGE.	DOUGLAS.	LINCOLN.	BELL.
Montour	35		47	
Mt. Pleasant	75		65	
Orange	97	6	76	
Pine	52		28	
Roaringcreek	38		40	
Scott	80		169	
Sugarloaf	114		16	
	2367	86	1873	14

DISTRICTS.	PRESIDENT—1864	
	M°CLELLAN.	LINCOLN.
Beaver	178	7
Benton	115	37
Berwick	76	85
Bloom East } Bloom West }	208	249
Briarcreek	146	67
Catawissa	124	153
Centre	177	101
Conyngham N } Conyngham S }	173	123
Fishingcreek	184	39
Franklin	62	53
Greenwood	147	145
Hemlock	157	47
Jackson	70	9
Locust	220	115
Madison	196	36
Main	107	4
Mifflin	184	36
Montour	69	38
Mt. Pleasant	99	58
Orange	103	65
Pine	77	19
Roaringcreek	51	27
Scott	143	160
Sugarloaf	119	21
	3185	1739
Army	182	175
	3367	1914

	1868 President.		1869 Governor.		1870 Congress.	
	Seymour	Grant	Packer	Geary	Brockway	Mercur
Beaver	194	21	190	12	153	14
Benton	186	58	185	54	164	49
Berwick	68	131	68	133	45	147
Bloom E.	329	317	309	291	175	151
Bloom W.					104	159
Briarcreek	167	70	154	64	140	44
Catawissa	138	219	135	195	183	160
Centralia Bor.	138	96	132	89	127	88
Centre	194	100	184	81	147	67
Conyngham N.					129	3
Conyngham S.	249	59	172	13	74	1
Fishingcreek	269	61	245	53	226	44
Franklin	49	63	54	54	46	42
Greenwood	181	165	166	165	173	154
Hemlock	168	63	154	54	164	56
Jackson	113	7	115	8	106	10
Locust	260	141	232	102	206	95
Madison	208	55	109	10	159	34
Main	122	10	186	49	103	9
Mifflin	195	43	196	40	180	46
Montour	79	58	74	48	80	40
Mt. Pleasant	110	63	93	51	84	43
Orange	149	68	137	47	110	46
Pine	112	39	95	37	88	33
Roaringcreek	55	40	54	34	51	34
Scott	146	178	143	147	125	131
Sugarloaf	143	18	132	11	122	10
	4022	2143	3714	1845	3464	1710

1872 Townships.	Governor.		President.	
	Buckalew.	Hartranft.	Greeley.	Grant.
Beaver	182	10	131	11
Benton	194	49	158	56
Berwick	81	242	72	246
Bloom E	222	161	148	167
Bloom W	127	163	101	211
Briarcreek	152	66	125	65
Catawissa	120	263	95	163
Centre	163	76	134	69
Centralia	118	73	77	87
Conyngham N	145	11	110	9
Conyngham S	64	36	55	29
Fishingcreek	269	46	211	49
Franklin	50	54	36	44
Greenwood	185	157	161	140
Hemlock	140	66	120	64
Jackson	104	12	7	12
Locust	236	119	154	111
Main	108	18	95	11
Madison	166	54	137	45
Mifflin	198	46	175	48
Montour	94	43	70	50
Mount Pleasant	97	58	75	56
Orange	146	61	126	86
Pine	106	23	85	20
Roaringcreek	50	36	36	34
Scott	159	6	114	131
Sugarloaf	150	18	124	13
	3826	2110	3001	2009

THE LOCAL OPTION VOTE.

The following are the official votes of the different townships and boroughs on the questions of License or no License, March 21, 1873.

			Majorities.	
DISTRICTS.	For	Against	For	Against
Beaver,	116	4	112	
Benton,	113	81	32	
Berwick,	65	212		147
Bloom East,	206	106	100	
Bloom West	119	126		7
Briarcreek,	83	68	15	
Catawissa,	159	122	37	
Centre,	74	83		9
Centralia,	74	35	39	
Conyngham N.,	50	—	50	
Conyngham S.,	109	—	109	
Fishingcreek,	127	76	51	
Franklin,	52	31	21	
Greenwood,	130	155		25
Hemlock,	51	107		56
Jackson,	81	16	65	
Locust,	206	42	164	
Madison,	97	65	32	
Main,	95	8	87	
Mifflin,	150	44	106	
Montour,	72	22	50	
Mt. Pleasant,	59	43	16	
Orange,	86	79	7	
Pine,	46	54		8
Roaringcreek,	56	10	46	
Scott,	55	169		114
Sugarloaf,	93	27	66	
			1205	366
			366	
Majority for License.			839	

1876.

DISTRICTS.	President. Tilden	Hayes
Beaver	264	29
Berwick	118	213
Benton	221	41
Bloom E.	244	195
Bloom W.	140	191
Briarcreek	155	52
Catawissa	194	229
Centralia	122	67
Centre	191	65
Conyngham N	128	8
Conyngham S.	139	6
Fishingcreek	294	61
Franklin	59	57
Greenwood	203	166
Hemlock	169	52
Jackson	122	11
Locust	272	125
Madison	181	57
Main	133	14
Mifflin	200	40
Montour	99	53
Mt. Pleasant	102	61
Orange	136	69
Pine	131	30
Roaringcreek	63	42
Scott	151	122
Sugarloaf	171	13
Total	4394	2069

DISTRICTS.	PRESIDENT—1880		
	Hancock	Garfield	Weaver
Beaver	229	29	
Benton	211	54	5
Berwick Boro	190	284	8
Bloom E	295	202	4
Bloom W	150	173	9
Briarcreek	157	57	15
Catawissa	230	256	
Centralia Boro	159	94	8
Centre	207	56	10
Conyngham, N	163	28	6
Conyngham, S	101	27	31
Fishingcreek	288	71	5
Franklin	56	53	
Greenwood	194	157	15
Hemlock	160	62	2
Jackson	129	13	
Locust	289	129	
Madison	199	47	1
Main	131	7	1
Mifflin	207	49	
Montour	80	47	9
Mount Pleasant	105	52	
Orange	112	70	41
Pine	131	35	6
Roaringcreek	82	31	3
Scott East	98	88	10
Scott West	67	53	1
Sugarloaf	178	12	2
	4598	2236	

Prohibition ticket 28.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1882.

TOWNSHIPS.	GOVERNOR.					LIEUT-GOVERNOR		SEC INT. AFFAIRS.			SUPREME JUDGE					CONG.-AT-LARGE									
	Beaver R.	Patrison D.	Stewart I.	Armstrong G.	Pettit P.	Davies R.	Black D.	Duff I.	Howard G.	Williams P.	Greer R.	Affea D.	Merrick I.	Dewoody G.	Crossman P.	Paul P.	Clark D.	Junkin I.	Cake G.	Chase P.	Brosius R.	Elliott D.	McMichael I.	Tomlinson G.	Pierce P.
Beaver	18	193	2			17	193	2			17	193	2			18	194	1			18	196			
Berwick	213	212	7	63	27	217	210	2	62	30	217	214	6	62	30	216	206	4	62	29	217	209	7	65	29
Benton	42	226		3		41	226		4		41	225		4		41	225		5		41	225		5	
Bloom—East	163	262	4	12	4	158	266	2	13	9	161	264	1	13	9	162	271	3	11	8	154	268	6	12	8
Bloom—West	139	157	23	10	4	140	155	2	9	4	138	160	21	10	4	135	163	25	7	4	136	162	23	9	6
Briarcreek	42	132		4	2	42	131		5	2	42	131		5	2	42	131		5	2	44	130		4	2
Catawissa	236	224	20	1	3	234	226	19	7	3	237	225	18	1	3	229	227	17	1	3	236	225	17	1	4
Centralia	79	130	14	7		78	133	12	7		77	133	13	7		76	133	13	6		73	139	13	2	
Centre	48	173	2	12		49	176	2	9		50	124	2	10		50	173	2	9	1	51	170	2	8	2
Conyngham N.	21	75		15		18	83		13		15	82		13		14	87		13		14	84	..	11	
Conyngham S.	32	83		18		29	67		27		29	67		27		27	71		23		30	92	..		
Fishingcreek	52	262		5		50	261		5		52	262		5		52	262		3		52	261	..	4	1
Franklin	38	59	7			38	59	7			38	59	7			41	58	4			37	59	5		
Greenwood	91	164	4	12	42	71	194	2	3	43	90	146	3	11	45	83	166	2	8	47	86	165	3	12	49
Hemlock	41	145		2	2	57	150	..	1	2	41	146	..	1	2	10	146	..	1	2	41	147	..	2	3
Jackson	9	123	1			10	123				10	123				10	123				10	123	..		
Locust	95	248		1	3	95	248		1	3	95	248	..	1	3	94	247	..	1	3	94	247		1	3
Madison	30	168		1	3	28	161			3	30	168	..	1	3	30	168	..	1	3	32	167	..		3
Main	6	136	2			6	136	2			6	136	2			4	137	2			4	137	2		
Mifflin	6	193			1	46	193				46	193			1	46	93			1	46	193			1
Montour	41	74	3	2		41	74	3	2		42	73	3	2		39	73	4	2		41	72	3	2	1
Mt. Pleasant	38	88	1		4	37	37			4	37	88	1		4	40	84	..	..	4	38	86	..		5
Orange	52	115	9	34	1	50	119	9	32	1	50	117	9	33	2	48	115	12	34	3	48	112	8	36	2
Roaringcreek	21	70		3		18	81				21	70	..	3		21	70	..	3		21	70	..	3	
Pine	21	97	1	2	5	22	100	1	2	6	13	94	1	3	10	10	94	4	3	10	9	94	5	3	10
Scott West	41	60	1	2	2	40	63	1		2	41	60	1	2	2	43	59	..	1	2	43	59	..	1	2
Scott East	74	103	1	21		73	103	1	21		73	103	1	21		73	104	2	21		71	102	1	22	
Sugarloaf	17	167		1		17	167	..	1		17	167	..	1		17	167	..	1		17	166	..	1	
	1736	4139	102	232	107	1693	4201	91	218	113	1725	4140	91	236	117	1691	4148	95	219	122	1705	4168	95	204	131

OFFICIAL VOTE OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1882.

TOWNSHIPS.	PRESIDENT JUDGE, Wm Elwell	CONG		Senator		REPRESENTATIVES							SHERIFF			CORONER				JURY COM'R			
		Smith R	Storm D	Hart D	Webster G	Supplee R	Gule R	Vanderslice D	Bryson D	Hamlin I	Tewksbury P	Barton G	Kostenbauder R	Mourey D	McCargle G	Krickbaum R	Hannon D	Eves P	McKanney G	Rice R	Derr D	Smith P	Frederick G
Beaver	211	18	196	196		18	18	189	189	4	5		18	195		18	195			25	188		
Berwick	422	225	207	209	65	208	216	209	208	71	33	67	203	205	65	224	209	31	65	209	221	31	65
Benton	264	41	225	225	5	41	40	199	224	24		5	45	219	5	47	217		5	41	225		5
Bloom—East	424	161	267	269	12	138	111	168	216	184		19	156	266	15	158	282		12	157	267	10	12
Bloom—West	320	162	159	162	8	181	105	132	154	107	11	13	156	166	9	157	162	4	9	156	160	6	
Briarcreek	174	43	131	130	4	42	43	114	130	22		4	44	130	3	44	129		3	43	130		3
Catawissa	440	253	235	235	1	216	225	46	154	217	66	1	287	185	1	251	226	6	1	241	240	9	1
Centralia	222	86	139	139	2	80	67	140	214	3		1	81	144	2	85	143		2	86	139		2
Centre	224	55	170	69	8	57	36	110	164	80	1	14	52	167	8	51	170	1	8	53	170	2	8
Conyngham N	102	15	84	84	11	13	11	84	89	10		8	10	86	10	16	86		8	15	84		10
Conyngham S	100	30	92	92		30	30	90	92				46	76		10	112			30	92		
Fishingcreek	307	53	261	250	4	51	51	186	213	77		4	54	259	3	52	263		3	52	263		3
Franklin	100	42	58	59		45	42	40	57	16	3		52	41		42	57	2		42	57	3	
Greenwood	215	87	164	167	13	156	38	44	146	178	43	13	113	172	20	79	163	58	13	82	164	53	12
Hemlock	182	41	146	146	2	44	22	131	145	29	3	2	40	146	2	41	147	3	2	40	147	4	2
Jackson	132	10	123	123		10	10	106	121	8		3	10	123		10	123			10	125		
Locust	349	91	247	247	1	96	89	233	230	12	14		84	274		94	246	3	1	96	243	3	1
Madison	196	31	163	168		48	28	92	155	81	4		35	163		30	168	5		31	168	4	
Main	143	6	137	137		7	6	51	128	85	2		9	115		6	132	1		6	136	1	
Millfin	256	47	193	193	1	46	46	173	187	15			47	186		47	191			43	191		
Montour	135	44	72	71		39	32	48	71	25	6	6	43	70		43	73	2		43	71	2	
Mt Pleasant	124	38	86	86		47	36	66	83	19	6	1	41	86		35	85	2		38	86	5	
Orange	176	57	112	112	36	56	47	18	110	139	4	36	46	104	53	57	112	1	36	57	102	3	36
Roaringcreek	90	21	70	70	3	20	21	63	69	4	3	3	4	90		21	70		3	10	70		3
Pine	107	14	94	95	3	10	3	87	93	4	8	27	14	91	9	13	94	10	3	14	94		3
Scott West	101	43	59	59	1	25	42	30	55	43		3	41	60	1	44	54		5	43	59		1
Scott East	183	72	102	112	22	58	51	92	104	59		21	70	103	23	69	102		25	73	102		21
Sugarloaf	184	17	166	166	1	16	16	16	167	5		1	17	166	1	17	166			17	166		1
	5939	1806	4166	4161	203	1748	1482	3094	4052	1526	227	256	1822	4056	230	1764	4146	146	203	1769	4150	146	198

GOVERNOR, 1882.

Official returns from the State show a total vote of 709,217, an increase of 135,467, over the vote for State Treasurer one year ago. Senator Stewart's total vote is 48,602, against 49,984 for Mr. Wolfe in 1881. The following table gives the total vote for the three candidates for governor, compared with the vote of 1881 for the same party candidates.

COUNTIES.	1882.			1881.		
	BEAVER.	PATTISON.	STEWART.	BAILY.	NOBLE.	WOLFE.
Adams	2606	3181	148	2348	2871	37
Allegheny	18298	16191	4841	15679	9860	5948
Armstrong	3468	3351	185	2893	2466	317
Beaver	2650	2950	720	2949	2654	340
Bedford	3021	3406	203	3163	3370	129
Berks	8142	15922	259	4650	9920	139
Blair	4487	3970	266	3275	2435	297
Bradford	5199	4217	1262	4387	2969	1510
Bucks	6504	7770	603	6240	6996	556
Butler	3941	3464	512	3517	3327	771
Cambria	3279	4247	188	3117	3565	144
Cameron	481	484	86	519	479	14
Carbon	2423	3061	177	2152	2719	103
Centre	*Pattison's plurality*, 879			2344	3491	185
Chester	7713	6290	1125	5636	4298	941
Clarion	1969	3473	112	1739	2734	132
Clearfield	2297	4063	127	1814	2994	55
Clinton	1730	2661	218	1819	2525	273
Columbia	1736	4139	102	1247	2878	127
Crawford	3711	5071	1520	4507	3718	590
Cumberland	3645	4618	373	2922	4023	150
Dauphin	6941	5671	726	5793	3800	951
Delaware	4586	3828	931	3221	2372	1574
Elk	399	1289	150	620	1212	20
Erie	5218	5727	575	4656	4130	292
Fayette	3908	5108	96	3458	3752	88
Forest	*Pattison's plurality*, 90			371	255	3
Franklin	3653	4456	1213	4096	4011	147
Fulton	611	1036	86	768	1133	8
Greene	1635	3546	29	1530	2976	7
Huntingdon	2420	2562	750	2629	2034	396

COUNTIES.	Beaver.	Pattison.	Stewart.	Baily.	Noble.	Wolfe.
Indiana.....	3896	1893	140	3109	1163	161
Jefferson.....	2598	2581	125	2203	2212	86
Juniata.....	1372	1638	53	1446	1707	29
Lackawanna....	5476	6655	752	4220	3116	945
Lancaster.....	13989	9866	2525	9899	5770	1405
Lawrence.....	2417	1755	584	2062	1221	932
Lebanon.....	4303	2778	215	3191	1622	65
Lehigh.....	5847	7948	98	4468	5756	67
Luzerne.....	7317	11830	1642	5870	7695	1447
Lycoming.....	3386	5114	280	2751	3629	447
McKean.....	1791	2137	529	2477	2192	897
Mercer.....	4268	4521	385	3971	3607	535
Mifflin.....	1375	1776	182	1469	1689	197
Monroe.....	635	2934	66	649	2338	34
Montgom'y ..	9287	10588	622	8707	8949	944
Montour.....	1037	1664	75	891	1340	136
Northamptom...	4068	8741	645	2714	5198	411
Northumberland	3876	5054	582	2948	4410	2084
Perry.....	2634	2674	90	2420	2435	107
Philadelphia.....	70940	67287	8085	55866	42357	14722
Pike.....	256	1088	88	296	863	8
Potter.....	834	838	418	1236	594	48
Schuylkill.....	7362	10550	1077	4963	8089	2141
Snyder.....	1873	1446	184	1367	1278	860
Somerset.....	3350	2271	699	3528	2053	103
Sullivan.....	445	874	30	417	677	48
Susquehanna....	2864	3198	689	3421	2542	127
Tioga.....	2270	2257	2211	2737	1297	695
Union.....	1303	1394	682	638	1134	1720
Venango.....	2386	2697	401	2302	2058	653
Warren.....	1891	1835	439	1927	1360	281
Washington....	5192	5238	220	5362	4703	112
Wayne.....	1462	2943	781	1720	2254	748
Westmoreland..	5644	7242	242	4398	5222	211
Wyoming.....	1421	1905	165	1559	1779	30
York.....	6148	10439	261	4307	7068	222
Totals.....	310460	350155	48602	265295	258471	49984

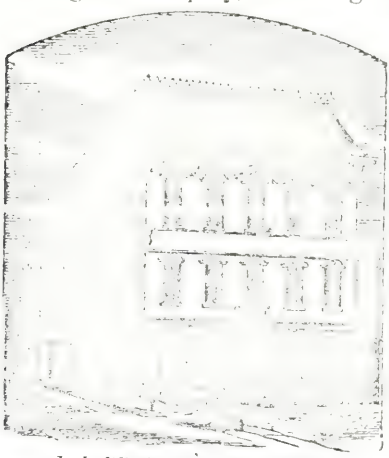
CHAPTER XI.

BLOOMSBURG.

IN 1776, Wyoming township extended from the mouth of Fishingcreek to the state line on the north, and Mr. James McClure, who in 1772 had settled on the flats above the mouth of the creek, was one of the committee of safety for the township. Gradually the name Wyoming was more definitely fixed to the upper end of the valley, as the state line was pushed northward and the Connecticut claimants either relinquished or sold, or were confirmed in their claims through submission to the Pennsylvania authorities. But the great beauties of the Susquehanna valley are not the exclusive property of what is now called Wyoming, but are distributed along the river; and to day there is no landscape anywhere superior to several views of the valley from the mouth of Fishingcreek to Berwick, which can be obtained in the vicinity of Bloomsburg.

From the roof of the Bloomsburg State Normal School building you have command of scenery unsurpassed by any in the state. Your eye, for twelve miles along the winding Susquehanna, rests upon the fertile valleys north of the river, and on the south it is relieved by the river hill and the majestic Catawissa mountain. Off to the north the Nob mountain looms up in its picturesqueness, and the valley of the Fishingcreek seems shut up among the mountains; while immediately at your feet spread out the fifteen hundred acres of land upon which the town of Bloomsburg is built, bounded on the north and west by the Fishingcreek and south by the ever beautiful Susquehanna, making in the sparkling sunlight, a band of silver encircling the green valley upon which your eye is resting with unmeasured delight. Through the midst of the valley with shriek and whoop rush the

trains of cars over the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, crossing the creek near its mouth and sweeping down the bank of the winding river, awakening the echoes of the rock of the "Lover's Leap." Scarcely has your eye lost the passing train, before along the mountain side across the river, and in full view, like a demon roaring for his prey, scattering smoke and fire over the waters, leaps the echoing train over the North & West Branch railway, and escapes in a cloud of smoke round the point of the mountain opposite the mouth of Fishingcreek. While at the same moment, off to your right, the shrill whistle of the train upon the Catawissa road, calls your ear, and crossing the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg at right angles, moves majestically over the Susquehanna river bridge, and over the North & West Branch railway at the east end, and wakes the echoes of the Catawissa hills.



J. J. BROWER'S BUILDING.

From "The Grove" north of the Normal school much of the same view can be obtained, modified in some respects, but with added features, which in the eyes of some persons enchance its beauties.

On "The Rocks" north of the town, the same general features are commanded; and in addition thereto a long stretch of the Fishingcreek, rolling its pure waters and beating vainly against the base of the cliff, with the Irondale Furnaces in the distance, throwing up their lurid lights, impress other sight seers as being altogether the most delightful and romantic.

So, the brow of the hill on the Lightstreet road, half a mile north east of the town affords a view hardly, if at all, surpassed by any of the others. It loses some points of great beauty, but it adds to the others a view of the valley of Scott, Centre and Briar-

creek townships, whose fertile fields and green hills give delight to the eye and to the heart.

But it is not only in the matter of local scenery that Bloomsburg is worthy of the observation of the tourist. It has one feature which is absolutely unique. Its drives are perfectly charming, and no matter by which of some six or eight roads you depart, you can at the end of a delightful drive of from three to ten miles or more, re-enter it by another. You need not for many times go over any portion of a road once travelled, and you will find each and all of them safe and good and picturesque. Thus your drives are almost ever new, and you can make different combinations daily. Indeed it could not well be otherwise with the Susquehanna river on one side, the big Fishingcreek, the little Fishingcreek and the Hemlock creek all in the immediate neighborhood, diversifying the face of the country, and hiding in their turnings and connexions many beautiful nooks and shady dells and barren rocks.

The vicinity was settled at an early day by several families, and Major Moses Van Campen says that in 1778 he, with a company of about twenty men, built a fort on Fishingcreek about three miles from its mouth. He also says that "in the spring of 1781, we built a fort on the widow McClure's plantation, called McClure's fort, where our provisions were stored."

The town of Bloomsburg was laid out in 1802 by Ludwig Eyer. The name was pronounced as if spelled Oyer, and the place was known as Oyersburg. Many of the descendants of the Proprietor still reside here and are of our most thrifty and respected citizens. Mr. Eyer rested in the Lutheran burying ground which he gave to the congregation, for many years, but his remains were recently removed to Catawissa. He was a generous hearted and liberal minded man, of a stock of whom Pennsylvania is proud.

Bloom township was one of the original twelve with which the county was organized in 1813. From it have been taken a part of Mount Pleasant, a part of Orange, a part of Centre, and the whole of Scott. What was left of the township of Bloom was organized by an Act of Assembly of March 4, 1870 as "The Town of Bloomsburg." No town in the state has a more healthy location. It is built on a high bluff on the Fishingcreek, about one

and a half miles from the river in a straight line north, and about two miles from the mouth of the creek going southwest. The ground descends towards the river and the mouth of the creek so as to afford the most complete system of drainage for all parts of the town.

A chapter might be written concerning the improvements and changes of the last thirty years. In 1850 the bridge over the brook below the old Forks Hotel on Second street was less than twenty feet wide, and there were no sidewalks at the point of crossing the brook. At the southwest corner of Second and Iron streets it required a flight of five or six steps to get into the door, now level with the pavement. The road from the foot of Second street wound round the bank of the creek instead of going straight to the bridge as at the present. Market street below Third instead of being a splendid thoroughfare a hundred feet wide, was a narrow, crooked, illkept road. The road to Espy crossed the canal twice by high and dangerous bridges within a distance of three hundred yards, instead of running along the berme bank, a safe, level and delightful way. To speak of the private dwellings which have taken the place of old tumble-down structures, would be to make reference to most of the houses in the town, as Bloomsburg has been substantially rebuilt within twenty-five years. No such thing will, therefore, be attempted.

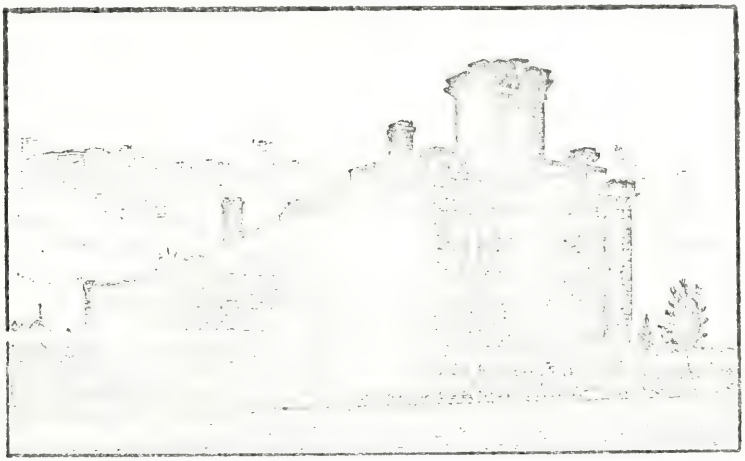


MOYER BROS. BUILDING.

To the public buildings and business places some attention is proper. The Normal School building is mentioned under the proper title in this volume, together with other educational matter.

The Court House, built in 1846, is perhaps hardly up to the present requirements of the business for which it was intended, the bulk of the records, and the legal business having very considerably increased since the County seat was removed to Bloomsburg. The old jail has been altogether abandoned, and a new

prison has lately been erected, in which as much comfort can be had, as is consistent with the place and the occasion of the visit.



COLUMBIA COUNTY PRISON.

The Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad passes through the town, with a depot on Market & Sixth. The North Branch Canal lies three hundred yards south of the Railroad. The North Branch of the Susquehanna is half a mile south of the Canal, and on the opposite bank of the river runs the North and West Branch railway. At Rupert, by the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, you take the omnibus to Bloomsburg.

Of the newspapers mention will be made under the proper title; but it may be here said that there are at present, published weekly, The *Columbian*, democratic; The *Republican*, republican; The *Sentinel*, democratic; and the *Journal*, prohibitionist.

The streets are *numbered* from the Fishing creek towards the river and trend east and west, nearly; and the cross streets running nearly north and south are *named*. They vary in width from thirty three feet to one hundred. Most of them are over forty feet wide, and are well paved and well lighted. The Hotels, the Court House, the Normal School, and the main business of the town are upon Second street, a wide, paved and cindered thoroughfare.

In addition to the many handsome residences, the buildings which give a substantial and imposing character to the town are the Exchange Hotel, opened in 1874—the Central Hotel—the Columbian block—the block of buildings occupied by D. Lowenberg and J. Cadman—the one by Holmes & Schuyler—the corner by A. J. Evans—the building of D. A. Creasy—the corner of Clark & Son—Miss Peterman's building—McKinney's building Rawling's building—Barton's building—Moyer Bros' building—and the old McKelvy corner, refitted by Knorr & Wintersteen: On the north side we have Robbins, Gilmore, Sharpless, Moyer Bros' drug store, Brower's building, Hartman's, Sterner's, Furman's, and Kleim's; all of which, with what is known as the Exchange block, are three or four story buildings, and of considerable dimensions.

The Opera House on Centre street below Second, capable of seating about one thousand persons, has been fitted up to attract and accommodate a variety of excellent entertainments. It is convenient and accessible, and well suited for lectures and public meetings.

Of the industries carried on in the town we can only make cursory mention, to wit: The extensive Car Shops of G. M. & J. K. Lockard—the Iron Foundry and Machine Shops of Harman & Hassert—the Foundry of B. F. Sharpless—the Iron fence manufactory of Michael Hess—the Carriage shops of M. C. Sloan & Brother—the planing mill of Charles Krug—the new, large and substantial Woolen Mills of S. A. & E. C. Caswell; and lastly the Anthracite furnaces of the Bloomsburg Iron Company, and of William Neal & Sons.

Nor, in the enumeration of the advantages and attractions, educational, business and social, should we omit to mention the Sanitarium, an institution established about three years ago, for the special treatment of nervous affections. It is a large and handsome structure, fitted with all the modern improvements of heat, light, water and ventilation. It is convenient of access by rail, has pleasant and extensive grounds, and is in hands fully competent to the treatment of the diseases for which it was specially intended, as well as for general hygienic purposes.

The churches are as follows: St. Paul's Episcopal, corner of Second and Iron street—Presbyterian, on Market street below



The Sanitarium is one of the leading Institutions of Columbia county. It was established by Dr. A. L. Turner, for the special treatment of nervous diseases and diseases of women. Its patrons are from nearly every state in the Union. The buildings stand upon a valley plateau, 500 feet above marine level. The views in all directions are beautiful. The Institution contains about 40 rooms, with high ceilings, thorough ventilation, and lighted by gas. By a recent change in the management, it is now in charge of Dr. L. A. Shattuck, a physician of experience in the treatment of those diseases for which the Institution was established.

Second—Lutheran, Market street above Second—Reformed, corner of Third and Iron streets—Baptist, Third street, above Iron—Roman Catholic, Third street below Iron—Methodist, Third street below Market—Evangelical, Fourth street above Iron—Welsh Baptist, First street, east of Iron—Welsh Wesleyan, Iron street, north of First street—African Methodist, First street, below Market.

There are two money institutions: The First National Bank, and the Bloomsburg Banking Company. The capital stock of each is fifty thousand dollars.

The Bloomsburg Iron Company was incorporated as the Bloomsburg Railroad Iron company, by Act of Assembly of June 22, 1839, P. L., 384. The furnaces were erected in 1844, and may be said to have been and remain in continuous operation, and mainly in the ownership of the original proprietors or their descendants.



The furnaces of Neal & Sons were erected by Messrs. McKelvy, Neal & Co. in 1853 and were put in blast, April 14, 1854. They have never stopped except for improvements or repairs, and are in successful operation.

The Rosemont Cemetery Company was incorporated by Act of Assembly of April 2, 1853, P. L., 285. Several acres of land were purchased by the managers at various times, the area now comprising nearly ten acres; and the grounds have been tastefully laid out. Most of the lots have been sold, and many beautiful and some elegant and costly monuments are being erected therein.

By the late opening of Centre street, the grading of First street and the Cemetery grounds bordering on it, has been rendered necessary and is progressing. This with other contemplated improvements will shortly put the grounds in excellent condition.

The Bloomsburg Gas company was incorporated May 28, 1874, by the court, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars. Gas was supplied to private takers and business places, October 28, 1874; and the streets were lighted for the first time, May 1, 1875.

The Park! aye, the Park. Of that something ought to be said, if it be only to call attention to the fact, that although the grounds have been purchased, the Town Council has never thought it worth while to lay out the grounds, or plant a tree, or even make the fence. If proper and prompt attention had been given to it it would now be a beautiful and attractive spot, provided with sparkling fountains, lighted by gas, sweet with the perfume of flowers, shaded by thrifty forest trees, underneath which children, and nurse carriages, free from dust, dirt and danger could spend the long summer days in unmitigated delight. This should be done, and at least two other plots of ground adjoining the town north and east, upon which native forest trees are now growing should be purchased by the Town and fitted for the public promenade. It should be done now while they are cheap and not left until they are either not procurable, or if in market, at a price three times what it would be at present. Let us have plenty of these public places.

The Bloomsburg Water Company was organized August 14, 1877, with a capital of $30,000. The water is filtered into a well from the Fishingcreek, and is forced, by two independent direct-acting pumping engines into the reservoir, whence it is distributed by gravitation to the town. In case of an accident or other necessity, there is direct connection with the pumps. The works were completed about September 1880.

The site of the Town of Bloomsburg was owned by John Adam Oyer, and the town was laid out in 1802 by Ludwig Oyer, his agent, and was known for some years as Oyersburg. The original town plot was from West to Iron streets, and from First to Third. The old tannery was built by Daniel Snyder in 1806, and the Marr store buildings were begun to be erected in the same year, by Abram Grotz. In that building Mr. John K. Grotz was

born in 1810, and is believed to be the oldest resident, by birth, in Bloomsburg. When he was a boy the lots bounding on Market street on the north of Second, and the site of the street, were covered with alders and high huckelberry bushes, and within their cover, at the site of Dr. Rutter's house, was a deer lick, and thence on many occasions, droves of deer were driven and a choice one stopped by the hunter.

Mr. John Barton kept the first store and was the first postmaster. Mr. Mills kept the first hotel where Moyer Bros' drug store is now located, and the second one was where Mr. I. W. Hartman now lives. Dr. Park was the first physician, and Dr. Bacon the second. Mr. McKelvy came about 1820. The original Exchange Hotel was a log and frame structure, and was built by Caspar Chrisman in 1810. What is now the Central Hotel was built by Philip Mehrling in 1818. He was accidentally killed during the erection. The old Forks Hotel was erected about 1825, and it was removed in 1875.



NEW EXCHANGE HOTEL.

Other matters relating to the town will be found under the education head, and also under the bibliographical. Many descendants of the original settlers in and about Bloomsburg are still among the active and thriving business men of the place. The Grotzes, the Ruperts, the Bartons, the Eyers, the Moyers, the McKelvys, the Chrismans, the Pursels, the Chamberlins, the Sloans, the Frys, the Barkleys, the Longs, the Robbisons,—while the Snyders, the Phillipses, the McClures and the Weavers are represented in the female branch.

Having for many years been the most considerable town in the county, and since 1845 the county seat, and being for more than

twenty years the place of residence of the President Judge of the judicial district, it has naturally attracted to itself men of culture and wealth, men who desired educational advantages for their children, and men who were seeking pleasant residences easily accessible. In all these particulars it is probably second to no town in the state, and it is also distinguished for the number and ability of its newspapers, and for its high social and literary character.



CHAPTER XII.

BERWICK.

BERWICK is claimed to have been founded in 1780, or at least settled upon by Evan Owen, but it was not known as Berwick until 1783. It is built on a bluff of about 100 feet height on the right bank of the Susquehanna, on the eastern boundary of the county, and on the very edge of Luzerne. The brothers Robert and John Brown, came early, and Samuel Jackson, who was related by marriage to Evan Owen was among the early settlers. It is said that John Jones opened the first store in 1800, and John Brown the first hotel in 1804. The travel across the river was considerable, the route to Reading being by Berwick and Nescopeck. In 1812 a bridge company was organized, and Theodore Burr built the bridge at the cost of $50,000 or thereabouts. It was completed in 1814, and is 1260 feet long. It was damaged by a freshet in 1835 and rebuilt in 1837, by Eliphelet Edson at a cost of about $27,500. It is the terminus of a turnpike famous in its day, which passed through Bradford county to Newtown in the state of New York. It is here also that the Nescopeck turnpike leading to Mauch Chunk terminates.

Berwick was created a borough by Act of Assembly of January 29, 1818.

In connection with this sketch of Berwick, the steamboat disaster may be a fitting incident. Since 1771 the Susquehanna river, has been, by act of Assembly, a public highway. But steamboat navigation has been and always will be impossible, owing to its rapid current and shallow water, and also because it is, as its name indicates, the "crooked river," or more correctly, "The river of the winding shore." Notwithstanding the difficulties mentioned, several attempts have been made to plow its waters. In the

year 1826 Captain Elger, in the "Codorus," proceeded as far as Binghamton, and returned to York Haven, pronouncing against the practicability of the navigation of the river.

The next attempt was by a steamboat built at Baltimore, and named the "Susquehanna," commanded by Captain Collins. She drew twenty-two inches of water, and of course proceeded with great difficulty. But all along the river the boat was cheered by multitudes of people who turned out to see, or enjoy a ride upon her decks. At Danville, Catawissa and Bloomsburg accessions of excursionists were received, and all went merry as a marriage bell.

They reached Nescopeck Falls, opposite Berwick, on the afternoon of May 3rd, 1826. The banks were crowded with spectators, and with a full head of steam "The Susquehanna" made for the falls. About the middle of the ascent she struck a rock and immediately her boiler burst with an explosion which sent a thrill of terror to all who heard it. The passengers and crew were dead or dying upon deck, or floating mangled or scalded upon the foaming waters. Instantly the spectators rushed to the rescue, and shortly hotels and private houses were thrown open to the sufferers. Drs. Headly, Wilson and Jackson gave their professional assistance to the wounded and dying.

Among those who were on board and more or less injured, were Col. Joseph Paxton and Christian Brobst of Catawissa, Messrs. Woodside, William Colt and Sheriff Underwood of Danville, and Messrs. Foster, William G. Hurley and Isaiah Barton of Bloomsburg. Col. Paxton says: "I stood on the forward deck with a long ash pole in my hand, and was in the act of placing it in the water, hoping to steady her, when the explosion took place. Two young men standing near me were blown high into the air, and I was hurled several yards from the boat into the water. I thought a cannon had been fired and shot my head off. When in the water I thought I must certainly drown, but, making a desperate effort, succeeded in reaching the shore. I was badly scalded, and lost my hair and a portion of my scalp."

Four persons were killed or died of their injuries, and this untoward event rendered Berwick and Nescopeck Falls famous for many a day.

It was at Berwick, also, on the 4th of July, 1828, that ground

was broken for the construction of the North Branch Canal. The plow was held by Nathan Beach, and the oxen were driven by Alexander Jameson, the owner. Another gala day for Berwick, and happily without any of the sad results of two years before; the construction and navigation of the "raging canawl" being less dangerous than the chartless channel of the winding Susquehanna.

The Berwick Academy was incorporated by an Act of Assembly of June 25, 1839, P. L. 481, and a supplement passed April 28, 1840, P. L. 480. It has had some able and accomplished instructors, and there are on its rolls the names of several men who have become distinguished. The town is large enough to support an institution of the kind, over and above the advanced instruction now given in the common schools, and the Berwick Academy ought to flourish more and more as the years go by.

In 1850 a telegraph line was constructed through Berwick; in 1858 the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad was opened; in 1861 Jackson & Woodin began the manufacture of car wheels, and the construction of cars soon followed, and within ten years the rolling mill was erected. Then business, trade and population poured into Berwick. Jackson's block was erected and many handsome residences were built. A bank was chartered in 1864 and has been conducted with great judgment and success.

The Methodists have a large and beautiful church building on Second and Market streets; the Presbyterians one on Second and Vine streets; the Baptists one on Front street, between Mulberry and Vine streets.; the Evangelical, on second street below Chestnut.

The population of the borough is not less than 2500.

"The first frame house built here still stands opposite Odd Fellows Hall; the first brick structure was Seybert's Hotel, now known as the St. Charles; the second brick was the old Methodist church, corner Third and Mulberry streets, erected in 1817, which is now occupied as a dwelling; first children born in Berwick, John and Annie Brown, children of Robert Brown [Annie was the wife of Jesse Bowman, deceased, and was the first person married in Berwick;] the first church built was the Quaker, a log building, where the Quaker church now stands; the first lawyer was named Bancroft; first judge, John Cooper; doctors, Mooreland and Beisswick; postmaster, William Brien; school master,

Isaac Holloway; preachers, Carson and Painter; coopers, John and Peter Solt; carpenter, John Brown; blacksmith, Aquilla Starr; tailor, Benjamin Doan; chair maker and painter, Abel Dalby; mason, Jonathan Cooper, sr.; dyer, Bush; potter, Wm. Brien; tanner, Henry Traugh, sr., dentist, Vallershamp; tinner, Herman Inmann; gunsmiths, Sleppy & Co.; wheelwright, James Evans; silversmith, Marshall; milliner, Roxana Cortwright; butcher, Stackhouse; weaver, Polly Mullen; cabinetmaker, Samuel Herin; saddle and harness maker, Col John Snyder; lime burner, John Jones, the limestone then being obtained at the bottom of the river.

Among the names that will be remembered in connection with the history of Berwick are those of Paul Thompson, Richard Smith, Mr. Davenport, Samuel Herin, S. F. Headley, Josiah F. Beach, William Kitchin, Dr. A. B. Wilson, Dr. Jackson, Dr. Headley, Dr. Langdon, Thomas Coles, Bostian Seybert, A. Miller, sr., Robert Smith, Charles Snyder, Joseph Stackhouse, Lawrence Ruch, Judge Mack, Andrew Shiner, Jonathan Cooper, Hugh Thompson, Thomas Richardson, William Herin, J. W. Deitrick, John McAnall, Michael Frantz, Frederick Nicely, Jesse Bowman and Mrs. Eckert, nearly all of whom died at an extremely old age."—*Kurtz' pamphlet.*

For forty-seven years, Mr. Hudson Owen has noted the lowest mark to which the water in the river at Berwick has fallen; and in the beginning of November, A. D., 1882, found it at a lower point than at any time since his observations began.

One of the features of Berwick is the public library and reading room. The hall is capable of seating about 400 persons. The reading room is supplied with the leading American and some of the best English literature; and the library proper comprises about 3000 volumes. A lecture course has been well sustained for the last three years, and to the great credit of the people, constantly well attended. The best lecturers have always been secured, and the people have been educated up to a high point of literary and oratorical appreciation. The library report shows a monthly circulation of 500 volumes. The association shows special attention to young people, either resident or visiting the place, and to the boys of the town, who are gathered every Monday evening. This important enterprise is greatly indebted to the

generosity of the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company, and to the energy of Mr. A. G. Kimberly, the librarian.

Clarence G. Jackson, son of Mordecai W. Jackson, was born March 5, 1842 and died in Berwick May 3, 1880. He graduated at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport. He entered the army August 2, 1862, company H, 84th Regiment, for three years. Obtained the 1st lieutenancy January 18, 1863, and Captaincy on July 1st 1863; was wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, and upon his release, was transferred to Co. H, 57th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, January 13, 1865, and was discharged by general order March 10, 1865. His military record was an excellent one. He was a man of much general information, a forcible and fluent speaker, of fine business qualifications, and great energy of character.

Capt. Charles B. Brockway was born at Berwick, Penna., April 1, 1840. Read law in the office of E. H. Little Esq. and was admitted to the Bar September 5, 1865. He entered the army April 17, 1861, and was commissioned First Lieut. in Battery F, First Penna. Light Artillery, October 17, 1861, and served for over three years. The fighting record of the Battery is one with his, and his military record is first rate. He was mustered out November 1864. He represented Columbia county in the Legislature in 1871, 1872 and 1873, and was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1870, and came within 124 votes of an election, in a district usually republican by about 1000 majority. Capt. Brockway resides in Bloomsburg.

CHAPTER XIII.

CATAWISSA.

CATAWISSA is a large and flourishing village on the left bank of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Catawissa creek, about four miles south of Bloomsburg. It is situated in the midst of picturesque scenery, and is surrounded by a rich and fertile country. The town contains over two thousand inhabitants.

The earliest reference to the place by the name of Catawissa is the date and place of a letter written by James Le Tort, an Indian trader, to the Governor of the province. It is given thus, "Catawasse, May ye 12, 1728."

For many reasons I think the name is a dialect of the Delawares; but whether of the Monsey or Wolf tribe, the Unalachitgoes or Turkey tribe, or the Wanamese or Turtle tribe, I do not know, but by the terminal syllable I should judge the last.

Redmond Conyngham, Esq., who has devoted much research to the aboriginal history of the State, says, "The Piscatawese or Gangawese, or Conoys, (Kenehawas) had a wigwam on the Catawese, at Catawese, now Catawissa."

Hon. Stewart Pearce says that 'the Shawanese, a tribe of the Eries, driven from the great lakes south about 1698, to Georgia and Florida, becoming involved there with the Spaniards and southern Indians, returned north about 1690.' It is certain that they came into the Province in or about 1697. They settled along the Delaware and the Susquehanna, among the Delawares, and under the control of the Six Nations. Mr. Pearce goes on to say however, "The Shawanese had a village at Fishingcreek near Bloomsburg, and at Catawissa, and a small settlement near Briarcreek."

Neither the Gangawese nor the Shawanese belonged to the Delawares, yet it is not impossible they may have been settled as above stated, and "Catawese" may belong to one of them, seeing

they have the same terminal as the Wanamese of the Delawares; and the word in any one of the above dialects may mean, as claimed, "Pure water."

It may be curious to note here, that at a council held at Philadelphia in July and August, 1739, between Thomas Penn and the Shawanese Indians, upon "being asked if they are at war with any Indians to the southward, they said that they were at war with the Catawbas and Catawas Indians, in Carolina."

In 1742–3 some troubles occurring between us and the Shawanese, Conrad Weiser was sent to Shamokin to have an interview with them and others. On the 4th of February they met at the house of Shikellimo, and he found among the assembly "Olumapies and Lapapeton of the Delawares." In 1754 Mr. Weiser finds the same Delaware chief, spelling his name, however, Lapackpitton, at Oskohary, doubtless from the context meaning Catawissa or it may be, an Indian town not far from the mouth of Roaring-creek, which is also spoken of by some early writers; and as I find in Post's Journal of 1758 the name spelled Lappopetung, I am the more inclined to locate Oskohary at the mouth of Roaring creek which was in Indian, Popemetung. He was a man of some note, and for a time fastened his name upon the town of "Catawese," and in those ancient deeds the name is spelled Laupaugh-petin. Well! peace to his ashes, however it be.

Certainly as early as 1728 there were white people in and about Catawissa; but the first account we have of a settlement made under law and purchase was the granting by patent, of two hundred and eighty-two acres, [on which part of the town now stands], by the Honorable the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania to Edward Shippen Jr., and Joseph Shippen Jr., the 14th of February, 1770, who by their indenture on the first of May, 1773, granted the same unto Ellis Hughes in fee, who, with Hannah, his wife, by their indenture of the 27th day of June, 1778, granted ninety-two acres and one quarter of an acre, [part of the above mentioned tract], unto William Hughes, who laid out the town in the year 1787.

Although an attempt was made to fasten the name of the founder upon it, the good sense of the people settled on the already well known and sweet sounding original, and whether

Wanamese, or Shawanese, or Gangawese, it will remain "Catawese" forever.

William Hughes was a Quaker from Berks county. Isaiah Hughes kept the first store. Among the earlier pioneers were William Collins, James Watson, John Lloyd, ——— Fenton, Benjamin Sharpless, and others of the Society of Friends. Of those mentioned there seem to be no records, except of the Sharpless family, of whom there remain the following interesting facts:

The ancestor purchased from William Penn, in England, by indenture dated April 5th, 1682, one thousand acres of land in the Province of Pennsylvania, for twenty pounds sterling, and an annual quit rent of one shilling for every hundred acres, on the first day of March, forever. The land was located in Chester county, about two miles north from Chester, and in Providence township and Middleton township, now in Delaware county. John Sharpless, the purchaser, died in 1685, aged about 61 years, and Jane, his wife, in 1722, aged about 84 years. Of their children, Thomas died on shipboard, Phebe and Jane in 1685, and Caleb in 1688 leaving three sons, John, James and Joseph, from whom the entire Sharpless family are descended. John Sharpless, the elder brother, married Hannah Pennel, daughter of Robert Pennel, in 1692, and resided on the tract purchased off Ridley creek, near Chester. They had nine children, Caleb, Jane, Hannah, John, Phebe, Rebecca, Margaret, Ann and Daniel. He died in 1747, at the age of 81 years, his wife having died in 1721.

James Sharpless, the second brother, married Mary Lewis, daughter of Ralph and Mary Lewis, from Glamorganshire, in Wales, and settled on the second tract above mentioned, in Providence township. They had eight children, Lydia, Mary, James, Rachel, Sarah, Thomas, David and Esther.

Joseph Sharpless, the younger brother, married Lydia Lewis, sister to his brother James' wife, and in pursuance of a family arrangement settled on the third tract, in Middleton township. They had ten children, Susanna, Joseph, Benjamin, Samuel, Lydia, Nathan, Jane, Abraham, Jacob and William. He died in 1757, and his wife in 1765. Of these children, Benjamin settled in Catawissa. His descendants are among the leading men of the town at present.

John Mears, a famous Quaker preacher and physician, a man

of great energy of character, afterwards became the Proprietor of the town by buying up the quit rents. Of him I am able to give the following additional particulars. He was born in Georgia about 1737 and came to Philadelphia with his mother, then the wife of John Lyndall, about 1754. He followed the business of ship-joining and cabinet-making. In 1760 he married Susanna Townsend. Sometime afterwards he settled in Reading. In the war of the revolution he was a captain in the 4th Penn. Regt. and was wounded at Brandywine. A single relic of Captain Mears' military career remains in the possession of his grandson, John Mears, in Wallace street, Philadelphia. It is a large, single-bladed knife, apparently designed for the commissariat rather than the battle-field. It is well and ingeniously constructed, and on the white broad handle is the following inscription:

St. Luke La Corne,
To Captain John Mears,
4th Pennsylvania Regiment.

After his recovery, we hear no more of him in a military capacity. He returned to Reading, but subsequently his roving disposition led him into newer districts of the State. He was the virtual founder and the patriarch of the town of Catawissa. Here he held the office of magistrate, and infused his energy into the inhabitants. Through the difficult country now traversed by the famous Catawissa Railroad, he laid out and built the first carriage road, connecting the valleys of the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill, a great and laudable achievement in those times. Besides holding the offices of magistrate and roadmaker, he was Quaker preacher and physician; and though his methods were vigorous and rude, his manly presence, his patriotic services and sufferings, his integrity and enterprise won him universal respect, and embalmed his memory in the community. He died in the year 1819, at the good old age of 82.

Of his five children, William, the oldest, was born in Philadelphia, March 9th, 1761; his wife was Elizabeth Haller, the daughter of a colonel in the Revolutionary army. Thus both branches of the family contributed patriotic blood and loyal impulses to the descendants. William himself held a colonel's commission in the war of 1812, but saw no active service. He succeeded his father as magistrate and like him, was the object of deep and universal

respect. He died suddenly in Catawissa, June 11th, 1825, in his sixty-fifth year.

In 1796 James Watson laid out an addition to the town. Among the Germans, George Knappenberger came about 1790 and took or established a ferry across the Susquehanna. Christian Brobst, whose descendants, active and extensive business men, are still there, came about 1793. John Hauck was one of the first, if not the first, to build a furnace in the region, on a tributary of Catawissa creek, in Catawissa township, in 1816. He made the rough old ten plate stove, many of which with his imprint were scattered through the country.

The early settlement of Catawissa and the fine and unfailing water power of the creek, made the place at once a point of importance. As early as 1789 Jonathan Shoemaker built a grist mill on the north side of the creek, just above the present site of that known as the McKelvy mill. And in 1799 Christian Brobst built one, a quarter of a mile above Shoemaker's.

Benjamin Sharpless having started to Ohio to settle, visited his brother Jonathan on the way and found him getting rich, running a paper mill. He induced Benjamin to return to Catawissa and having done so, he sold his farm, lately the Zarr farm, now being laid out in lots by Judge Shuman, and together with John Clark they bought the Shoemaker mill and water power and put up a paper mill in 1811. Sharpless & Clark ran it till about 1834, when Clark died, and in the division of the property the Clark heirs took the grist mill and farm, and Sharpless the paper mill. The property subsequently came into the ownership of William McKelvy and Joseph Paxton, and afterwards into that of William McKelvy. Since his death it has been sold to McCready Bros. of Philadelphia, and is now under the management of E. B. Guie, a practical and competent man, and is running very successfully.

The shad fishery of the Catawissa was one of the most famous on the Susquehanna, both for the quantity and the quality of the fish.

Close by the town the Susquehanna breaks through the Catawissa mountain, making some wild and beautiful scenery, The rocks overhang the bed of the river, and the legend of the "Lo-

ver's Leap" is located at the most precipitous part of the rent mountain pile.

Although the early promise of the locality has not been fulfilled perhaps, yet it has advantages of location which must remain.

The Catawissa Bridge company for the original erection of a bridge across the Susquehanna was organized by Act of Assembly of March 16, 1816, and the bridge was completed in 1832 or 1833, at a cost of about $26,500. The contractor was one Stoneberger. It has on more than one occasion been partially destroyed by freshets, and that destruction was completed in the great ice flood of March 17, 1875. The stone work for the re-erection was awarded to Grover & Brooks, June 12, 1875, and the wood work to Perry & Hobart, June 21, 1875. The bridge was opened for travel November 22, 1875. The floor of the new bridge is six feet higher than the old one, and the piers are thirty feet above low water mark. It is a Howe truss, single track bridge, eighteen feet in the clear, and cost about thirty-eight thousand dollars.

"Mr. Michael Brobst, died on Thursday night, September 14, 1882, at the ripe old age of ninety years. He was born in Berks county, Pa., in the year 1793.

In 1795 when he was about three years of age, his parents came to this section of the state and located at what is now known as Geary's mill, where they had purchased a tract of land, and upon which they erected the first improved flouring-mill on the North Branch, and which is now operated by Mr. J. H. Geary. Mr. Brobst resided in Catawissa continuously, until the time of his death, with the exception of three years which he spent in Berwick and Nescopeck, and was always identified with the business interests of the place.

In 1814 he was married in Bloomsburg by Rev. Mr. Engle, to Miss Salome Good, of this place, with whom he lived happily for sixty-seven years, and whose death he only survived by about two years. Their union was blessed by eight children, six of whom are living, four sons and two daughters. The deceased was possessed of an extraordinarily strong constitution which enabled him to enjoy life far beyond the period usually allotted to man. He held the position of Mountain Land Agent for the late C. S. Coxe, Esq., for forty years, and in which capacity he acted for the estate up to within a few days of his death. He was subject

to no disease, and his last mon ents were entirely free from pain. He sank quietly into the sleep that knows no wakening, surrounded by loving hands that had been tireless in their endeavors to render his declining years pleasant and comfortable. In his demise the community has lost a good citizen, and the family a kind and loving father. Peace to his ashes."—*Item.*

The places of Divine worship are an Episcopal, a Methodist, a German Reformed, and a Lutheran church, and a Friends' meeting house, the latter building being over one hundred years old. Among other business and social improvements are two excellent hotels, a Masonic hall, a bank, a paper mill, and extensive car and repair shops, belonging to the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. The Catawissa branch of the P. & R. railroad, the extension of the N. & W. Branch railroad and the Sunbury, Hazleton & Wilkes-Barre railroad, pass through Catawissa, and the D. L. & W. railroad west of the river, which is spanned by an excellent bridge, into the town. The town has also a very lively newspaper and jobbing office.

Isaac H. Seesholtz was born in Catawissa, November 13, 1837. He entered the army as 2d. Lieut. in the Iron Guards, Co. A. 6th Penna. Reserves, April 22, 1861. Resigned Oct. 15, 1861, and was commissioned 2d. Lieut. Co. H. 99th. Regt. P. V. Feb. 5, 1862; and 1st. Lieut. May 12, 1862. Resigned June 9, 1862, and was commissioned 1st Lieut. Co. E. 118th. Regt. P. V., January 19, 1864, and Capt. in Co. K. in same Regt, Dec. 14, 1864, and was mustered out with Co. June 1, 1865. He was in all the battles in which his command participated, beginning with Antietam, amounting to twenty-one. He was wounded in the left arm at Shepherdstown and in the right hand at Peeble's Farm, and was present at Lee's surrender. We believe he is a brevet Major, with a first rate military record, which he fairly won by hard fighting. He is at present engaged in business in Catawissa.

CHAPTER XIV.

JERSEYTOWN.

JERSEYTOWN lies twelve miles west from Bloomsburg, in Madison township. It is an old settlement and village, contains about fifty dwellings, two stores, two hotels, a tannery, various mechanics' shops, a church, and a school house. The telegraph of the Tide Water Pipe Line runs through it. Of this place and vicinity I am enabled to present the following personal sketches:

JOHN FUNSTON settled about one mile west of the present village at an early day. He kept the first store in Jerseytown and was a prominent man in the neighborhood. He held a commission as Justice of the Peace for many years. He died in the ninety-fourth year of his age. He reared a large and respectable family of seven sons and three daughters. One of the sons, Thomas Aten Funston, represented the county in the Legislature in the years 1844 and 1845. He was born May 3, 1791, in Madison township, and died in Bloomsburg April 24, 1874. During his service in the General Assembly he was a member of several important committees, and it was during his term that the bill for the removal of the seat of justice from Danville to Bloomsburg was passed. Conrad Kreamer now occupies the site of the old store of John Funston, and the farm where he originally settled was lately the property of Esquire John Smith, now deceased.

EVAN THOMAS was an early settler, but the date of his arrival has not been ascertained. He settled north of Jerseytown, and several of the houses on the right hand of the street from Millville, are on land which belonged to him. His son, Evan Thomas, put up and drove on the first blacksmith shop in Jerseytown, and he also kept the first tavern. He was succeeded by Andrew Hazlett. Evan Thomas left four sons and three daughters. The late Caleb Thomas married his daughter Prudence, and after the

death of his father-in-law, bought the farm, and lived there until his own decease. It has changed hands several times and is now in possession of Conrad Kreamer.

Hugh Watson settled east of Jerseytown about the year 1789. His land ran up to the town, and the street on the right hand side from Kreamer's store is laid and built on lots sold off of his land. He raised seven sons and one daughter. The daughter, Sarah, married James Laird.

Phineas Barber came into the township about the year 1788. He settled on the Chillisquaque about one mile and a half south west of Jerseytown. His family eventually comprised seven sons, and six daughters. The Rev. Daniel M. Barber was one of the sons. The family came originally from New Jersey, and have now all left the place. John A. Funston now owns the old farm.

William Pegg came from Sussex county, New Jersey, about the year 1785. He was settled on the opposite side of Chillisquaque creek, adjoining lands afterwards taken by Phineas Barber, on the west. He raised two sons and two daughters, one of whom, Sarah, married Jacob Swisher, Esq. William Pegg the second, lived on the old farm and raised a large family, five sons and five or six daughters. The farm is about two miles south west of Jerseytown. I find the name of the family sometimes spelled Pague.

Michael Billhime came from Sussex county, New Jersey in 1776, and settled on Muddy Run, put up a log hut, cleared off six acres of ground, put it in with wheat in the fall of 1777, and just at the time the wheat was fit to cut the Wyoming tragedy took place and they fled back to Jersey, driving their cattle with them. They stayed three years and when they came back, found their place at Muddy Run occupied by others. They then came to what is called Spruce creek two miles west of Millville. He had a family of only two children, John and Martha. Martha died unmarried, but John raised a family of three sons and six daughters. Of these, Michael and two sisters, all unmarried, live on the old place; John lives on Black run and has a family.

Peter Brugler came from Jersey and settled on the west side of Spruce run, south of and adjoining Billhime, about the year 1779 or 1780. He was a noted hunter in his day and discovered "the

Lick" which bears his name. It is a short distance above where Warnersville now stands. He is related to have made the discovery by the paths the deer had worn in the hill side in traveling to and from "the Lick". He would go off in the afternoon, climb up into a tree where he had fixed himself an easy seat, and waiting for the deer which came in droves to the lick, pick the finest, dress it and return before night fall. After some years he removed to Hemlock township where he lived and died respected by all who knew him. He had two sons and three daughters. When about to leave Madison for Hemlock, he revealed the location of "the lick," and a great many deer were afterward killed there by different persons.

GEORGE RUNYON came from Jersey in 1796, and bought and settled upon the Brugler place on Spruce Run. He raised a large family, seven sons and three daughters. Several of his children are yet living. William, on the old homestead, aged 81, and Thomas near Dewart, in his 85th year.

JOSEPH HODGE, also from New Jersey, settled on Spruce Run about 1780, lived there nine years and then sold out his plantation to Lewis Schuyler, and took up other lands adjoining. He lived upon the second purchase until 1808, and died of cancer. He raised two sons and four daughters.

JACOB SWISHER settled on Spruce Run about 1796 near the forks of the road leading from Millville to White Hall, adjoining lands of George Runyon. He started the first tannery in all that section of country. He was appointed a justice of the peace by Gov. Snyder, and held the office until the change in the constitution made the office elective. He declined on account of age to be a candidate for election. He raised one son and four daughters, all of whom are dead. His lands were divided, and Philip Eves lives on one part and Pemberton Runyon on the other.

DANIEL WELLIVER settled in what is now Madison township, on Whetstone run, now called Bear run, in the year 1776. He was driven off by the Indians in 1778, and came back in 1780. His purchase was east of Jerseytown, and took in the farms now occupied by Vincent Shultz and Silas Welliver. Silas lives on the homestead of his grandfather—Valentine Welliver lives on the same purchase. All the north end of the township belonged to him. He raised a large and respectable family of four sons

and seven daughters. He came from Sussex county, New Jersey.

Richard Demott came from New Jersey in the year 1786 and settled east of Jerseytown, joining lands of Daniel Welliver and lying east of him. His son Richard now occupies the homestead. He raised a large family of six sons and six daughters, among the most respectable people in the county. Mr. Jacob Demott, one of the sons now an old man, relates that he remembers very well, seeing, when a boy, the ruins of several Indian wigwams, which had been built upon a high hill south of Valentine Welliver's, called Huckleberry hill. It was so elevated that the Indians could distinguish the smoke rising from nearly every chimney in the valley.

Adam Welliver, John Welliver and Christopher Welliver, cousins of the above named Daniel, also from Sussex county, New Jersey, settled in the township about 1780. A large part of Jerseytown is built upon Adam's purchase, which stretched off to the north west. Adam left two sons and two daughters. John's farm lay to the southwest of Jerseytown. There was a family by the name of Whitmoyer living on it at the time of the Wyoming massacre in 1778. When other settlers left they concluded to stay, and in the next spring, at the season of making maple sugar two of the daughters went to the camp and while they were thus absent, the Indians came and killed all the rest of the family and scalped them. It is disputed whether there were three or five thus butchered. They were buried on the old road from Jerseytown to Washingtonville on the left hand side of the road, about half a mile from town, near where Capt. William Allen now lives. John had a family of four sons and one daughter. Phineas, well remembered in the neighborhood, was the youngest. The old farm is now occupied by Samuel Johnson. Christopher's land lay south of Jerseytown. A large part of it has been sold off in lots, and are now owned or occupied by William Kisner, John Stout, Samuel Johnson and others. He raised four sons and three daughters. Russel, who is quite well remembered, was the youngest son. He kept a store in Rohrsburg for a long time and now resides in the west.

James Masters settled on Spruce run about 1786. He came from one of the lower counties, and was a Quaker. He built the first saw mill in this section and the first carding machine this

side of Danville. The carding machine was erected about 1813. He raised three sons and two daughters. His son David bought the Millville mill and owned it till it burnt down in 1849. It was rebuilt by George Masters and John Betz. The old Masters' farm is east of and adjoining the old Dennott farm.

John Eves came to Milville about the year 1774. He is the oldest settler in that region of country. Just before the Wyoming massacre a friendly Indian came through that way and gave them information of the intended attack on the settlements, and the Eves family left and remained away two or three years. Eves built the first grist mill above Washingtonville. Thomas Eves got the mill property as his share of his father's estate, and built a new one in 1812. The Eves land lay on both sides of Fishingercek, but his residence was in Madison township. John Eves was an Irish quaker. He was married in Ireland and several of his family were born there. He raised eight sons and six daughters. They all married and raised large families, except the youngest son, Mark, who died a bachelor. John Eves built the first Friends' meeting house in this section. The present brick one stands on the site of the old one.

Lewis Schuyler was born in Germany in 1748. He came to this country in 1751 and settled in Germantown, near Philadelphia. On the death of his parents he was taken by friends to New Jersey. He came to the neighborhood of Jerseytown in 1794. In 1799 he bought the Spruce run farm and moved on it. He died in 1837 aged 89 years. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war. He married Hezekiah Horned in November 1781, and they raised seven sons and three daughters. Three sons survive, John in Canada, aged 89 years; Lewis in Madison township, aged 75 years, and another in Wisconsin aged 73 years.

The foregoing Madison township sketches were furnished by Lewis Schuyler, five or six years ago; and some facts as to persons living, and their ages must be corrected accordingly.

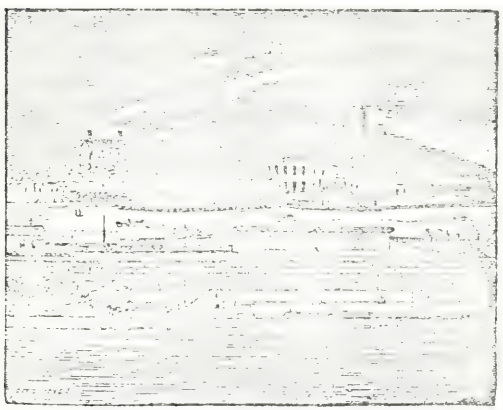
CHAPTER XV.

SMALLER TOWNS.

It remains to speak of those smaller villages in the county which are the headquarters for news and trade and social gatherings; where the post office is located, where the churches are mainly erected, and the business of the township transacted.

RUPERT.

Rupert is in Montour township, two miles south of Bloomsburg, at the crossing of the Catawissa, and Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroads, near the mouth of Fishing-creek. It has several neat dwelling houses, one tavern, a store, a blacksmith shop and a marble worker. Its most important industry is the paint mill of Henry S. Reay, which with the railroad depots make it a well known point. It is easily accessible convenient to the Aqueduct grist mill of Paxton & Harman, and, the extensive powder keg manufactory of W. M. Monroe. The above cut represents Reay's Paint Mill and the warehouse of Paxton & Harman.



REAY'S PAINT WORKS.

BUCKHORN.

Buckhorn is in Hemlock township four miles west of Bloomsburg. It has fifty or sixty dwellings, a large school house, a

Lutheran and a Methodist church, one hotel, a store, a wheelwright, a blacksmith, a harness shop and other shops and business places.

Buckhorn was for a long time the residence of the Hon. John McReynolds. He was born in Northumberland county, near Watsontown, April 3, 1788, and died in Bloomsburg, March 14, 1880. He represented the county in the General Assembly in the sessions of 1814–1825–1826–1827–1828; and was defeated for the office in 1850. He was nominated for Congress in 1858 but defeated. He was elected Associate Judge in 1861 and served for one term and declined a re election. Besides these positions he was supervisor of the North Branch canal under Governor Porter, for two years; Collector of tolls at Beach Haven for three years, and a member of the Electoral College in the election of President Franklin Pierce.

ROHRSBURG.

Rohrsburg is in Greenwood, and about ten miles north of Bloomsburg. It has a couple of stores, a hotel, smith and wheelwright shops; two churches and about twenty dwellings. There is a grist mill in the vicinity. The town was laid out by Frederick Rohr, about the year 1825.

EYERGROVE.

Eyergrove, in Greenwood, has a church, grist mill, hotel, smith shop, store and about fifteen dwellings.

MILLVILLE.

Millville, also in Greenwood township, lies about fifteen miles from Bloomsburg. The village and township are mainly settled by Friends. The village has some fifty dwellings, an extensive wagon maker shop, a grist mill, blacksmith shop, two stores, public school house, Greenwood Seminary, a Methodist church, a Hixite and Orthodox Friends meeting houses. It is a place of considerable activity and is connected with Bloomsburg by telephone.

IOLA.

Iola, two miles above Millville on the Little Fishingcreek, with several dwellings has a grist mill, a saw mill, a large woolen factory, and a Methodist church.

SERENO.

Sereno, two miles above Iola on the creek, has a large tannery, saw mills, &c.

LIGHTSTREET.

Lightstreet is the name by which a couple of villages, lying contiguous and now adjoining, are known. It is in Scott township, three miles north of Bloomsburg. It is new, well built, with several fine dwellings, has a good large school house, three church buildings, stores, smith, tin, stove and furniture shops, and two grist mills. Trench's paper mill is also in the vicinity. It is a bright and active little place, and formerly did quite a business in the manufacture of pig iron.

Gen. Wellington H. Ent, son of the Hon. Peter Ent, was born at Lightstreet, August 16, 1834, and died in Bloomsburg Nov. 5, 1871. He graduated at Dickinson seminary, Williamsport, in 1858, and after being under the tutorship of Robert F. Clark, Esq. was admitted to the bar in 1860. He went into the army in June 1861, as 1st. Lieut. in a volunteer Co. and was commissioned Captain of Co. A. 6th Penna. Reserves, and after Antietam was promoted to be Major, after Fredericksburg to be Lieut. Colonel and after Gettysburg to be Colonel. His brevet came afterwards. His promotions show the brilliancy of his military record.

His brother William was in the militia and died in 1868; his brother Robert S. was in the nine months service, and died Oct. 16, 1882. His brother Usal H. was in the 84th and 28th P. V. about fourteen months, and is now sheriff of the county.

ORANGEVILLE.

Orangeville is in Orange township, six miles north of Bloomsburg. Within a few years a large number of dwellings, quite in the modern style have been erected. It has several stores, two hotels, academy and public school house, churches, grist mill, tannery, foundry, and about one hundred dwellings. The original proprietor was Clemuel G. Ricketts, who first established a store there about the year 1822. Mr. Ricketts was a man of taste and culture, and gave to the little village of his residence quite a position, by the publication of a book of Travels in the East, in which he described with care and accuracy what he saw and heard and experienced.

Although the first store was opened in Orangeville in 1822 the place was settled very much earlier.

Mr. John McHenry, an old and respected citizen who died in Benton township, March 17, 1868, at the age of 82 years, 6 months and 4 days, and who was born at Stillwater, a few miles above Orangeville, in the year 1785, says that at the time of his birth, two or three shanties stood where Orangeville now stands. Mr. McHenry was the first white child born north of Orange on the famous Fishingcreek, and he spent his whole long life upon its waters. He was a most successful and accomplished hunter, and killed during his career more than two thousand deer. He was what was called a still hunter. No dogs ever tracked the game through the forest for him. A nice ear, a quick eye and an unerring rifle made success certain. Although deer were his principal sport, yet all kinds of game, especially wild turkeys, were among those whose chase was most exciting, and whose capture was most satisfactory, on account of the delicious flavor of the flesh, as well as the skill required to secure them.



ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY.

The Orangeville male and female academy, spoken of above, was incorporated by an act of assembly of March 11, 1858, P. L. 194. It has had a somewhat chequered career, but has in the

main, done good work as an educational centre. It is well built and pleasantly situated. It is quite certain however, that with the great facilities and advantages offered by the Normal School at Bloomsburg, such Institutions of learning as that at Orangeville and at Millville, cannot offer successful competition. Their support must be almost entirely local, but as preparatory to entering the Normal school, the children of the neighborhood could be very advantageously trained in the respective academies.

Col. William Wallace Ricketts, son of Elijah G. Ricketts, was born in Orangeville in 1836. He entered the army with the Iron Guards in 1861. He was instinctively a military man. He was made Colonel of his regiment July 27, 1861; came home in February 1862 and died at his father's house in Orangeville, August 10, 1862, in the 26th year of his age.

Col. Robert Bruce Ricketts of Battery F. is a brother of Col. W. W. Ricketts and made himself a fighting record of which he may well be proud. Something more is said of them in the army record in this volume.

STILLWATER.

Stillwater is a beautiful little nook in the township of Fishing-creek, and on the bank of the stream. It has several very tasteful dwelling houses, two stores, a smith shop, school house, and two beautiful church buildings.

BENTON.

Benton, situated in the township of the same name, about sixteen miles north of Bloomsburg, contains forty or fifty dwellings, many of them tastfully built, an excellent hotel, several stores, carriage and furniture shops, churches, school house, and grist mill. It is a growing village, in a fine agricultural neighborhood.

Samuel Rogers, from Orange county, New York, settled in what is now Benton township, on a farm next south of the one now occupied by William Hulme.

William Eager, from the same place, settled on the Hulme farm.

John Keeler, another Orange county man, occupied the farm next north of and adjoining Eager.

Daniel Jackson came from Jersey in the spring of 1792 or 1793, and located upon, cleared and occupied the farm upon which the

town of Benton now stands. The whole number of families in what is now Benton township, was in 1799 about fifteen or sixteen.

COLESCREEK.

Colescreek, in Sugarloaf township, at the forks of Colescreek and Fishing creek, is a post town, with store, grist mill, smith shop &c. St. Gabriel's Episcopal Church, and a number of dwelling houses are located there in the midst of romantic scenery. In relation to its early settlers I have been able to glean the following particulars.

William Hess, the elder, settled in what is now Sugarloaf township in or about the year 1792. He came from Northampton county with a family of eleven sons, and a number of comely daughters. He improved a farm in the warrantee name of Jane Boyd, and which is now occupied by Andrew Laubach. Ezekiel Cole, son-in-law to William Hess, came at the same time and settled on the south end of the same tract. Mr. Cole built the first grist mill on Fishingcreek that did any business worth mentioning. Fishingcreek at that time included the whole north end of the county, and as far south as to the Nob Mountain.

John Kile, senior, another son-in-law of William Hess, came from Bucks county, between the years 1793 and 1799, and settled on the same Jane Boyd tract of land, on what is now occupied by Joseph O. Hess. William Hess and his sons and his family connections in 1799 occupied all the land on both sides of the Fishingcreek, from the North Mountain to the south line of what is now Sugarloaf township.

Philip Fritz, senior, a nephew of William Hess, senior, came into the neighborhood about the year 1797, and settled on the hill northeast of his uncle. He was the first school master and Justice of the Peace in the north east corner of Columbia county.

Christian Laubach, senior, also a relative of William Hess, senior, came into the county in the year 1790 and settled on the hill south east of him. The last four family names are still among the most extensive and respected in that region of the county in which they originally settled; and it is matter of regret that not more full and specific family history has been recovered.

JONATHAN COLLEY settled at an early day on the east side of Fishingcreek, south of Ezekiel Cole. His son Alexander came in the year 1799. He represented the county in the legislature in 1822 and 1823. What is now Sugarloaf township, contained in 1799, only about six families.

ESPYTOWN.

ESPYTOWN is also in Scott township, and is located east from Bloomsburg about three miles. It has some fine and pleasant residences, fine stores, shops, churches and school houses, one tavern, a large steam grist mill, and is a depot for the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad. George Espy was the proprietor and in early times it was noted for its shad fishery and its race ground, "Webb's lane."

Espy was for a long time better known as the residence of Mr. Frederick B. Swaby than for any thing else; and he was in many respects a conspicuous man. He died at the residence of his son, Frederick J. Swaby, in Seneca Falls, at the age of 85 years.

Mr. Swaby was born in the island of Jamaica, in the year 1791. He was educated in England, and during the years 1805 and 1806 was a scholar at the school near Barnet Castle, in Yorkshire, which has since been rendered celebrated by being described in a vein of very broad but amusing caricature by Dickens in his novel "Nicholas Nickleby," under the name of "Dotheboys hall," and Mr. Swaby was perhaps, the last survivor of that institution. He came to this country in company with his father-in-law, Capt. John Haigh of the British army, in 1821, and settled at the village of Espy, Columbia county, Pa., where he resided until 1846, surrounded by many warm friends, for whom he, to the last, cherished the kindest recollection and regard. In that year he removed to Seneca Falls, where he resided with his sons. His father, Joseph Swaby, died in Jamaica in the year 1811; he was born in 1727; the lives of the father and son consequently extended through a period of 148 years During the nearly thirty years' residence of Mr. Swaby in Seneca Falls, he was little in public life, being rather retiring in disposition, but in the home circle and among those whose acquaintance with him became intimate, he was highly prized. He possessed the keenest sense of honor, which was always manifest in his inter-

course with the world, and the probity of his character was ever conspicuous. He was a communicant of the church of England, and always maintained the highest standard of a devout Christian. His genial and cheerful temperament rendered him peculiarly a favorite among the young. It was while participating with them in their innocent amusements, that he received injuries from a fall, which hastened his death. His memory will remain as a precious legacy to those to whom he was a loved companion for years.

THE HALF WAY HOUSE.

THE HALF WAY HOUSE, in Centre township, now no longer a hotel, was years ago in the days of stages, a well known place. Stonytown, at the ferry, is now the stopping place for travellers, and the glory of the old stage office has departed, which Samuel Harman made famous.

COL. SAMUEL KNORR was born in Centre township, December 24, 1836. He read law with Wm. G. Hurley, Esq. and was admitted to the Bar in 1863.

He entered the army with the Iron Guards April 22, 1861, at Bloomsburg. The Company became Co. A. 6th Penna. Reserves and he served as Sergeant until Oct. 23, 1861, when he was promoted to 2d. Lieut. and was honorably discharged Oct. 25, 1862, on account of physical disability. July 4, 1863, he was commissioned Major of the 35th Regt. Penna. Militia, and mustered into the service of the United States, and discharged from service August 7, 1863. Was commissioned captain of the 19th Regt. U. S. colored troops, Nov, 30, 1863, as Major, Sept. 29, 1864, Lieut. Colonel Feby. 27, 1865, and on January 6, 1866 honorably discharged, on resignation. His successive and rapid promotions prove his merit and standing as an officer. He was Presidential Elector in 1868, and collector of Internal Revenue for the 13th District of Penna. from April 5, 1869 to May 30, 1873.

MIFFLINVILLE.

MIFFLINVILLE is a staid and ancient village nine miles east of Bloomsburg, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, contains about thirty dwellings, a couple of stores, a tavern, shops, churches and school houses, and a couple of grist mills. The North & West Branch railroad runs through the village.

MAINVILLE.

Mainville is in Main township, about six miles south-east from Bloomsburg, has fifteen to twenty houses, tavern, stores, grist mill, forge, &c., and is situated on Catawissa creek, and on the Reading, and Sunbury, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railway.

BEAVER VALLEY.

Beaver Valley, twelve miles south-east of Bloomsburg, has a tavern, a store, half a dozen dwellings, and a depot for the Reading railroad.

CENTRALIA BOROUGH.

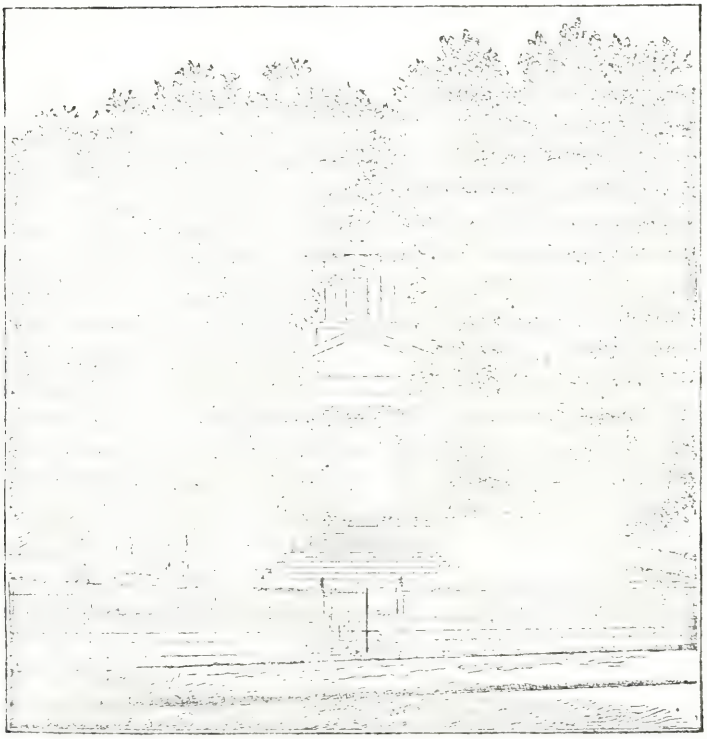
Centralia Borough, situate in Conyngham township, south-east from Bloomsburg about twenty miles, in the midst of a coal mining district, and has within and about it several hundred dwelling houses, a number of stores, and hotels and drinking houses innumerable. It has a beautiful and tasteful place of worship, "Holy Trinity Church," belonging to the Episcopalians, also one belonging to the Romanists, one to the Presbyterians and one to the Methodists.

NUMIDIA AND SLABTOWN.

Numidia and Slabtown, lying in Locust township, respectively thirteen and eleven miles south-east from Bloomsburg, have each ten to fifteen dwellings, store, tavern, shops, &c. The village of Slabtown, whose post-office name is Roaringcreek, is on the stream of that name, which drives a grist mill there located.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE COURTS.



COLUMBIA COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

By the Act of Assembly erecting Columbia county, it was provided: "That from and after the first Monday of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, the several courts in and for the said county of Columbia, shall be opened and held at each house as is hereinafter provided for in the said county of Columbia,

until a Court House shall be erected in and for said county as hereinafter directed, and shall be then held at said Court House."

The sheriff, coroner and other officers of the county of Northumberland were to continue to exercise the duties of their respective offices within the county of Columbia until similar officers were appointed within said county.

The county was annexed to the middle district of the Supreme Court, and to the eighth judicial district of the Courts of Common Pleas, comprising the counties of Northumberland, Union and Lycoming; and the Courts were to be holden in and for the county of Columbia on the first Mondays in January, April, August and November. In districting the state under the amended constitution we were put into the 11th district with Luzerne and Wyoming, and subsequently into the 26th with Sullivan and Wyoming, and under the constitution of 1872 Sullivan and Wyoming were erected into a separate district and Montour annexed to Columbia, in which connection we are now, 1882. To this chapter is appended a list of the officers and personnel of the Court since the establishment of the county. This is not the place, or we might add much matter to this division, of personal history and anecdote, of gentlemen who upon the Bench or at the Bar, have given to our county a solid and honorable reputation at home and abroad. Of Robert Cooper Grier, who began the practice of the law in Bloomsburg, and rose to be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court—of William G. Hurley, for more than forty years identified honorably with the Bar of this county—of John G. Montgomery, a man of great power and eloquence, elected to the legislature and subsequently to Congress, and who perished in the National Hotel disaster—of John Cooper, himself an eccentric and brilliant man, the son of Judge Thomas Cooper, renowned in the old world as well as here—of George A. Frick, second to none as a man, and as a lawyer of extensive and solid attainments—of Robert F. Clark and Morrison E. Jackson, who among the younger members of the Bar, achieved and maintained a position at the head of the profession in the county. Nor would it be difficult to select from among the living, names whose sounds will long linger in the memories of the young men of the Bar, and whose courtesy, learning and chaste professional honor it would be safe to follow, and ennobling to emulate.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Names.	*Appointed from.*	*Date of Commission.*
Seth Chapman,	Bucks,	July 11, 1811
	Resigned October, 10–1833.	
Ellis Lewis,	Lycoming,	October, 14, 1833.
	Died in Philadelphia, March 19–1871.	
Charles G. Dounel,	Northumberland,	January, 14, 1843.
	Died March, 18–1884.	
Joseph B. Anthony,	Lycoming,	March, 1844.
	Died January 10th, 1851.	
James Pollock,	Northumberland,	January 16, 1851.
John N. Conyngham.	Luzerne,	November 5, 1851.
	Died April 23, 1871.	
Warren J. Woodward,	Luzerne,	May 19, 1856.
	Died September 23, 1879.	
Aaron K. Peckham,	Wyoming,	December 10, 1861.
	Died March 22, 1865.	
William Elwell,	Bradford,	November 3, 1862.
William Elwell,	Columbia	November 6, 1872.
William Elwell,	"	January, 1883.

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ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

John Murray,	*appointed*	October 11, 1813.
William Montgomery,	"	August 5, 1815.
Leonard Rupert,	"	June 27, 1816.
William Donaldson,	"	March 26, 1840.
George Mack,	"	March 27, 1840.
Samuel Oakes,	"	March 6, 1845.
Stephen Baldy,	"	March 11, 1845.
George H Willits,	"	March 12, 1850.
John Covanhovan,	"	March 12, 1850.
Leonard B. Rupert,	*elected*	Nov. 10, 1851.
George H. Willits,	"	Nov. 10, 1851.
Peter Kline,	"	Nov. 12, 1856.
Jacob Evans,	"	Nov. 12, 1856.
Stephen Baldy,	*appointed*	Jan. 12, 1861.

John McReynolds,	*elected*	Nov. 23, 1861.
Stephen Baldy,	"	Nov. 23, 1861.
Peter K. Herbein,	"	Nov. 8, 1866.
Died in office April 1, 1869.		
Iram Derr,	*elected*	Nov. 8, 1866.
James Kester,	*appointed*	April 28, 1869.
Charles F. Mann,	*elected*	Nov. 26, 1869.
Died in office, January 24, 1870.		
Isaac S. Monroe,	*appointed*	Feb. 1, 1870.
Isaac S. Monroe,	*elected*	Nov. 9, 1870.
Iram Derr,	"	Nov. 17, 1871.
George Scott,	"	Dec. 3, 1875
Died in office, April 10, 1876.		
Mayberry G. Hughes,	*appointed*	April 26, 1876.
Franklin L. Shuman,	*elected*	Dec. 8, 1876.
Isaac K. Krickbaum,	"	Dec. 8, 1876.
Franklin L. Shuman,	"	Dec. 8, 1881.
James Lake,	"	Dec. 8, 1881.

PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK.

George A. Frick,	*appointed*	1813.
Dr. David Petrikin,	"	March 15, 1821.
John Russel,	"	January 14, 1824.
Jacob Eyerly,	"	January 19, 1830.
James Donaldson,	"	January 8, 1836.
" "	"	May 1, 1838.
" "	"	January 10, 1839.
Valentine Best,	"	January 18, 1839.
Jacob Eyerly,	*elected*	December 1, 1839.
" "	"	1842.
" "	"	1845.
" "	"	1848.
" "	"	1851.
" "	"	1854.
" "	"	1857.
" "	"	1860.
Jesse Coleman.	"	December 1, 1863.

Wellington H. Ent,	*elected*	December 1, 1869.
General Ent, died Nov. 5, 1871.		
R. H. Ringler,	*appointed*	1871.
B. F. Zarr,	*elected*	December 1, 1872.
" "	"	December 1, 1875.
William Krickbaum,	"	1878.
" "	"	1881.

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SHERIFFS.

Henry Alward,	*commissioned*	January 13, 1814.
Joseph Pritzman,	"	October 19, 1816.
John Underwood,	*commissioned*	October 18, 1819.
Died in office.		
Wm. Robison,	*to fill vacancy*	September 16, 1822.
Andrew McReynolds,	*commissioned*	October 14, 1822,
John Rhoads,	"	October 22, 1825.
William Kitchen,	"	October 22, 1828.
Isaiah Reed,	"	October 24, 1831.
Isaiah Salmon,	"	October 25, 1834.
William Kitchen,	"	October 18, 1837.
John Fruit.	"	October 30, 1840.
Iram Derr,	"	1843.
Benjamin Hayman,	"	November 5, 1846.
Peter Billmeyer,	"	October 24, 1849.
John Snyder,	"	1852.
Stephen H. Miller.	"	1855.
John Snyder,	"	1858
Josiah H. Furman,	"	1861.
Samuel Snyder.	"	1864.
Mordecai Millard,	"	1867.
Aaron Smith,	"	1870.
Michael Grover,	"	1873.
Died in office April 3, 1876.		
Charles G. Murphy, Coroner		1876.
Was sworn in April 5, 1876, to 5 May, 1876.		
Charles S. Fornwald,		1876.
Appointed by Gov. May 5, 1876, to January, 1877.		

John W. Hoffman,	*elected Nov.* 1876,	1877.
Uzal H. Ent,	" " 1879,	1880.
John Mourey,	" " 1882,	1883.

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REGISTER & RECORDER.

Josiah McClure	*appointed*		1814
Ellis Hughes	"		1821
Rudolph Sechler	"		1824
John Cooper	"		1830
Alexander Best	"		1836
Philip Billmeyer	"	18 January	1839
" "	*elected*	1 December	1839
Charles Conner	"		1842
Jesse G. Clark	"		1848
Daniel Lee	"		1854
John G. Freeze	"		1863
Williamson H. Jacoby	"		1869
George W. Sterner	"	1 January	1882

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Robert C. Grier	Bloomsburg	Deceased
William G. Hurley	"	"
James Pleasants	Catawissa	"
Samuel F. Headley	Berwick	"
Morrison E. Jackson	"	"
LeGrand Bancroft	Bloomsburg	"
B. K. Rhodes	"	Left the county
Charles R. Buckalew	"	Practising
Robert F. Clark	"	Deceased
Reuben W. Weaver	"	Deceased
John G. Freeze	"	Practising
Elisha C. Thomson	"	Deceased
Franklin Stewart	Berwick	Practising
Ephram H. Little	Bloomsburg	Practising
Alexander J. Frick	"	Left the county
Oliver C. Kahler	"	Practising
Wesley Wirt	"	Deceased

Agib Ricketts	Bloomsburg	Left the county
Robert S. Howell	Espy	Practising
W. A. Peck	Berwick	Left the county
Charles G. Barkley	Bloomsburg	Practising
Samuel Knorr	"	Practising
Hervy H. Grotz	"	Retired
William H. Abbott	Catawissa	Left the county
Charles B. Brockway	Bloomsburg	Practising
Wellington H. Ent	"	Deceased
M. M. Traugh	Berwick	Left the county
James K. Brugler	Bloomsburg	Left the county
Peter S. Rishel	"	Left the county
Michael Whitmoyer	"	" "
M. M. L'Velle	Centralia	" "
Russel R. Pealer	Bloomsburg	" "
Elijah R. Ikeler	"	Practising
Charles W. Miller	"	"
George S. Coleman	"	Deceased
J. B. Robison	"	Practising
J. H. James	Centralia	Left the county
M. E. Walker	Bloomsburg	" "
O. B. Melick	Lightstreet	" "
James Bryson	Centralia	" "
Milton Stiles	Berwick	" "
LeRoy Thompson	"	Practising
John M. Clark	Bloomsburg	Practising
B. Frank Zarr	"	"
A. C. Smith	"	Left the county
H. E. Smith	"	Practising
John A. Opp	"	Left the county
Warren J. Buckalew	"	Deceased
George E. Elwell	"	Practising
Robert R. Little	"	"
Nevin U. Funk	"	"
William L. Eyerly	Catawissa	"
Charles B. Jackson	Berwick	"
Frank P. Billmeyer	Bloomsburg	"
Levi E. Waller	"	"
T. J. Vanderslice	"	"

H. C. Bittenbender	Bloomsburg,	Left the county
W. H. Rhawn	Catawissa	Practising
William Bryson	Centralia	"
Paul E. Wirt	Bloomsburg	"
Robert Buckingham	"	"
L. S. Wintersteen	"	"
A. L. Fritz	"	"
Andrew K. Oswald	Berwick	"
Jacob H. Maize	Bloomsburg	"
C. C. Peacock	"	"
Heister V. White	"	"
A. E. Chapin	"	Left the county
John C. Yocum	Catawissa	Practising
David Leche	Bloomsburg	Left the county
Guy Jacoby	"	Practising
Wm. Chrisman	"	"
W. H. Snyder	Orangeville	"
Wm. E. Smith	Berwick	"

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MONTOUR COUNTY.

Alem Marr	Danville	Deceased
George A. Frick	"	"
John Cooper	"	"
John G. Montgomery	"	"
Joshua W. Comly	"	Retired
Arthur W. Frick	"	Deceased
Edward H. Baldy	"	Practising
Oscar F. Moore	"	Retired
John D. Colt	"	Deceased
Paul Leidy	"	Deceased
B. K. Rhodes	"	Practising
W. C. Johnston	"	"
Isaac X. Grier	"	"
Geo. D. Butler	"	"
John C. Montgomery	"	"
H. M. Hinckley	"	"
L. K. Mourer	"	"
H. Vincent	"	"
W. J. Baldy	"	"
James Scarlet	"	"
F. C. Angle	"	"
Ed. S. Gearhart	"	"

CHAPTER XVII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PRESIDENT JUDGES.

SETH CHAPMAN

Of Judge Chapman I have been able to gather but very slight memorials. He was a resident of Bucks county, and was appointed President Judge of the Northumberland District July 11th, 1811. George A. Frick Esq., writes to me as follows, under date of Nov. 29, 1871.

"Judge Chapman had not the brilliant talents of many of the attorneys who practised in the Northumberland courts—to wit, Thomas Duncan, David Watts, Charles Huston, Charles Hall, Ebenezer Greenough and Hugh Bellas; but was a better judge than many others we had in Pennsylvania. When Columbia county was formed out of part of Northumberland in 1813, Chapman became President Judge of our Courts, and held his first court for the county in Danville, in January 1814.

I was appointed prothonotary of the Common Pleas of Columbia county in 1813, and continued until 1821. Both Judge Chapman and myself were appointed by Gov. Snyder. My last appointment was by Gov. Finley."

Judge Chapman resigned October 10th, 1833.

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ELLIS LEWIS.

BY MRS. JULIET H. L. CAMPBELL.

Ellis Lewis was born, May 16th, 1798, in Lewisburg, Penna., a town named in honor of his father, Eli Lewis, Esq. This gentleman, who was a person of means, influence and literary tastes, died when the subject of this memoir was four years of age. During a long minority, his inheritance was dissipated by mismanagement, and he was early thrown upon his own resources.

large hearted and public spirited man. He died March 19th 1871, deeply mourned by a large circle of friends to whom he was endeared by his brilliant and genial qualities.

Judge Lewis was by birth-right a Quaker, but his residence cutting him off from intercourse with the Society of Friends, he attached himself to the Episcopal church. He died in an expressed hope and trust in the love and mercy of his Saviour.

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CHARLES G. DONNEL.

Judge Donnel was the son of Henry and Margaret Donnel, and was born March the 14th, 1801.

On the 14th of January 1843 he was commissioned by Gov. David R. Porter, President Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, then composed of the counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia. He was sworn into office on the 16th of January and entered upon its duties. His first term in his own county began April 3, 1843. He presided with great dignity and urbanity, and would undoubtedly have become eminent as a jurist, had he been spared to develop his powers. He died on the 18th of March 1844, aged forty-three years and four days, having held the office of President Judge fourteen months and four days.

Judge Donnel peculiarly illustrated the saying, that the life of the successful lawyer is an uneventful one. Immersed in, and devoted to his profession, neither politics nor general business attracted him. The excitements of forensic battles were enough for him, the delights of unravelling tangled threads of evidence occupied his quieter hours, while his leisure was given to exercise, to literature and to fiction. Hard facts are the business of a lawyer, works of the imagination his recreation. Judge Donnel was a member of the Episcopal church.

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JOSEPH BILES ANTHONY.

Joseph Biles Anthony was born in the city of Philadelphia, on the 19th of June, 1795. He fitted himself for the profession of law, and was admitted to practice at Williamsport in 1818, and in 1821 he married Miss Catharine Grafius, who survived him.

Rising rapidly in his profession, and becoming somewhat active in politics, the democrats of his senatorial district elected him to the State Senate in 1830. He served his term so much to the satisfaction of his constituents, that at the end of it, in 1834, he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1836, by an unprecedented majority.

In 1843 Governor Porter appointed him judge of the court for the adjustment of the Nicholson claims, in which position he displayed sound legal learning and discrimination. In March 1844, Governor Porter appointed him President Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Lycoming, Northumberland and Columbia He presided in the courts with great acceptability, disposing of many cases of considerable importance and turning on nice legal questions.

He died at Williamsport, of heart disease, on the 10th of January 1851, at the comparatively early age of fifty-six years He left to survive him, a widow, and one son and six daughters.

In politics Judge Anthony was a democrat of the old school; as a citizen he was social and benevolent; as a lawyer honorable and talented; as a representative attentive and faithful, and as a judge penetrating, prudent and conscientious. All had confidence in his integrity, and his death was a source of unusual sorrow.

The following lines were written by Hon. Joseph B. Anthony, during the trial, before him, of an indictment, at the January sessions of the court in Danville, 1846, against a man for shooting a valuable setter dog, called *Logan*, the property of a Mr. Mercer, of that place. While the trial was in progress, the lines were thrown down on the counsel table, by the Judge, for the amusement of the bar. One of the members of the bar has had the lines in his possession ever since, and now offers them to the public.

Poor Logan's dead, no more he'll howl,
And rend the air with deafening cries,
No more he'll *set* for man the fowl,
In death's cold lap he lowly lies.

How fondly would he hunt the game,
How closely would he scent the *air*,
A *setter* known full well to fame,
The huntsman's friend! his master's care.

From day to day, from year to year,
He roamed the wood, he scour'd the field;
From every vicious practice clear,
In faithfulness, to none he'd yield.

A watchful, trusty, peaceful friend,
From quarrel, strife and bickering free;
He never failed his aid to lend,
But true to huntsman's call was he.

In canine veins no drop of blood,
Of "Logan" courses—all his race
Is now extinct,—in wicked mood,
Man sent him to his resting place.

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JAMES POLLOCK.

James Pollock, was born in the Borough of Milton, Northumberland county, Pa., on September 11th, 1810. His father William Pollock, was an American by birth, as also his mother Sarah Pollock. She was the daughter of Fleming Wilson, and was born in Chester county, Penna., in October 1771. His paternal and maternal ancestors emigrated from the north of Ireland to America at least as early as 1760. They settled in Chester county Penna., and were the open and avowed friends of American independence during the war of the Revolution. One branch of the family settled in North Carolina, and some of its members were intimately connected with, if not prime movers in, the first declaration of Independence at Mechlenberg, North Carolina. They were known in that state by the name of Pol'k, an abbreviation of "Pollock," the original family name.

His father, William Pollock, died in May 1817, leaving to survive him a widow and seven children,–four sons,–of which James was the youngest,–and three daughters. The widow and mother, with an energy and determination that characterized her life, assumed at once the responsible duties of educating her children, and training them up in the "way they should go." She was a woman of strong intellect, of great moral courage, and marked religious character; qualities that aided in forming and moulding the character of those she loved, and for whose temporal and

eternal welfare she labored and prayed. She died in Milton, Pa. February 19th, 1865, in the ninety-fourth year of her age.

The boyhood of the subject of this sketch, was passed principally at school. His first teacher was the late Hon Joseph B. Anthony, afterward President Judge of the 8th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, of whom he became the successor in the same office in the year 1850. He remained in the school of Mr. Anthony but a short time, and, soon after leaving, entered the Milton Classical Academy, under the care of Rev. David Kirkpatrick. He here prepared for, and entered the Junior Class in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and graduated as Bachelor of Arts, with the highest honors of his class, in Sept. 1831. In 1835 he received in course the degree of A. M. and in 1855 his Alma Mater confered upon him the honorary degree of L. L. D. and in 1857, the Trustees of Jefferson College, Pa., conferred the same honorary degree upon him.

After his graduation he entered as a student of law the office of Samuel Hepburn, Esq., a gentleman of eminent legal learning, in his native town, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Northumberland county, in November 1833, and subsequently in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In April 1834 he opened an office in Milton, Pa. and was successful in the practice of his profession. In 1835 he was appointed District Attorney for Northumberland county, which office he held for three years.

He was married on the 19th day of December 1837 to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Samuel Hepburn, Esq.

He held a number of important civil offices. He was a whig in politics, but notwithstanding this, he was, in 1844 elected a member of Congress from the 13th Congressional District of Pennsylvania then strongly Democratic; and subsequently twice re-elected from the same District, holding the office for three terms, or six years. He was thus a member of the 28th, 29th and 30th Congresses. As a member of some of the most important committees he contributed largely to the general work of legislation. In the 28th Congress he was a member of the Committee on "claims," and his numerous reports attest the extent and quality of his labors. In the 29th Congress he was on the Committee on Territories, of which the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was chairman. To

this Committee was referred all bills relating to the organization of new Territories, and the question of excluding slavery from the Territories of the United States was often presented, warmly debated, and generally determined in favor of exclusion. It was evident from the tone and temper of the discussions in Committee and in Congress, that a crisis was approaching. The reports from this Committee gave direction and force to public sentiment. The discussions increased in warmth and bitterness, and finally culminated in attempted secession, revolution and war, the sequel to all which was the triumph of the right and the abolition of slavery. During the 30th Congress he was an active member of the Committee of Ways and Means, of which the Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio, was chairman. The country was then engaged in the Mexican war, and in consequence, the business of the Committee was greatly increased. The duties of the place were onerous and responsible, but were fully and faithfully discharged.

On the 23d of June 1848, (30th Congress) he offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the necessity and practicability of constructing a railroad to the Pacific. As chairman of that committee he made a report to the House in favor of the construction of such a road.

The report will be found in the 3d volume of the Journal of the House of Representatives for the 1st session of the 30th Congress, No. 733. This was the *first favorable official act* on this subject, on the part of the Congress of the United States.

The report discusses the question in its international and domestic aspects, its feasibility and probable results, but only the opening sentences can be quoted here:

"The proposition at first view is a startling one. The magnitude of the work itself, and the still greater and more magnificent results promised by its accomplishment—that of revolutionizing morally and commercially, if not politically, a greater part of the habitable globe, and making the vast commerce of the world tributary to us—almost overwhelm the mind. But your committee, on examination, find it a subject as simple as it is vast and magnificent, and see no insurmountable difficulties in the way of its successful accomplishment."

A bill accompanied the report, and was referred to the commit-

tee of the Whole, but no further action was taken on it at that time, and Mr. Pollock soon after left Congress. In the fall of 1848, however, he delivered a lecture on the Pacific Railroad, by invitation, to a crowded house, at Lewisburg, Union county, Pa., closing with the following remark:

"At the risk of being considered insane, I will venture the prediction, that in less than twenty-five years from this evening, a railroad will be completed and in operation between New York and San Francisco, California; that a line of steamships will be established between San Francisco, Japan and China; and there are now in my audience, ladies who will, before the expiration of the period named, drink tea brought from China and Japan, by this route, to their own doors!"

This prophetic announcement was received by the audience with a smile of good-natured incredulity; but some of those very ladies, during the year 1869, were able to sip their favorite beverage in exact accordance with the terms of the speaker's prediction!

On the 10th of May, 1869, the last rail was laid, the last spike driven, and the great Pacific Railway, so long in embryo, became an accomplished fact.

The subjects of special interest during his Congressional term of service, were the annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, the acquisition of California, the repeal of the Tariff Act of 1842, and the "Wilmot Proviso" in its application to the newly acquired Territories of the United States. In all the discussions on these exciting topics he took an active part. His speeches and votes clearly disclosed his views on all those subjects.

In 1850 he was appointed President Judge of the 8th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Lycoming and Sullivan. He held the office until the amendment of the Constitution, requiring the election of Judges by the people, came into operation. He declined a nomination for the position, left the Bench, and resumed the practice of the law. On his retiring from the Bench, the members of the Bar of the respective counties, unanimously passed resolutions highly complimentary to him as a man and Judge.

In 1854 he was nominated and elected by a large majority, Governor of Pennsylvania, and was inaugurated in January 1855.

He held the office for one term, having refused to permit his name to be used as a candidate for re-nomination.

At the expiration of his official term, he resumed the duties of his profession. The principal measures of his administration were the adoption of means by which the reduction of the public debt was commenced, and nearly two million dollars of it paid; the sale of the main line of the Public works to the Pennsylvania Central R. R. Co. for $7,500,000, which sum was made applicable to the payment and reduction of the debt of the Commonwealth, and which, added to the sum actually paid, reduced the debt practically nearly $10,000,000;—a series of acts by which increased vigor and efficiency were given to the system of common schools; retrenchment and reform in the various Departments, and economy in the general administration of the Government.

In the Fall of 1857, occurred a financial crisis which led to the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of the State, and threatened every branch of industry with serious derangement and injury. To avert impending evils, an extra session of the Legislature was called, which convened in October of that year. On his recommendation, the suspension of specie payments was legalized for a definite period, the forfeiture of the charters of the respective Banks prevented, and other measures adopted which allayed the public apprehension, saved the credit of the State, and removed the dangers to which the general prosperity had been exposed.

He was appointed in 1860, by Governor Curtin, a delegate to the Peace Conference (or Congress) which was held in Washington, D. C. in Febraary and March 1861. The object of this assemblage was to consider, and if practicable to adjust the differences and dissensions existing between the North and the South on the much vexed question of slavery. He took an active part in the deliberations of that body. The conference failed to secure a favorable result. In May 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln, Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and held the office until October 1st 1866, when he resigned, unwilling to sustain the "Policy" of Andrew Johnson, by even a seeming acquiescence, in holding office under him.

By his efforts, seconded by the approval of Hon. S. P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, the motto "In God we trust."

was placed upon our National coins, a motto of deep significance, and alike honorable to the people and Government of the United States. He was re-appointed, in 1869, by President Grant, Director of the U. S. Mint, which office he held until 1879, when he was appointed Naval officer, which position he still holds, 1882.

During the War for the Union his sympathies, efforts and labors were all for his Country, for Union and Liberty. Rebellion found no advocate in him—treason no friend. True to the Union he was ever ready to aid in its defence; true to liberty and humanity, he was always their advocate; true to his country, he rejoiced in the overthrow of her enemies, and in the triumph of those great and essential principles of liberty and free government that make the United States the first and best of Earth's Empires.

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JOHN NESBIT CONYNGHAM.

John Nesbit Conyngham was born in the city of Philadelphia December 17, 1798, and graduated with high honor at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1816. He studied law in the office of the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, and upon being admitted to the bar, resolved to settle in Wyoming valley, and came to Wilkesbarre in 1820. Shortly afterwards he married Miss Butler, a grand daughter of Col. Butler, of revolutionary fame. His attention to the practice of his profession was unremitting. In the year 1833 his severe forensic efforts produced a bronchial affection which compelled him to retire from active practice. In 1839, his friends irrespective of party, urged upon him the acceptance of the commission of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of his District. For thirty years he presided on the bench, with the dignity and urbanity of a gentleman of the old school.

He came upon the Bench of Columbia county under a commission dated 5th of November, 1851, and remained there until the formation of the twenty-sixth district, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, for which district Warren J. Woodward was commissioned on the 19th of May, 1856.

Judge Conyngham resigned from the Bench in 1870, upon which occasion he was honored with a banquet, attended by the

whole Bar of Luzerne county, to testify their appreciation of his legal learning and unswerving purity and integrity of character.

But eminent as he was upon the Bench and in his profession, it was not his only, and by no means his highest claim to public confidence and respect He was the grandson of Redmond Conyngham, and the son of David H. Conyngham of the old and honored firm of "Conyngham & Nesbitt," eminent in revolutionary financial history. In politics he was a firm and consistent Democrat, and his voice and influence were always on the side of his country.

Under the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Claxton, Judge Conyngham received the rite of confirmation in St. Stephen's Church in Wilkes Barre, at the hands of Bishop H. U. Onderdonk, in the year 1841, and during a long life he adorned himself with all the christian virtues. He was a vestryman in Saint Stephen's from Easter 1821, until his death, a period of almost fifty years. He was elected to the Diocesan Convention for the first time in 1826, and in 1850 he was elected a Deputy to the General Convention of the Church, and re-elected to every subsequent one, except one. In 1862 he was a member of the committee on Canons, with Judge Chambers of Maryland, Murray Hoffman of New York, and Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts. In October 1868 he was elected President of the American Church Missionary Society.

His judgment was sound and eminently conservative. He was not a radical, either in law, politics or theology. He was a polished gentleman, a thorough lawyer, an upright Judge, an humble christian.

The circumstances of the death of Judge Conyngham were peculiarly distressing. Accompanied by Mr. W. L. Congnyham, he was on a visit to another son, living in Mississippi. They arrived at Magnolia, in that State, about nine o'clock in the evening of Thursday, April 23, 1871, where the train stopped for the passengers to take supper. While they were thus engaged their train was taken away from the place they left it and another came up, and when they returned they went into one of the cars, to find, however, that it did not belong to their train, and very naturally they turned to leave it. The train was slowly starting, and they did so with some haste, Mr. W. L. Conyngham and Mr. Henderson alighting without trouble, except a harmless fall on the part

of the latter. The Judge was not so fortunate, as in stepping off the car steps to the platform of the depot, which was rather low, he stumbled and fell, with his legs between the platform and the cars of the train, and when they had passed it was found that his legs, below the knees, were crushed in a terrible manner, the whole of the hind trucks having passed over both of them. He was taken to the hotel and medical aid immediately summoned, and everything possible was done for his comfort. He did not realize the extent of his injury at first, no pain attended it, and he even made an attempt to get up, before he was removed from the platform, saying, "No matter, I am not hurt; I will get up in a few moments." He lived two hours, and toward the last, when reaction seemed to be taking place, and he began to feel some pain, and was told how serious his injury was, he desired amputation to be performed. Injections of morphia were made to allay the pain, while preparations were making for the amputation, but under the effects of the morphia he seemed to decline, and not a great while after, dissolution took place. His last words were, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." His remains reached Wilkes-Barre on the first of March, and were interred on the third, attended to their last resting place by an immense concourse of friends and admirers. He left a widow, and four sons and two daughters.

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WARREN J. WOODWARD.

Upon the formation of the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, this estimable gentleman was appointed President Judge by Governor Pollock, upon the recommendation of the members of the Bar of the several counties composing the district, his service commencing in June of that year, and continuing under the executive appointment until the first Monday of December following. In the meantime, at the general election in October of that year, he was elected without opposition as the President Judge, for the constitutional term of ten years. He commenced with the expiration of his term under his prior appointment, and served until the first Monday of December, A. D. 1861. In the latter year upon the retirement of the Hon. J. Pringle Jones from the office of Presi-

dent Judge of Berks county, Judge Woodward was elected to succeed him, resigned his office of President Judge of the 26th district, and removed to the city of Reading. At the end of ten years' service he was re-elected President Judge of Berks county without opposition, and continued to serve upon the Bench of that county, until his election as a Judge of the Supreme Court under the new constitution at the general election in 1874.

Taking his seat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court on the first Monday of January 1875, he served in that Court for a period of over four years and six months, until the time of his death, which occurred at his summer residence, near Hamden, Delaware county, in the state of New York, Tuesday, September 23rd 1879. At the time of his death he was within one day of sixty years of age. The immediate cause of the Judge's death was nervous exhaustion accompanied by an enlargement of the liver. For twenty years he had been subject to recurring bilious attacks, which with over-work appear to have caused his final sickness, and death.

Judge Woodward was born near Bethany, Wayne county, in this State, secured in his youth an academic education at Wilkes Barre, taught school several terms in his native county, entered the printing office of the Wayne county *Herald*, at Bethany, and conducted that newspaper for a time in the absence of its proprietor, and was then for about two years connected with the *Pennsylvanian* at Philadelphia in an editorial capacity.

He next studied law at Wilkes-Barre, and then practiced for about fifteen years with eminent success, holding at the time of his appointment to a judgeship, the leading practice at the Luzerne bar.

He had the habits and tastes of a student, and was one of the most laborious of men, always disposed to master difficulties and go to the bottom of a subject. A conscientious performance of judicial duty involves much of concentrated attention and effort, quite unknown to the outer world because performed mostly in private. Even in the long run results only become evident; it comes to be known that the faithful Judge is a great or accomplished lawyer—that his work is correctly and promptly performed—that sound law is pronounced and impartial justice administered by him—but little is known by the general public of the days or weeks or years of potent toil, and of self-discipline



HON. WARREN J. WOODWARD.

which have made him what he is—an accomplished minister of justice.

Judge Woodward was never a candidate for political office, in the ordinary sense of that term, but by devotion to his profession of the law he qualified himself for high judicial positions and obtained them without personal solicitations or effort. Upon the bench he exhibited great ability and impartiality, united with a faithful devotion to the duties of his office. All business before him was promptly disposed of and the intrusion of political feelings or other sinister influence into his courts was sternly prevented. He brought to the bench a mind which had received its training and discipline under Judge Conyngham of Luzerne county, before whom his professional life at the bar had been passed. His qualities, constituting high qualifications for a judge, were great integrity of purpose, great industry, and a most sincere, unassuming devotion to justice. And in social intercourse off the bench, his temper was genial and kindly, and his friendship was considered a proper object of just and honorable effort.

His walk was remarkably erect, his limbs and face clothed with little flesh; but his frame was of fair size, his body substantial, and his head showed intellectual development and power. His eye was kindly and kindled in familiar discourse; his conversation was emphatic, without violence, and had the charms of earnestness and variety in intercourse with friends. He read much of general literature, and obtained larger views of mankind and affairs than those of the mere lawyer or plodding judge. But of all his characteristics, conscientiousness was, perhaps, the most commanding and constant; this was the spur to labor and study throughout his career, carrying him with tireless activity through all the obscurities and difficulties of every case, and presenting to him at all times a wholesome apprehension that some man's right or some principle of justice might be overlooked or neglected.

From notices which were published at the time of his death, in leading journals of the State, it plainly appears that the great abilities and high character of Judge Woodward had come to be known and appreciated generally by the legal profession and by the people of the whole state, and most sincere regrets were expressed at the loss which the administration of justice had sustained by his death. His opinions, to be found in the books of re-

ports, will remain to bear evidence of his ability, and their language and composition to gratify all readers of sound taste and judgment.

At the opening of the session of the Supreme Court in Pittsburg, on the first Monday of October, 1879, W. D. Moore, Esq., of the Allegheny county bar, called attention to the death of Judge Woodward, in some well considered and complimentary remarks. They will be found in the opening pages of the 10th volume of Norris' Reports.

Chief Justice Sharswood replied as follows :—

To all that has been said to the character, attainments and qualifications of our lamented brother, we add our cordial concurrence. The community has suffered a loss in his early removal from us which it is difficult properly to estimate. To thorough mastery of the general principles of law, intimate acquaintance with practice and precedents in all their details, he added a sound judgment, inflexible integrity and untiring industry. He always stood by the ancient landmarks, and it was with him a matter of conscience not to make but to administer the laws as settled by adjudged cases. We may be permitted as our especial testimony, to mention his unvarying gentleness, courtesy, amiability and forbearance, which endeared him to his colleagues and made them all his personal friends. In the whole period of their association with him no instance of unpleasant collision can be recalled. His fame as a judge will rest upon opinions exhibiting independent research, expressed in a clear and forcible style, without pretensions to eloquence, models of judicial composition. His memory will long be cherished by all who knew him, and all who know how to appreciate the character and services of a faithful and learned judge.

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A. K. PECKHAM.

BY JAMES W. PIATT, ESQ.

Aaron Kingsley Peckham was the second child of Kingsley Peckham and Hannah Retta Rounds and was born at Bristol, Bristol county, Rhode Island, October 15th, 1815. His father was a farmer and while residing in Rhode Island made a bare

competence for himself and family. Learning of the cheapness and facility with which land could be acquired in Pennsylvania he left Rhode Island in the spring of 1829, and after a long and tedious journey fraught with the dangers, difficulties and discouragements incident to the season and mode of travel, arrived and settled early in the spring, in Columbia, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. The expenses of the trip left his father little to begin with, but he went earnestly to work in the heavily timbered forest, soon made a clearing and erected habitable buildings. At this time the subject of our sketch was fourteen years old, just the age when he should have been placed at school and had opportunities for fitting himself better for his after work. He remained with his father until about the age of nineteen assisting in clearing, working the land and making improvements in spring, summer and fall, and attending the common schools of the neighborhood in the winter. He then procured a tract of land in Armenia township, Bradford county and went to work for himself. Not a tree had been cut upon this tract when he went upon it. He cut and cleared a number of fallows, set up a good sugar bush and made sugar several seasons. The land has now become a fine farm and is in the possession of Benjamin Knight. He remained there until the spring of 1838 when he rented a pail factory of Samuel Myers and C. M. Manville near Towanda, Pa. It was shortly after he began manufacturing pails that he determined to study law. He entered his name as a student with John C. Adams of the Towanda bar. He meanwhile carried on his business and in addition taught school winters. In 1842 he was admitted at Towanda as a member of the Bradford county bar. It was at this time that Wyoming county was separated from Luzerne county and he went to Tunkhannock to engage in practice. He opened an office on Tioga street in a frame building which was subsequently destroyed by fire and stood near Lobeck's block. For about three years he practiced alone. Col. Elhanan Smith, now of the Towanda bar, went to Tunkhannock in 1845, when a law partnership was formed under the name of Peckham & Smith. This partnership continued about three years and was the only one formed by him during his whole legal practice. He immediately obtained a fair share of the business in the county and by his industry, application and perseverance

worked his way into a good practice.

In 1860 the late Warren J. Woodward, the then Presiding Judge of the then 26th judicial district, comprising among others Wyoming county, was elected President Judge of the 23d judicial district and surrendered his commission as Presiding Judge of the 26th. Governor Andrew G. Curtin commissioned A. K. Peckham to fill the vacancy in the fall of 1861. In the fall of 1862, Judge Wm. Elwell, then a member of the Bradford county bar and now Presiding Judge of the 26th district, was nominated by the Democrats and concurred in by the Republicans. Judge Peckham declined to be a candidate. Upon December 1st 1862, his commission expired and he resumed his practice at Tunkhannock, continuing there until the time of his death, March 22d, 1865.

He married Jane A. P. Manville at Towanda, February 21st, 1845. She died at Tunkhannock the 5th day of July, 1855. By her he left one daughter, Mrs. N. P. Hicks, who now resides at Towanda, Pa. He married Jane E. Knowles at Chittenango, N. Y., November 24th, 1858. By her he left one daughter, Mary, who now resides with her mother at Chittenango, N. Y.

He was regarded as an enterprising citizen, a kind neighbor, a considerate husband and parent. I know of nothing more apt to say of him than that which is inscribed upon the monument over his grave at Tunkhannock.

"In life an upright citizen, devoted companion, affectionate parent and faithful friend. Always firm and efficient in defence of justice, and hostile to all oppression and wrong. He being dead yet speaketh."

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WILLIAM ELWELL.

William Elwell was born in Athens, Bradford county, Penn., October 9th, 1808. He received a good English education at the Athens academy. At the age of nineteen he was an assistant under Chief Engineer Randall in running exploring lines on both sides of the Susquehanna river for the location of a canal from the New York state line southward. After leaving the engineer corps he taught school for three years and then commenced the study of the law in the office of Horace Willis-



HON. WILLIAM ELWELL.

ton, Esq. and was admitted to the Bar in February, 1833 For sixteen years he practised his profession as partner of his preceptor, in the northern counties of the state, and until the appointment of Mr. Williston as President Judge of the 13th District

He was a member of the Legislature in 1842 and 1843, and at his first session at Harrisburg, was chairman of the Judiciary committee, among the members of which committee were men who afterwards attained great distinction, notably Judge Sharswood, Judge Gamble, Judge Barrett, Hendrick B. Wright and Thaddeus Stevens, and of whom he was in every respect the equal. In 1843 he was chairman of the committee of ways and means. As chairman of the Judiciary Committee he prepared and reported the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, which with a single change, stands now as originally reported.

In 1844 he declined being a candidate for Congress, preferring the practice of his profession to a political life; but in 1866 he reluctantly yielded to the demands of his party (the Democratic), and accepted the nomination in the 13th Congressional District. He ran far ahead of his party vote, but did not overcome the Republican majority.

The Supreme Court Reports show the extent of his practice, containing as they do, over one hundred cases argued by him.

In 1862 he was elected President Judge of the 26th Judicial District composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, no candidate being named against him; and upon the expiration of his term, in 1872, he was re-elected without a dissenting vote. In May 1874, Wyoming and Sullivan were created the 44th Judicial District, and Montour county was added to Columbia, the District still remaining the 26th. Upon his election in 1862, he removed to Bloomsburg, where he has ever since resided.

In April 1871, Judge Elwell was chosen umpire to settle the difficulties between the operators and the miners in the Anthracite coal regions, and his impartial judgment was accepted by all parties as a just and equitable solution of the troubles. He has been frequently urged to become a candidate for the Supreme Bench, and he has been voted for in convention for that place; but he has uniformly declined to authorize a canvas in his favor, for the office, not deeming it consonant with judicial propriety. And

for the same reason he has refused to allow his name to be canvassed for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth, for which he has been frequently and warmly urged.

On the expiration of his second term as President Judge of the 26th District, the Bar of the District unanimously, and without distinction of party requested him to accept a third term, to which he consented; and the political convention of the Democratic and Republican party respectively, following the lead of the Bar, nominated him to the office for the election of 1882. He was then again unanimously elected.

Judge Elwell is a member of the Episcopal Church, having been confirmed a few years since by Bishop Howe. He was appointed on the Bi-Centennial committee by Gov. Hoyt in 1881, but his official duties prevented him from taking any active part. In 1868 he was elected a Trustee of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, and since 1873 he has been President of the Board of Trustees, and in the dark days of the school he did much in guiding it through to its present successful condition.

It is believed that Judge Elwell has held more special Courts than any Judge now upon the Bench. And in order to have the advantage of his legal learning and ability many important cases have been certified to Columbia county from other districts and tried before him.

Among the many notable cases which he has tried are the Williamsport Bond case—Fisher against the City of Philadelphia —Tryon and Dull against Munson, and the celebrated Cameron Will case from Union county, each involving the rights of parties to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and in all of which his opinions were affirmed by the Supreme Court. On the appeal in the will case, after elaborate argument by eminent counsel for the appellant, the decision was affirmed, the Supreme Court adopting the opinion of the Court below as the opinion of that Court.

The Mollie Maguire case growing out of the murder of Alexander W. Rea, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court, of itself forms a large volume, and establishes many important questions on the law of homicide, was tried before him.

Numerous cases in Equity in this and other counties have been

heard and decided by him, and except in a single instance these decisions have been sustained on appeal.

His opinions which appear in the State Reports, in the Weekly Notes of Cases, and other legal publications, are considered as valuable additions to the legal literature of the time. It is worthy of mention that of all the cases in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court, not a single case from his district has been reversed during the twenty years he has been upon the bench.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

While facts and circumstances are still fresh in the knowledge of citizens, it is well to put upon record what ought to be remembered, of the early history of "The Bloomsburg Literary Institute and State Normal School."

In the year 1856 the following named gentlemen, to-wit: A. J. Sloan, M. Coffman, E. Mendenhall, A. J. Evans, Wm. McKelvy, J. J. Brower, B. F. Hartman, S. H. Miller, J. M. Chamberlin, Philip Unangst, Jesse G. Clark, A. Witman, Michael Henderson, John G. Freeze, Levi L. Tate, Peter Billmeyer, M. C. Sloan, Jonathan Mosteller, Alexander J. Frick, E. B. Bidleman, Robert F. Clark, A. M. Rupert, R. B. Menagh, W. J. Bidleman, Robert Cathcart, A. C. Mensch, and H. C. Hower, associated themselves together "for the promotion of education both in the ordinary and higher branches of English literature and science, and in the ancient and modern languages," and therefore presented a petition to the Court, and at the September term, A. D. 1856, became and were a corporation under the name, style and title of "The Bloomsburg Literary Institute."

Under the articles of incorporation constituting the Charter, William Robison, Leonard B. Rupert, William Snyder, Elisha C. Barton, William Goodrich, D. J. Waller, Joseph Sharpless, John K. Grotz, and I. W. Hartman were made Trustees, to serve until the annual election provided for in the Charter. The minutes of that Board of Trustees have never come into the hands of the writer, and neither the organization nor any of the proceedings are known. But a school of a high grade was promptly opened, and for some time kept in successful operation. It was held in a building located on the lot now owned and occupied by the Roman Catholic Church. The causes that eventually resulted in suspending operation need not be here detailed; but a

considerable time elapsed between the closing of the school in the building mentioned, and its re-opening in what was known as the Old Academy Building. In the meantime the public schools had improved considerably, and a more general feeling for a higher educational training was developed. A number of young men were to be fitted for college, and though the standard rate of public school teachers was raised by the State, yet all the educational interests of the county were in a most backward condition. None of the schools, either private or public, came near filling the public requirements, and it was the duty as well as the opportunity of Bloomsburg to lead in a new, and lasting and magnificent educational enterprise.

In this conjuncture of affairs Mr. Henry Carver appeared in town and opened a classical school in the Old Academy on Third street. He was successful in his then undertaking and acquired in a large degree the confidence of our people. The first and best result of that feeling of confidence was the re-organization of the "Bloomsburg Literary Institute."

Pursuant to a notice given, the Trustees of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute met at the study of D. J. Waller on the evening of May 2nd, 1866; present D. J. Waller, William Snyder, J. K. Grotz, L. B. Rupert and I. W. Hartman. On motion of J. K. Grotz, D. J. Waller was elected president and I. W. Hartman secretary. The places of E. C. Barton, Wm. Robison and Wm. Goodrich were declared vacant, and John G. Freeze, Robert F. Clark and William Neal were elected to fill the vacancies.

At the next meeting, May 4th, the resignation of Joseph Sharpless was accepted and Conrad Bittenbender was chosen to fill the vacancy. A committee of six was named to open books and take subscription to the stock of the corporation. A committee on location of the building was also chosen, and Wm. Neal was elected to be treasurer. At the next meeting, May 25th, Professor Carver was elected principal of the contemplated school. A number of subscriptions to the stock having been obtained, the stock-holders met in the Grand Jury room, June 16, 1866, to locate the school building. After some discussion the question was postponed, and the meeting adjourned to June 22nd. On assembling, pursuant to adjournment, propositions were received from William Snyder, Wm. B. Koons, M. S. Appelman, C. Barton &

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, SIXTH DISTRICT, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Co. and D. J. Waller. On a vote being taken it resulted as follows:

For Snyder's location.....489 votes.
For Koons'.....3 votes.

On the same day the Board of Trustees at a meeting resolved to accept William Snyder's proposition and adopted the location voted for by the stock-holders.

On the 29th of June the Board ordered that plans and specifications be at once procured and a building be contracted for and put up at a cost not to exceed $15,000.00.

The resignations of Wm. Neal and J K. Grotz were tendered and accepted, and thereupon M. S. Appelman and Peter Billmeyer were elected to fill the vacancies. On the 12th of July Mr. Hartman resigned, and F. C. Eyer was elected, in his place.

M. S. Appelman who was elected to fill the place of J. K. Grotz, not accepting, Mr. John Wolf was chosen. On the resignation of Wm. Neal, Wm. Snyder was elected Treasurer. The Snyder location having been accepted, a committee was appointed to select the site. On the 18th of July Mr. Waller offered a minority report in favor of locating the school buildings on the north side of the extension of Main street, but Mr. Snyder declined to sell that and upon the acceptance of the present location, Mr. Waller resigned from the committee, and on the 21st of July, from the Presidency of the Board and from the Board of Trustees; and subsequently Freas Brown was elected in his stead.

Hon. Leonard B. Rupert was elected President of the Board of Trustees in the place of Rev. Mr. Waller, resigned, and was annually re-elected until May 9, 1873, when Hon William Elwell was elected and is still, 1882, the President.

During all this time the matter of subscriptions and building were pushed forward with considerable vigor. On the question of location, some difficulty was experienced. It was designed to locate the building north of the projection of Second street, but Mr, Snyder did not consent to the change. We all see now how great the advantage would have been. A committee waited upon him about the matter and after consultation with him, at a meeting on the 4th of August, 1866, it was

"Resolved, that in accepting the location offered by Mr. Snyder, the Board act in view of the assurance given to the public in con-

nection with that offer, that the owners of the Forks Hotel will, at no distant day, remove that hotel, and open Main street directly to the front of the Institute grounds."

On such terms and conditions the grounds were accepted and the building erected.

On Thursday, April 4, 1867, The Bloomsburg Literary Institute was opened and dedicated to the purposes of education. The day was warm and beautiful, and at one o'clock in the afternoon the Bloomsburg Brass Band headed the procession, marching from the Old Academy Building on Third street to the Institute. The Band was followed by the Board of Trustees, then by the Clergy, next the parents of the pupils, then the pupils, and lastly the Faculty. The procession passed up Third to Market, up Market to Second and up Second to the Institute. On arriving at the door Judge Rupert, President of the Board, unlocked it, the Band fell back and escorted the Faculty and pupils, who entered first, followed by the parents and Trustees. The Hall of the Institute was filled by the citizens and friends of the School in attendance at the inauguration.

After music by the band, prayer was offered by the Rev. D. J. Waller, a song, "Welcome Chorus," given by the glee club, after which Hon. L. B. Rupert, President of the Board of Trustees made a report of the inception and progress of the work. The dedicatory address was made by Prof. Moss of Lewisburg. The following named pupils took part in the exercises: Misses Brower, Pursel, Hendershott, Bittenbender, Rupert, John, Lowenberg, Harman, VanBuskirk, Abbot, Tustin, McKinney, Williams, Sterner, Torbet, Correll, Edgar, Dreamer, Caslow, Robbins, Lutz, Armstrong, Buckingham, and Elwell; and by Masters Waller, Little, W. H. Clark, Snyder, Buckalew, Billmeyer, Funk, Hendershott, G. E. Elwell, J. M. Clark, Bittenbender, Neal, Schuyler, Woods, and Unangst.

At the close of the afternoon exercises, Mr. E. R. Ikeler, on behalf of the teachers of Columbia county, with an appropriate speech, presented Prof. Carver with an album, containing portraits of the donors, as a testimonial of their respect. It was received by the Prof. who returned his acknowledgements in a few well chosen sentences, and after a song by a class of the pupils, the audience was dismissed.

In the evening the large hall of the Institute was filled with a gratified and appreciative audience, and the exercises began with a prayer by Rev. J. R. Dimm. A song was then given by the glee club. At the request of the Board of Trustees, Judge Elwell then delivered an admirable address, in brief reciting the history of the Institute, and urging the friends of education to push on the work, and complete the building, beautify the grounds, provide a library and necessary apparatus, and assuring them that thus they were affording to their children means for an ample education, and bestowing upon them a legacy which would be forever a blessing.

The evening exercises were engaged in by the following: Misses L. E. John, Appleman, M. John, Elwell, Lutz, Sharpless, Bittenbender, Clark, Edgar, Caslow, Irving, McKinney, M. E. Sharpless, Armstrong, Pursel, Brower, Rupert, Agerand Robbins; and Masters J. M. Clark, Bomboy, Hartman, Neal, G. A. Clark, Pursel, Billmeyer, Pardee, Turnbach, Smith, B. Pardee, G. P. Waller, Irving, Swisher, Rupert, Schuyler, L. Rutter, Sloan, Morris, Lutz, McKelvy, Buckalew, Mendenhall, Bittenbender, L. Waller, H. Rutter, Dillon, Funk, Thomas, Evans, Edgar, Appleman, Girton, E. Rutter, Woods, G. McKelvy, Van Buskirk, Hendershott, J. K. Morris, jr., Melick, D. J Waller, jr., Little, Unangst, T. F. Connor and G. E. Elwell.

Looking back now upon that occasion, important as it seemed at the time; it is doubtful if any one realized all that it has accomplished for the Town, and will yet accomplish. All its influences have been for good, and must continue so to be. It has brought many strangers to our town—it has been a means of education to many here who could not have gone elsewhere—all its surrounding influences and teachings are of the pleasantest kind.

On the 4th of May 1867, the stockholders of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute met and elected the following Board of Trustees:

For one year, Robert F. Clark, Peter Billmyer, F. C. Eyer.
For two years, J. G. Freeze, L. B. Rupert, Wm. Snyder.
For three years, John Wolf. C. Bittenbender, J. P. Connor.

On the 25th of October, 1867, Mr. E. Mendenhall was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wm. Snyder.

During the year 1867, a fine bell weighing 2171 pounds was placed in the cupola of the school, at a cost of about $1,200. The money was raised by subscription through the efforts of D. J. Waller Jr., Geo. E. Elwell and Charles Unangst, who were then pupils in the school.

And here we may pause for a moment in the history of this great educational enterprise. Contrary to the expectations even of friends, in spite of the sneers and opposition of the indifferent and close-fisted and narrow-minded, the building and school were a proud success. As it stood there in its solitary grandeur upon the hill, the Board of Trustees could look upon the work with satisfaction and gratification. Undeniedly it increased the value of all the property in Bloomsburg; it increased the attractions of the town as a place of residence; it cheapened the cost of the necessary preparation of boys and girls for the active duties of life; it raised the true reputation of Bloomsburg among the surrounding counties, and even beyond the State lines the rumors of us extended, and pupils came thence among us. The liberal and large hearted man rejoiced in the good he had accomplished, and knew it was a monument to his labor and perseverance more lasting than brass. One after another the faint-hearted became footsore, and weary; but as they fell out of the ranks their places were filled by others, and when at the end of the first year a Board came to be elected, it appeared that but four of those whose names appeared among the first roll call, had struggled on together to the end. It had been a struggle, such as they only who had gone through it, could appreciate. Amid so many discouragements they were surprised at their own success, but having succeeded it is but right to say that a very large majority of the citizens of Bloomsburg gave substantial support to the enterprise.

In the meantime the year 1867 was passing away, the school was attracting attention, the building was large and conspicuous, and our citizens began to awaken to its importance. Mr. Wickersham, the State Superintendent of Public Schools, had heard of us, and seeing what we had already accomplished, suggested the erection of additional buildings and the organization of a State Normal School, to be run in connection with the Literary Institute. Discussion on the subject was general and warm; and on the 9th of March 1868, the Board "Resolved that the Trustees of

the Bloomsburg Literary Institute agree to establish in connection with the same, a State Normal School under the Act of Assembly of the 2nd of May, 1857, and to procure the grounds and put up the necessary buildings as soon as the sum of seventy thousand dollars is subscribed by responsible persons, agreeably to the foregoing propositions."

In pursuance thereof, at that and subsequent meetings, committees on plans, specifications and subscriptions, were appointed and proceeded to the discharge of their duties.

On the 18th of April, 1868, a public meeting was held in the Recorder's office to consider "the subject of a Normal School to be located at Bloomsburg." The Rev. Mr. Waller was called to the chair, and Capt. Brockway was chosen Secretary. Mr. Neal stated the object of the meeting. After a very free and spirited discussion, the following resolutions were moved and carried:

"That the Trustees of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute be earnestly requested to purchase the necessary grounds and proceed to make an agreement to carry forward the enterprise of erecting the building required.

That the plans submitted by Prof. Carver be recommended to the trustees for adoption.

That it be recommended to let the building to Prof. Carver at his estimate of $36,000."

The proceedings and recommendations of the public meeting having been certified to the Board of Trustees, then in session, the Board on the same day appointed a building committee, consisting of L. B. Rupert, P. Billmeyer, and F. C. Eyer, and authorized it "to contract for the erection of the building with Prof. Carver at his bid of thirty-six thousand dollars, in accordance with the recommendation of the citizens," and it was accordingly so done, and the building was put in process of construction.

On the 2d of May, 1869, the stockholders elected the following: *For three years*, Robert F. Clark, William Elwell, William Neal; *For one year*, Elias Mendenhall.

It being thought best to have the building committee members of the Board, Judge Rupert, Judge Elwell, and William Neal, were elected.

On the 23d of June, the Board met to consider the subject of the Normal School Building. It was "Resolved, that the following

specific articles be put in the corner-stone of the new building, to-wit: A copy of the Bible, a certified copy of the charter, names of the Board of Trustees as follows: L. B. Rupert, President; John G. Freeze, Secretary; Elias Mendenhall, Treasurer; Robert F. Clark, Conrad Bittenbender, John Wolf, Joseph P. Conner, William Elwell, and William Neal; Catalogue of Faculty and Students, State School Board as follows: Maj. Gen. Geary, Governor of the Commonwealth; Hon. J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Common Schools; C. R. Coburn, Deputy Superintendent; last message of Gov. Geary; copy of School laws; history of the Institute and school buildings; one copy of *The Columbian*, *The Republican* and *The Democrat*; proprietor of the grounds, and first treasurer, Wm. Snyder deceased; building committee, Leonard B. Rupert, William Elwell and William Neal; architect and builder, Henry Carver; advisory architect, Samuel Sloan; one specimen of each of the following currency: 1 three cent postal currency, 1 five cent postal currency, 1 ten cent postal currency, 1 three cent silver piece, late issue, 1 five cent silver piece, old issue; and programme of the anniversary exercises.

The laying of the corner stone of the Bloomsburg State Normal School was performed upon the 25th day of June, 1868.

At 1:30 p. m., the Hon. C. L. Ward, delivered an oration in the hall of the Institute. At its close a procession was formed, headed by the Board of Trustees, and proceeded to the corner where the stone was to be placed. Arrived there and opening to the right and left, Gov. Geary, Mr. Wickersham, and other distinguished gentlemen, came forward. Rev. Mr. Waller offered prayer. Gov. Geary then laid the corner stone, after having deposited within it, the articles mentioned. After the stone had been placed, with appropriate ceremonies, the Governor made an address. Judge Elwell then, on behalf of the Board of Trustees made an address, Judge Rupert, read a history of the Institute as deposited in the corner stone. Governor Geary then handed the plans of the new building to Prof. Carver, with a short address; Prof. Carver accepted them, promising to urge the completion of the building as rapidly as possible. In the evening Mr. Wickersham met and addressed a large audience, in the hall of the Institute, on the subject of education generally, and of Normal Schools, particularly.

Thus this new and important enterprise was fairly under way, and a reasonable prospect of sufficient interest in it to insure its completion. There was still a small element of croakers, clogs on all progress, who sneered at the whole matter and predicted it would never succeed. As it is intended that their names shall be forgotten, they do not appear in this sketch.

What do they think now, however, when they see following that enterprise, the erection of the best hotel within the forks of the Susquehanna—the building upon Second street of more than a dozen first-class three story brick buildings—of extensive improvements and repairs in all parts of the town—the erection of an Opera House—the introduction of gas and water—the removal of unsightly obstructions from the streets—the opening, grading and extension of thoroughfares—the large influx of permanent and desirable citizens.

It is but fair to say that little, if any, of all this would have happened had not those buildings first been erected. They are an advertisement of the town of which it has not yet shown itself to be, collectively, entirely appreciative. It was the first determined effort at improvement and progress, and it was an effort whose far-reaching good can never be measured. And it brings money, and reputation, and population to the town, as well as providing healthful educational influences to thousands of our coming men and women.

On the 19th of February, 1869, the Legislative committee, composed of Messrs. Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Hon. James C. Brown, Hon. George D. Jackson, and Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, met at Bloomsburg for the purpose of inspecting the buildings, grounds &c., preparatory to recommending it to recognition as a Normal School. The report was unanimously favorable, and the announcement was heard with lively satisfaction. Speeches were made by Judge Rupert, Hon. Thomas Chalfant, Gen. Ent, and others.

On the 22d February, 1869, the proclamation of the Department, recognizing it as a State Normal School, was published, and our legal existence dates from that famous day, the birthday of Washington.

The following is the full report of the State Superintendent of

common schools on the official recognition of the State Normal School of the sixth district:

"A communication, was received at this department, dated February 8th, 1869, and signed by L. B. Rupert, President, and John G. Freeze, Secretary, of the Board of Trustees, of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute, stating that said board had obtained grounds, erected buildings, and opened a school, which they desired to have inspected by a committee appointed according to the provisions of the act of Assembly approved May 20th, 1857, with the design of having the institution recognized as the State Normal School of the Sixth District.

Accordingly, with the consent of the Governor, the following named gentlemen were appointed the committee: Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Hon. Jas. C. Brown, Hon. Geo. D. Jackson, and Hon. Henry M. Hoyt; the several County Superintendents in the counties composing the district were notified, and Friday, the 19th day of February, was agreed upon as the day for the examination.

All the members of the committee were present on the day appointed, and they, in connection with the State Superintendent of Common Schools, and the County Superintendents of the counties of Columbia, Montour and Union, proceeded, at 9 o'clock A. M., to discharge the duties of their appointment. They first attended the opening exercises of the school in the Chapel of the institution, and then spent some time in visiting the several class-rooms and listening to recitations in the various branches. After this, they were conducted by members of the Board of Trustees and delegations of citizens over the grounds and through the buildings. All the official papers appertaining to the institution were duly examined, its deeds, charter, by-laws, rules and regulations. Full explanations were elicited in reference to the organization of the school, the constitution of its faculty, its plan of study, &c., &c.

The committee retiring for consultation, then organized by electing Wilmer Worthington, President, and J. P. Wickersham Secretary, and, after due deliberation, adopted the following preamble and resolutions, and thereto appended their proper signatures:

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Feb. 19, 1869.

WHEREAS, The "Bloomsburg Literary Institute," having made formal application to the Department of Common Schools for the appointment of a committee to examine its claims to be recognized as the State Normal School of the Sixth District, according to the provisions of "An Act to provide for the due training of teachers for the Common Schools of the State," approved the 20th day of May, 1857; and

WHEREAS, The undersigned, being duly appointed and authorized under said act, and having personally, and at the same time, on Friday, the 19th day of February, 1869, visited and carefully inspected said Institute, and made a careful examination thereof of its by-laws, rules and regulations, and its general arrangements and facilities for instructing, and having found them to be substantially such as the law requires:

Resolved, That the "Bloomsburg Literary Institute" is, in our opinion, entitled to recognition as a State Normal School, with all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by other institutions of like character in this Commonwealth.

WILMER WORTHINGTON, *Chairman.*

GEORGE D. JACKSON, JAMES C. BROWN, HENRY M. HOYT, } *Committee.*

J. P. WICKERSHAM, *Sec'y.*

C. G. BARKLEY, *County Supt. Columbia Co.*
C. V. GUNDY, *County Supt. Union County.*
WM. HENRY, *County Supt. Montour County.*

This report was announced to a large audience, which had assembled in the Chapel of the institution to hear it, and was received with the most lively satisfaction. Prof. Henry Carver, the Principal of the school, presided at this meeting, and addresses were delivered by different members of the committee, Judge Rupert, President of the Board of Trustees, Hon. Thomas Chalfant, General Ent, and others. In the evening a "Sociable" was held at the school, and this was followed by a banquet at one of the hotels.

The following is the proclamation of the Department recognizing the Bloomsburg Literary Institute as a State Normal School:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
HARRISBURG, February 22d, 1869.

WHEREAS, In pursuance of the application to this Department of the Trustees of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute for the appointment of a committee to examine its claims to recognition as

the State Normal School of the Sixth District, according to the provisions of "An Act to provide for the due training of teachers for the Common Schools of the State," approved the 20th day of May, 1857, the following gentlemen were appointed, viz: Hon. Wilmer Worthington, of the County of Chester; Hon. James C. Brown, of the County of Mercer; Hon. George D. Jackson, of the county of Sullivan, and Hon Henry M. Hoyt of the County of Luzerne; and,

WHEREAS, The committee so appointed, in conjunction with the State Superintendent of Common Schools, C. G. Barkley, Esq., County Superintendent of the County of Columbia, C. V. Gundy, Esq., County Superintendent of Union, and William Henry, Esq., County Superintendent of the County of Montour, the County Superintendents of the other counties in the district—Northumberland, Snyder, Dauphin, Perry, Juniata, and Mifflin—being unable to be present, after having, on the 19th day of February, 1869, visited and carefully inspected said Institute, and made a careful examination thereof of its by-laws, rules and regulations, and its general arrangements and facilities for study, reported unanimously that said Institute is entitled to recognition as a State Normal School, with all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by other institutions of like character in this Commonwealth:

Now, therefore, I, State Superintendent of Common Schools, do hereby give notice, as required by law, that I have recognized the said Bloomsburg Literary Institute as the State Normal School of the Sixth District, composed of the Counties of Columbia, Union, Montour, Snyder, Northumberland, Dauphin, Perry, Juniata, and Mifflin.

{L. S.} In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Department of Common Schools, at Harrisburg, the 22d day of February, 1869.

J. P. WICKERSHAM,
State Superintendent of Common Schools

It is not the purpose of the writer to follow chronologically the course of events in the history of the school. It is impossible, if it were desirable, to describe the struggles of the Trustees in continuing and carrying forward the work of building. The very large amount of money required, the falling off of subscribers, the want of prompt payment of those which were good, the talk of those who were not in sympathy with the movement, were all discouraging circumstances. The Trustees were therefore obliged to assume personally the cost of carrying on the work. They have had upon themselves at one time, as a personal obligation

—more than twenty thousand dollars. Repairs, expenditures and deficiencies to the amount of from one to three thousand dollars annually, have been provided for by them, on their personal responsibility. They have given days and nights to the business of the school, they have borne for the public and general good, burdens which no man in the town has struggled under in his own business. When State aid came slowly or not at all, when subscriptions failed, when the daily pressure of debts was almost unbearable, when Prof. Carver left us so unceremoniously without a Principal, the Trustees shouldered the work and accepted the responsibility. Sometimes it seemed doubtful on Friday evening whether there would be a teacher or a student on the hill on the coming Monday morning; but Professors Brown and Ferree were true as steel to their duty, and with the other members of the faculty kept off the daily threatened catastrophe. This is only a mere outline of the daily and nightly toil and anxiety, and no man needs to wish a closer acquaintance with the business. But the school was without a head, the Sheriff had sold the lease of Prof. Carver for his debts, and all parties were hanging by the eyelids. The Board called upon Mr. Wickersham for advice and assistance, and he met them on the 19th of December 1871, at the office of Col. Freeze. After a long and confidential talk upon the subject, Wickersham suggested Charles G. Barkley, Superintendent of Columbia County Common Schools, as a proper person for Principal; and on motion of R. F. Clark, Esq. he was unanimously elected. He accepted the position upon condition that he should be relieved as soon as the Trustees could supply his place. The Board of Trustees met at the Hall the next morning, December 20th, accompanied by Mr. Barkley and Mr. Wickersham. Col. Freeze announced to the Faculty and School the action of the Board in the election of a Principal, and Mr. Wickersham addressed them, warmly endorsing the selection. Some changes were made in the management and a visible improvement occurred.

Mr. Barkley continued in charge of the school until March 27, 1872, when at his own request he was relieved, and the Rev. John Hewitt was elected, and on Thursday March 28, the Board, accompanied by Mr. Hewitt, proceeded to the building. Mr. Barkley called the school to order, Mr. Freeze announced the

election of the Principal, and Mr. Hewitt made an address, and took formal charge of the School. He continued to conduct it until the end of that school year, June 26, 1873, and the improvement begun under Mr. Barkley continued, closing the year in a condition much ahead of the opening in every respect. But, although all felt that the crisis in the affairs of the school was past, yet there was a large deficiency, and the Board was again obliged to sit day after day and night after night as a committee of ways and means. It would be most monotonous to repeat here what has before been said as to pressing pecuniary difficulties. Again the Trustees were obliged to step into the breech and pledge their own names and means to satisfy creditors, and save the property and credit of the Institution. I am pursuaded that the time and labor have not been fully appreciated by the community who are reaping the benefit of the expenditure. But let that pass! Dr. Griswold assumed the duties of Principal at the Commencement in June, 1873, and it is not proposed here and now to speak of the management and success of the school under his administration; but it is only justice to state that he made it pay expenses—a thing it never did before. In May, 1874, at a meeting of the Stockholders, Hon. Wm. Elwell, Elias Meadenhall, Conrad Bittenbender, Leonard B. Rupert, Jacob Schuyler, John A. Funston, William Neal, John Wolf, and John G. Freeze, were elected Trustees; and on May 3, 1875, the same persons were re-elected, together with J. J. Brower, Hon. C. B. Brockway, and Joseph Sharpless, the Legislature having increased the Board to twelve. At the same time the Superintendent of Public Instruction appointed on the part of the State the following named gentlemen, viz: Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Charles G. Barkley, D. A. Beckley, Col. Samuel Knorr, Hon. M. E. Jackson, and C. W. Miller, Esq.

On Wednesday, August 25, 1875, the school opened with the largest list of students ever entered upon its books, and we were one and all looking forward to an increasingly successful school year. But in a moment, as it were, all our hopes were dashed to the ground.

On Saturday afternoon, September 4th, the Boarding Hall was observed to be on fire, and in two hours the magnificent building was a mass of ruins. It was a total loss, the $30,000 of insur-

ance being less than half the value of the building, not including furniture and fixtures. But the Board of Trustees, with the efficient aid of the citizens of Bloomsburg, grappled with the emergency, and took immediate measures to begin the erection of a new, enlarged, and improved building. Their late experience now stood them in good stead, and they pushed the work with great energy.

The Corner Stone of the new Normal Boarding Hall was laid on Saturday October, 30th, 1875, and although the day was very inclement, there was in attendance a large concourse of people. The ensuing winter was an unusually mild and open one, and with the exception of a very few days the work of re-erection and construction went rapidly forward. So much so, that on Wednesday, April 26th 1876, the building was formally dedicated to use, and opened for the admission of students, and the beginning of the spring term. After some time Dr. Griswold was superseded, and the Rev. David J. Waller Jr. was elected Principal. His administration of the school has been successful and satisfactory, and it is to be hoped that a brilliant career is now open to the Bloomsburg State Normal School.

CHAPTER XIX.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The common school system had been in existence in the state since 1835, with more or less success, when in 1854 an Act creating the office of County Superintendent and defining his powers and duties passed the legislature. Although considerable opposition was manifested, yet upon the whole the effect has been favorable to the advancement of the schools. Better teachers have been employed and better discipline has been maintained. During all these years however, owing doubtless to the continued inefficiency of the public schools, private schools as distinguished from the common, have been supported at different places in the county. Up to within a very short time, at Bloomsburg, at Berwick, at Catawissa, at Millville, and at Orangeville, there have been schools, and at some places there are yet, in which the classics and higher mathematics have been taught. Sometimes they have flourished with great vigor, and at others have languished or died out under the blighting inefficiency of the principal. Nevertheless, in all the schools, both public and private, there has been great improvement. It has been manifested not only in the character and acquirements of the teachers, and in the grade of studies, and the higher standard proposed, but also, and notably, in the better character of the school houses, and their appointments. Thus, not only in this county but elsewhere, the common schools have superseded the private, and have thus also improved their tone and character. Year by year the school department issues very elaborate reports on the educational system, with statistics and tables, and as these are constantly changing, and are as regularly coming into the hands of my readers, it has been thought not to be expedient or necessary to trouble any one with columns of figures, which while the book is passing through the press are becoming incorrect and misleading.

The early history of schools, school houses, and education is more interesting than any presentation of the present condition and future prospects of the subject; and I therefore gladly avail myself of the report of William H. Snyder, late County Superintendent, concerning the early schools in Columbia county, and which he has very kindly allowed me to copy. Mr. Snyder says:

"These schools, with but one exception, were supported by subscription, and the houses were generally built in the same manner up to 1834, when the public schools were established. The branches usually taught in them were spelling, reading, writing, and written arithmetic. A pupil's outfit was a very modest affair. A Webster's spelling-book, an English reader, or a Testament, a Daboll's arithmetic, a slate, a goose quill, and a few sheets of paper, covered the entire range of known material for winter after winter, as long as he might go to school.

After public schools were established, Malte Brun's geography and Smith's grammar, on the inductive system, were soon adopted. Seeing the numerous algebras, geometries, histories, rhetorics, philosophies, physiologies, copy-books, drawing-books, language-books, etc., in the schools at the present day, one can scarcely realize the vast improvement.

How much higher and broader the schools shall be elevated, is only a question of time.

BEAVER.

The first school in Beaver, was taught in Mr. Kostenbauder's grist-mill, by Isaac Davis, in 1821. Four years later, Mr. Davis opened another, in his private dwelling, which stood where Davis church now stands. In speaking of *private* dwellings, or residence we shall omit the word "private," hereafter.

In 1825, Henry Schell taught in a dwelling which stood near where the church now stands, by the road leading from Beaver to Mainville, and Adam Holocher, in a similar building, which was located on the land now owned by Charles Michael.

After teaching several terms, which were usually held during winter, Mr. Schell permanently closed his school, when another was opened in a dwelling which was situated on the land owned by Joseph Lehr. The instruction in these schools was principally in German.

BENTON.

During the year 1799, there were but two families living in the vicinity where the village of Benton now stands. Here Isaac Young opened the first school, in a private dwelling. After it permanently closed, another was opened in a similar building, which stood where Eli Mendenhall's barn now stands, above the village. As the pine forest fell before the sturdy axeman, a small log school-house was built on West creek, above, and another below Benton, where Stephen Lazarus now lives.

Honorable Alexander Colley, who died Monday, June 6th, 1881, at the age of nearly 95 years, having been born August 17th, 1786, was for many years the only surviving member of the first public school board. He was a man of sound judgment, a surveyor, a school teacher, and had been a member of the lower house of the Legislature.

BERWICK.

A mist enshrouds the early school history of Berwick. Before 1800, Berwick had its schools, but under what teachers, and of what character nothing is known.

From 1800 to 1837, it was customary to hold school for a few months in each year. Prominent among the teachers of this period were Mr. Holloway, David E Owen, son of the founder of the town; Doctor Dutlon, David Jones, Doctor Roe and James Dilvan. These men taught between the years 1800 and 1818, and were, without exception, men of education. The prominent teachers from 1800 to 1837, were Messrs. Comstock, Hoyt, Richards, Reverend Crosby and Simon Haiks.

The market-house and Quaker church were the only school-buildings during this time. In 1837, on the site of the market-house, the academy was erected.

This was a prominent step for Berwick. Among the distinguished teachers who taught in it were Rev. J. H. Rittenhouse, George Waller, Joel E. Bradley, and Mr. Runk. The school flourished for several years, but finally, the building was sold for public school purposes, and has since been torn down.

In 1872, a splendid brick structure was erected, which cost including all necessary equipments, $15,000.

BLOOM.

Bloomsburg had her early schools, but as to their whereabouts, and by whom taught, nothing is definitely known. The first school of which there is any recollection, was taught about the year 1802, by George Vance, in a small log-building, which was located where the Episcopal church now stands. Finally, this house was torn down, and a frame one erected in its place, in which William Love taught for some time. The highest branches taught in this school, were reading, writing, and arithmetic. The advanced reading class read in the Bible, and the second class in the New Testament.

The next school was established in the lower end of town, in a building which was located near where Joseph E. Barkley's cabinet-shop now stands; Robert Fields was its first teacher. Messrs. Love and Fields were succeeded by William Fergeson, Murray Manville, and Joseph Warden.

About the year 1830, Hiram W. Thornton opened one in a chair or wagon-shop, which was located where Mr. William Neal's residence now stands.

The old academy, which was erected on the site of Dr. Evans' present residence, and opened for school purposes in the spring of 1839, was a monument of zeal in the cause of education, at a time anterior to the introduction of the public school system. The standard of instruction was elevated, if judged by the advertisement of the first teacher, to give instruction in the Hebrew language, which was not extensively pursued at that early day in Bloomsburg. But the teacher's literary reputation dwindled when, on perusing a copy of Shakspeare, he inquired whether this was the celebrated author of that name, and what were his principal works; and evinced his astonishment in the question, "'What! these dialogues?'" This building contained four school-rooms, and was occupied for public school purposes until 1875.

Between 1850 and 1860, Professor Joel E. Bradley taught a high school in the room now occupied by the *Democratic Sentinel* and Mrs. Anna R. Drake a primary one in the adjoining room. About the same time Miss Mattie Wells, was also teaching a select school in a small building which was located where William Gilmore's establishment now stands; and Miss Susan Painter another in the back part of her father's justice office, on Market street.

[The interesting sketch by Mr. Snyder, was only intended to rescue from oblivion a few facts relating to early schools. The improvements since made were not in the task imposed upon him. Nor is it intended to give full statistics of the schools, with which official publications every year fully acquaint our people, and I shall therefore only mark special cases. In other portions of this work, different schools are spoken of, and need not be here repeated.

In 1870, the school directors erected on Fifth street, in the eastern part of the town, a large two-story brick building with two wings, containing four main rooms and five recitation or class rooms, one of the class rooms being intended and mainly used for a library. The principal building is about 50 feet by 70, and the wings about 18 by 20 feet. The building will accommodate from 800 to 1000 children. It is heated by steam, with the latest and most approved school furniture, including maps and apparatus of all kinds. The whole expenditure was not less than fifteen thousand dollars.

In 1873 a second building was erected, on the brow of the hill, at the west end of the town, on Third street. It is a trifle larger than the Fifth street school, but in all material respects, upon the same plan, and heated and furnished in the same complete manner.

The two buildings were so arranged as to accommodate all the children in the town, and no other common school building now exists. These, with the Normal School place Bloomsburg in the front rank in point of educational advantages.]

BRIAR CREEK.

In the year 1800, the first school was opened in the stone church, still standing near Samuel Kelchner's residence. Ten years later a school house was built at Foundryville, when the former school closed and all the pupils in the vicinity attended the Foundryville school. The next house was erected below Berwick, on the land now owned by Daniel Romback. The third school was taught in a dwelling which stood on the land now owned by William Stout The names of the teachers who taught these schools were Cordelia A. Preston, Daniel Goodwin, Morris Hower, and John Arney.

CATAWISSA.

The first school in this township was established in Conrad Geiger's dwelling, which was located on what is called the McIntyre place, now owned by E. M. Tewksbury, and taught by Martin Stuck.

About the year 1804, Mrs. Mary Paxton opened a school in her residence, which was located near the Friends' meeting house, at Catawissa, and in addition to the usual branches, taught sewing and knitting. Those who could not remain at school were permitted to retire after recitation. After this school was kept in successful operation for some time, a small frame house was built near where Frederick Pfahler's residence now stands, in which Elijah Barger, of Chester county, taught, followed by Ellis Hughes. Finally, Joseph Paxton, (son of the former teacher,) built an addition to the house for his daughter Ruth Ann. In 1815, a Mr. Kent, of New York, (whose son is a popular dry-goods merchant in Philadelphia,) opened a high school in the residence now occupied by Mrs. Keller. He was succeeded by a Mr. Ely, also of New York.

The next school was opened in 1818, by Thomas Barger, up stairs in a spring-house, which stood on the land now owned by John Keifer. Mr. Barger was succeeded by John Stokes, Joseph Gittling, and Thomas Ellis. The school was principally supported by pupils of Main township.

Ezra S. Hayhurst, to whom Catawissa is much indebted for his school labors, not only assisted in establishing schools, but also taught successfully for some time. Next came Joel E. Bradley, from the "land of steady habits," and opened a school in the academy, which was founded in 1838. He continued until 1842, when Jeremiah J. Brower took his place in the same building until 1848.

[Since the preparation of this sketch by Mr. Snyder, there has been erected in Catawissa, a Public school building, second to none in the county. It occupies a beautiful location upon rising ground, on the one side overlooking the river, and on the other the valley of Catawissa creek. It is fully up to all the modern improvements, in heating, lighting and apparatus. In size it is a little greater than the Bloomsburg Third Street School House; and is intended to supersede all the public school buildings in Catawissa, and by concentration of heat and teaching force and

oversight, give all pupils increased advantages. It is claimed that in some respects the Catawissa house is an improvement upon any thing else, and such may be the fact.]

CENTRALIA.

This borough was taken from Conyngham township in 1867. The first school-building within its present limits was erected in 1858, in which school was continued until 1868, when it was engulfed by the breaking down of the mines.

In the following year, a frame building, with two rooms in it, was erected to fill its place. Here Mr. Bowers was employed to teach a term of eight months, at a salary of fifty dollars per month. The number of pupils increased so rapidly, that it was necessary, in 1872 to erect another building. This is a first-class building, well furnished and properly ventilated.

There are now (1877) four good schools in the borough, under the able supervision of Mr. W. J. Burke, late principal of the Ashland high school.

CENTRE.

The earliest schools in this township were taught in dwellings, which were located as follows: One near the ferry, taught by Solomon Friedeci; another near Lime Ridge, where Joseph Geiger now lives, and the third on the land now owned by Hiram Schweppenheiser, which was taught by John Dietterich.

The first house for school purposes was located at Centreville in 1810. Being destroyed by fire after a few years' service, another was erected at the lower end of the village, where the public school-buildings now stand.

Solomon Neyhard, who died 10 January, 1879, aged about 89 years, was the only surviving member of the first public school board.

In 1875, the Patrons of Husbandry in this township erected a beautiful hall, furnished the room on the first floor with improved school furniture, and employed Professor Lockard to take charge of the school, which is still in a prosperous condition.

CONYNGHAM.

This township was formed from the southern part of Locust in 1856. It and the borough of Centralia had no schools before the public school law was in force. Its school history only dates

back to 1857, when, through the exertion of Mr. A. W. Rea, a school building was erected at Germantown. The rich mineral product of this region, which was developed in 1860, attracted a large population. Consequently, we find, in 1865, four new school buildings, which were all supplied with school apparatus, and in character far superior to the earlier.

FISHING CREEK.

The first school in this township was taught by Christopher Pealer, in a weave-shop, which stood where John Zaner's residence now stands.

About the year 1794, Henry Heiss came from Philadelphia to Stillwater, to oversee a tract of land, which belonged to his father. Being a young man of more than ordinary ability, he was persuaded to open a school there in a dwelling house.

The first school house was built at Pealertown, in which Jonathan Colley taught.

The next was erected near where Zion church now stands. The Pealer town school finally closed, and the pupils attended this school.

FRANKLIN.

After the school closed at McIntyre, in Catawissa township, a house was built, just above the foundry, on the land now owned by William Stocker, to accommodate the settlers at the mouth of Catawissa creek. Mr. Stuck, who had taught at McIntyre, was succeeded in this school by Daniel Krist and Daniel Rigles. Several married men availed themselves of the opportunity to receive instruction at this school. Near where Joseph T. Reeder now lives, Joseph Horlocher opened a school, which was called "Clayton's school," the same name the one goes by in this district now. The one established below Esther furnace was taught by Samuel Bitler and James Stokes.

Anterior to public schools there was also one kept at the river, about where the public school building now stands.

GREENWOOD.

About the year 1785, a school was kept in a dwelling, at Millville. In 1800 a house was built near where Richard Heacock now lives, and occupied until 1836.

In 1805, another was built on the land now owned by Jacob

Gerard. This house not being suitably located, was abandoned after a few years' service, and a more convenient one erected, where Catharine McCarty now lives, west of Rohrsburg. In 1838, when public schools were adopted, there were six houses erected.

Prominent among the early teachers were Jesse Haines, Jacob Wintersteen, John Shively, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Ferguson, Benjamin Kester, Jonathan Colley, Robert Lockard, and his daughters, Jane and Nancy Lockard.

HEMLOCK.

About the year 1801, Mr. Donaldson established the first school in a dwelling which was located on the land now owned by Isaac Pursel. Eight years later, Thomas Vanderslice opened one in the same kind of building, which was erected on the land now owned by M. S. Appelman and John Boonemother, at the forks of Hemlock and Fishing creek, near James Barton's. Henry Ohl succeeded Mr. Vanderslice as teacher. The next was opened in 1810, by Jacob Wintersteen, in a building which was located on the estate now owned by Dennis Pursel. The house located at the forks of the road, where the brick school-house now stands, is given in Montour township sketches. The Doll school, which was kept near where ex-Sheriff Smith now resides, in 1816, was principally composed of pupils from Madison township, now West Hemlock, in Montour county.

JACKSON.

John Denmark taught the first school in the township, in 1820–21, in a dwelling, which was located near where the Union church now stands. In 1822, a school-house was built close by, in which John Keeler taught four, and William Yocum three terms. The house was then torn down. In 1825 a house was built at the lower Jackson church, and Mr. Yocum, who had taught in the former building, opened the first school. He was succeeded by Cornelius McEwen, Miss Helen Calvin, Joseph Orwig, and Peter Girton. In 1832, a house was re-located at the Union church, and those who taught in it before public schools were established were William Riche, John Fullmer, and Isaac K. Krickbaum, lately associate judge.

LOCUST.

The first school in this township cannot be accurately given, as there were several schools in session about the same time.

Joseph Stokes taught one in his residence, which was located on the land now owned by D. Mears. Joseph Hughes taught another at Kerntown; Alexander Mears one at Slabtown; and James Miller one near where the old Quaker church now stands. There was also one at Esther furnace, but by whom taught is unknown.

When the vote was taken on the public school question there was considerable excitement in the township. Had it not been for Mr. John Kline, who induced his tenant not to vote, (but voted himself,) the election would have been a tie; consequently, there was one majority in favor of establishing public schools.

MADISON.

The first school in the township was taught, in 1799, by a Mr. Wilson, in a dwelling which was located at Jerseytown.

In 1810, Thomas Lane opened one in a similar building, which stood on the land now owned by Leonard Kisner.

The third and fourth were also in dwellings, one of which was erected near where the Reformed church now stands, close by the road leading from Jerseytown to Buckhorn, and the other in the eastern part of the township, near Millville.

Jacob Demott is the only surviving member of the first public school board.

MAIN.

This township formerly belonged to Catawissa. Before any school was established within its present limits the pupils were obliged to attend the school which was held up stairs in the spring-house spoken of in Catawissa township, which was considered a very important school.

About the year 1820 a school was established in a dwelling which was located near where the old fulling-mill stands, above Mainville, and was taught by Jacob Gensel.

In 1824, John Walts opened another in the same kind of building, which stood near where Fisher's church now stands. When this church was completed, the old church which stood close by

was fitted up and occupied for school purposes until public schools were established.

Daniel Krist was a prominent teacher of this school.

MIFFLIN.

In the year 1794, David Jones opened the first school in this township, in a hut which stood among the scrub pine and oak below Mifflinville, on the land now owned by Christian Wolf.

There being no primary books in market, the teacher printed the alphabet on shingles for the abecedarians.

This hut was occupied but a short time, then abandoned, and a school was opened in a building located where the Lutheran church now stands at Mifflinville.

Another school-house was finally built in the eastern part of the township.

MONTOUR.

The following is a synopsis of John G. Quick's report, secretary of Montour:

The first school, to my recollection, was established in the year 1831, by Miss Harriet Rupert, daughter of the late Judge Rupert. She opened this school in a shanty, which had been built and occupied by contractors, while making the North Branch canal, and building the aqueduct across the mouth of Fishing creek. In this shanty Miss Rupert commenced instructing the children in the vicinity of Rupert, charging one dollar for each pupil per term. After teaching here a short time, she had a room comfortably fitted up, in a log-house near her father's dwelling, in which she taught successfully for some time. She, being a Christian lady and model teacher, always opened school with reading the Scriptures and prayer. After this school closed, we were obliged to travel fully two miles to a school, which was taught by James L. Nevins, in an old log-building, located at the forks of the road leading from Bloomsburg to Buckhorn. At this time Montour belonged to Hemlock township. The law, in those days, providing for the schooling of indigent children at the expense of the county, was scarcely realized. Parents would rather have their children grow up in total ignorance, than permit them to be educated under this act.

Then came the passage of the common school law, which crea-

ted a great sensation. The idea of assessing a tax upon the people for the schooling of all children, was a serious thought with some, and, consequently, a division of Hemlock township was brought about, by a caucus being held by some of the citizens in the southern part of the township, who thought, by dividing the township, they could get rid of the school law. Thus, in 1838, Montour was taken from Hemlock. Much might be said, in comparing the past with the present; but, in conclusion, I shall only say, that I have been a director for six years, and have just entered upon the duties for three more, to look after the future blessings of the rising generation. Yet, I loathe to say, there are some who are opposed to public schools, and ever ready to criticise a director for faithfully and conscientiously discharging the duties of his office.

Why not make our school-houses and grounds pleasant and attractive, as well as our homes?

One of the greatest privileges I enjoy is to visit our schools, and compare their contrast with those of forty years ago.

MT. PLEASANT.

The first school in Mt. Pleasant was founded by Peter Oman. He employed an instructor, at his own expense, to come to his dwelling to instruct his and his neighbors' children. Finally three houses were built, one upon the land now owned by Joseph Gilbert, one upon the land now owned by Aaron Kester, and another upon the land now owned by Andrew Crouse. These houses were of the same description as early school-houses generally, built of logs, filled between with sticks, daubed over with mud mixed with cut straw, and furnished with slab seats. Careful provisions were made for a large fire hearth, and spacious door, so that logs could be rolled in for fuel. This afforded amusement for the boys at recess.

ORANGE.

The first school in this township was taught in a building which was located on the north-eastern part of Honorable H. R. Kline's farm, by Daniel Rake, Philip Doder, and Jonathan Colley, father of Alexander Colley, of Benton. In 1820, George Vance, who taught at Bloomsburg, opened a school in a small log-building, which stood on the land now owned by William Delong, below Orange-

ville. Mr. Vance was succeeded by Clemuel G. Ricketts, William Rantz, and John Kline. The house was then torn down, and a more substantial one erected at Orangeville, on the very spot where Mr. Kline's residence now stands. This house was accepted afterward for public school purposes. Among the earliest teachers were Abraham Kline, Ira Daniels, and Charles Fortner.

In regard to adopting public schools, the same feeling arose here as elsewhere in the county. The most enlightened, by whom nearly all the taxes were paid, advocated their adoption.

PINE.

This township was not as early and rapidly settled as some of the townships in the county. In 1830, there was but one school in it, which was taught by John Masters, in a house located at Sereno. In 1836, when public schools were accepted, education took a new impetus, and at present the schools in this, as well as the schools in other sparsely settled townships, compare favorably with those in towns and villages.

ROARING CREEK.

The first school within the present limits of this township, was taught in 1816, by Joseph Stokes, in a small dwelling which belonged to Mahlon Hibbs, and stood on the land now owned by William Rhoads.

This school continued only one term. The following year Thomas Cherington, a surveyor and experienced teacher, opened a school in his son's dwelling, which stood on the land now owned by Samuel Hauck. After teaching several terms, making his entire work in the field as a teacher, forty winters, he abandoned the profession, and assigned the school to his son Samuel, who taught it successively up to the introduction of public schools.

In 1821, Charles Breech re-opened another school in the same house in which Mahlon Hibbs had taught, and about the same time, David Chase also opened one in an old log-dwelling, near where the Methodist Episcopal church now stands. The first house for school purposes was built on the site where "No. 2" school house now stands, fourteen years after the organization of the first school.

SCOTT.

The first school-houses were built in Scott, about the year 1805.

One at Espy, on lot No. 56, and the other below Light street, on lot now owned by J. W. Sankey. This lot belonged to the tract of land purchased from Thomas Penn and John Penn, Esquires, proprietaries and governors-in-chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, in 1773.

The school at Espy was established by Messrs. Webb, Kennedy, and Waters.

In 1814, the third school was opened in a building which was located on lot now owned by B. Ammerman, at the upper end of Light street.

The names of the teachers who had charge of these schools were George Vance, Joseph Solomon, William Love, and John Kennedy.

SUGARLOAF.

The pioneers, following up Fishingcreek, settled along its headwaters. Among them was a scholarly gentleman, by the name of Philip Fritz, from Philadelphia. He taught the first school of the township, in a log hut, which stood where Saint Gabriel's church now stands. This hut was occupied for school purposes for some time. Finally, a school-house was erected on the land now owned by Andrew Hess. Joseph Massey, a professional teacher, taught in it many terms.

NAMES OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, WHEN, AND HOW SELECTED.

Joel E. Bradley, elected June 5, 1854.
Reuben W. Weaver, appointed January 1, 1855.
William Burgess, elected May 4, 1857.
Lewis Appleman, elected May 7, 1860.
William Burgess, appointed October 23, 1861.
John B. Patton, appointed March 31, 1863.
C. G. Barkley, elected May 4, 1863.
C. G. Barkley, re-elected May 1, 1866.
C. G. Barkley, re-elected May 4, 1869.
William H. Snyder, elected May 7, 1872.
William H. Snyder, re-elected May 4, 1875.
William H. Snyder, re-elected May 7, 1878.
J. S. Grimes, elected May 3, 1881.

CHAPTER XX.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The "Columbia County Agricultural Society" was incorporated by the Court on the 15th day of December, 1868: Deed Book "V", Page 97. It has been in existence as an Association however, since about 1855, the last having been the 27th Annual Fair.

The charter provided and set out that Benjamin F. Hartman, James Masters, William H. Shoemaker, Caleb Barton, Mathias Hartman, Joseph P. Conner, Thomas Creveling, Jacob Harris, Johnson H. Ikeler, Andrew J. Sloan, Charles G. Barkley, Palemon John, Joshua Fetterman and Elijah R. Ikeler had associated themselves together, "for the promotion of science, to foster and improve agriculture, horticulture, mechanics and the domestic and household arts." It can well be said of it, that as a Society it has been a success from the beginning. In the amount, variety and quality of displays, the County Fair has been second to none in the State, considering its area, and in multitudinous attendance it stands unrivalled.

Doubtless if the scientific part of the charter, as applied to agriculture and horticulture received more attention, and the kind and quality of our soils were investigated so that the best methods of culture and manuring should be taught in an annual scientific lecture or report to go out with the official proceedings, much more might be, than has yet been accomplished. On this department some money might be judiciously and advantageously expended. This part of their charter promises they have not performed. In the more than a quarter of a century in which the Society has been in existence, much effective work in the direction of scientific agriculture ought to have been done. The county ought to have been divided into sections, and subjected to scientific examination as to soils, and other characteristics for the

highest productiveness. It is to be hoped that now this duty to the county and its material interests will be taken in hand. If farming is a science, why should it not be scientifically done? And if it should, whose duty is it to see that it be done, if not that of the Society, which, by its charter has assumed that duty? It has long been seen, and the fact has been the subject of well-grounded complaint, that more attention is paid to the speed of horses, and to the accommodation of sharpers and showmen than to the more legitimate business of the annual exhibition. For the common duty of life, the pair of horses that will walk the most miles in a day, is worth more than the pair that will trot or run the most miles in a minute or an hour or a day. The horse trained to walk rapidly, is the horse that makes time, of which fact, the fabled race between the hare and the tortoise is an illustration.

The soils in Columbia county are very various. We have clay, limestone, red shale, white and black slate, and river bottom loam. All these are differently constituted, fitted to produce different kinds of grain and root crops, needing for their improvement different kinds of manure, and a different rotation of crops; and yet, in all these years, the Agricultural Society of Columbia county has not informed the farmers, for whose advantage it was supposed to be incorporated, of the nature and character of the soils of the different parts of the county and of the methods and manures, and crops, which scientific experiment and examination have ascertained to be the most profitable.

If the Annual Fair is a mere holiday and pastime, if it is a mere method for getting together a large number of people, then it is an abundant success; but if it is intended year by year to show scientific and practical improvement in farming and raising and fattening stock; to ascertain what soils are adapted to what crops, and what roots and foods are the most nutritious, then it has been a failure. The very large attendance at the annual exhibitions shows the interest the people take in the doings of the Society, and it ought to stimulate the managers to the raising of the Agricultural and Horticultural position of Columbia county to the very front rank.

The "Columbia County Horticultural Society" was incorporated

by an Act of Assembly, passed April 3, 1872, P. L. 826. Its proceedings have not attracted the attention of the public, and indeed if the first above named Society were fully alive to its duties, there would be no occasion for the existence of this latter. As it is, however, a little wholesome competition might be to the advantage of both of the Societies.



CHAPTER XXI.

POOR HOUSES.

BLOOM POOR DISTRICT.

BESIDES the statutory provisions for the care, support and maintenance of the poor, the county of Columbia has had furnished for three several portions of its territory, houses and farms for the more comfortable existence of those needing public care.

It was first proposed and attempted to organize the whole county into a poor district, and a bill was passed for that purpose, in 1866, P. L. 567, in the 17th section of which it was provided that "For the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of Columbia county, as to the expediency of erecting a poor house," an election was ordered to be held on the first Tuesday in June of that year; and "if a majority of the votes in any township or borough shall be against a poor house, then the foregoing act to be null and void as to the townships or boroughs voting against such poor house." The election was accordingly held with the following result:

TOWNSHIPS	FOR	AGAINST
Benton	3	137
Beaver	1	73
Bloom	227	4
Berwick	1	80
Briarcreek	4	128
Catawissa	7	109
Centralia	5	45
Conyngham	4	64
Centre	8	131
Fishingcreek	6	119
Franklin		53

TOWNSHIPS.	FOR.	AGAINST.
Greenwood	107	72
Hemlock	102	15
Jackson	2	66
Locust		223
Montour	2	52
Madison	23	116
Mt. Pleasant	13	92
Mifflin	6	126
Main	21	58
Orange	5	100
Pine	56	9
Roaringcreek		53
Sugarloaf	8	53
Scott	22	69

No further proceedings were had under that act; but in 1869, P. L. 320, "an act to authorize the erection of a poor house by the township of Bloom, in the county of Columbia "was passed, in which it was also provided, that "at the request of any ten taxable inhabitants of any township in the county of Columbia," an election should be ordered to decide whether said township should become a part of said poor district. Under that provision the townships of Scott, Sugarloaf and Greenwood elected to become members of the corporation in 1870.

The poor house farm comprises about 100 acres, and is located on the Fishingcreek, in Mount Pleasant township. The buildings are of a commodious and substantial character, and the management has been entirely satisfactory.

CONYNGHAM AND CENTRALIA.

In the year 1869, P. L. 1228, the legislature passed "An act to erect a poor house for Conyngham township and the borough of Centralia, in Columbia county." In pursuance thereof they purchased a tract of land in Locust township, comprising about 75 acres, and established the poor of the township and borough thereon. By the 18th section of the act, "all the property, real and personal, of said corporation, be and hereby is exempt from all taxation, except state." It was doubtless an act of wisdom as well as economy, to make the location outside of the district to

be accommodated, and thereby put the management as much as possible, beyond the immediate influences of the neighborhood to be benefited.

MADISON POOR HOUSE.

Madison township poor house was authorized by "An Act of Assembly of 1872, P. L. 1092; and under it the corporation purchased a tract of land in the township, comprising about 100 acres, and have since then assembled the poor in much more comfortable quarters than those in which they usually find themselves. In a purely agricultural community, complete destitution is so rare, that a small expenditure will make all who need assistance happy and contented. The assistance that the unfortunates can usually give to a kind hearted steward, will run the whole establishment without outside help, and thus mental and physical health is secured to the inmates. Thus provided for, the old age of a man hard-worked in his youth, may be and should be free from repining on the one hand, and from public complaint on the other. Where such institutions are needed their erection and support redound to the credit and honor of the community.

CHAPTER XXII.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE BLOOMSBURG REGISTER, a newspaper 10½ by 17 inches, published by James Delevan, was begun about the first of October, 1826, as appears by the oldest copy I have seen, being in the possession of Hon. Leonard B. Rupert and bearing date May 10, 1827, and being Vol. 1. No. 32. So far as my researches have extended, I am unable to find any older, and conclude the *Bloomsburg Register* to be the first paper published in this town.

In April, 1828, Thomas Painter purchased the paper from the owners and changed the name to the *Columbia County Register* as appears by a copy of it, No. 47, Vol. 2, dated February 9, 1830; so that he also began a new volume and number when he took charge of the paper. He continued the publication until 1844, in April, when, I am told, it was discontinued. The *Register* was devoted to the party opposed to the democracy, and was vigorously edited by Mr. Painter, who was a man of more than average ability and force of character. He was born in the town of Northumberland, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1785. He served one term as Sheriff of his native county, and as a member of the General Assembly, for several terms; first while the capitol of the State was at Lancaster, and afterwards when it had been removed to Harrisburg. He died in Muncy, Pennsylvania, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1863, in the 78th year of his age.

The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT was established, and the first number issued April 29, 1837, by John S. Ingram. Then, or shortly after, he was joined by Franklin S. Mills. They conducted the paper for one year, and in 1838, sold it to Capt. Henry Webb. He gave it permanence, and in 1847, in March, sold it to Col. Levi L. Tate, who continued it until 1866, and in February, of that year sold it to Elijah R. Ikeler. He consolidated it with the *Star of The*

North, and called the combination the *Democrat & Star*, and subsequently changed the name to the *Bloomsburg Democrat*. It was continued under that name until January, 1869, when it was bought by Capt. Charles B. Brockway, and merged into *The Columbian*.

The paper was, under all its names and varying fortunes, consistently democratic in its politics, and was always deservedly influential. Of its editors, Ingram went from here to Pottsville, Mills to New Jersey, Tate to Williamsport.

Capt. Henry Webb was born in Windham in the state of Connecticut, July 23, 1796, and died in Bloomsburg, September 22, 1848.

The Star of The North was established by Reuben W. Weaver and Benjamin S. Gilmore, February 1, 1849. Gilmore retired August 1, 1850, and the paper was continued by Mr. Weaver until his death, December 2, 1857.

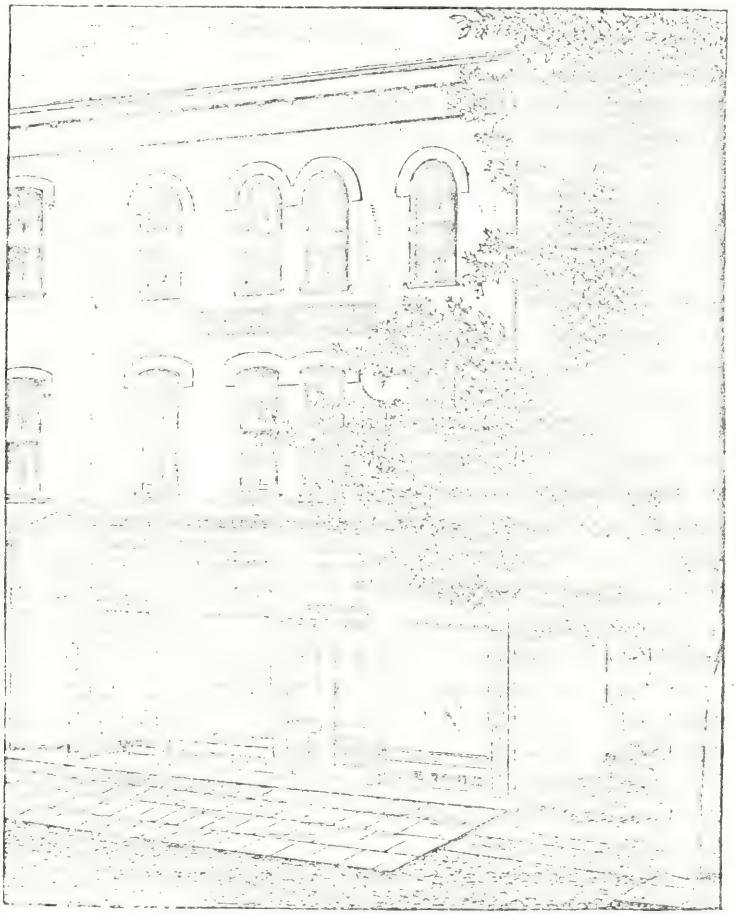
It was subsequently sold by his administrator and bought by Williamson H. Jacoby, in January, 1858. He published it until October 16, 1862, when he went into the army, and the paper was suspended until August, 1863, when he returned and resumed the publication. It was carried on under the old name until February, 1866, when it was consolidated with the *Columbia Democrat*, then owned by Elijah R. Ikeler, as the *Democrat and Star*.

At the end of about seven months, Mr. Ikeler sold his interest in the establishment to Josiah P. Shuman, and Jacoby & Shuman ran the paper until January, 1867, when Mr. Shuman retired, and Jacoby continued the paper as the *Bloomsburg Democrat*, until January, 1869, when he sold it to Capt. Charles B. Brockway who merged it into *The Columbian*.

The paper was always democratic in its political faith.

The Columbia County Republican was established March 1st 1857, by Dr. Palemon John. In 1869 he sold the paper to a stock company, and Dr. William H. Bradley was employed as editor. Dr. Bradley and Lewis Gordon subsequently purchased the paper, and in 1871, sold it to Daniel A. Beckley and John S. Phillips, who became the publisher, the editorial department being managed by Mr. Beckley. In 1873, E. M. Wardin bought the interest of John S. Phillips and not long after, that of Daniel A. Beckley,

and became the sole proprietor. On the 1st of August 1875, James C. Brown purchased the paper from E. M. Wardin, and has continued it to the present time with Daniel A. Beckley as associate editor. As its name imports, it has been and is the organ of the Republican party in the county.



THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING, ERECTED 1881.

THE COLUMBIAN was established May 5th, 1866, as the organ of the Johnson Republicans, under the management of George H.

Moore, who published thirty five numbers. The good will, subscription list and material was then purchased by a number of Democrats of the county, and placed under the charge of John G. Freeze, January 4th, 1867, as a Democratic newspaper, beginning Vol. 1. No. 1. He continued until February 15th, 1867, when Capt. Charles B. Brockway became associated with him, and eventually bought up the stock and took entire charge and ownership of the paper. It was enlarged July 12th, 1867, and began to be printed on a steam power press. On the first of January, 1869, by the purchase of the *Bloomsburg Democrat*, from Mr. Jacoby, *The Columbian* became the sole Democratic paper in the county. On the 1st of January 1871, Henry L. Dieffenbach bought the paper and published it one year, when Capt. Brockway resumed the control. In July 1873, Mr. Dieffenbach again took the paper and continued until October 1st 1875, when Charles B Brockway and George E. Elwell purchased it. They continued it to October 1st 1879, when Capt. Brockway retired, and on that day Mr. John K. Bittenbender, a practical printer, purchased an interest in the paper, and the publishing firm became Elwell & Bittenbender.

Since January 1867, the *Columbian* has been democratic in politics, and devoted to the general policy of that party. In October 1881 the office was moved into a three story brick building erected specially for it, on Main street, and now occupies the first floor and basement of the building. The presses are run by water power, and in all its appointments the office is one of the finest newspaper establishments in the state.

The Christian Messenger was started by Edward E. Orvis, at Benton, in January, 1870. It was a monthly of 24 pages. In 1872 the title was changed to the *Messenger & Laborer*, and D. Oliphant of London, Canada, was admitted as co-editor, with E. E. Orvis as the publisher, and the publication was enlarged to 32 pages. In January 1875, the *Messenger & Laborer* was changed from a 32 page monthly to a four page 24 column weekly. The publication office was moved to Orangeville, October 1, 1875. Oliphant retired from it in December, 1875, and it was suspended December 26th of that year, for want of support.

THE INDEPENDENT WEEKLY was started by William H. Smith and Edward E. Orvis, in Benton, April 1, 1874, as a democratic newspaper. It was continued by them until October 1, 1875, when it removed to Orangeville with the *Messenger & Laborer*, when and where Smith & Orvis dissolved, the *Independent* being continued by Smith. On the first of April, 1876, *The Independent Weekly* returned to Benton, where it was published until September, 1877, when it was removed and established in Milton, Northumberland county, by the name of *The Argus*, and where, with varying fortunes, it is still published.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL was established in Bloomsburg, in 1871, by Mr. Charles M. Vanderslice, and has continued under his management as editor and publisher. It is democratic in politics, and has, as it deserves, a fair share of patronage.

THE BLOOMSBURG JOURNAL was begun in 1876, by G. A. Potter, as a temperance and family newspaper. It was a five column four page paper. In October 1881 the form was changed to a quarto of twelve pages, and then of 16 pages. In September 1882, Dr. Jacob Schuyler purchased a half interest in the paper, and the new firm changed the form to the old folio style. The paper is Republican in politics so far as it allows politics to have a place in its columns.

THE SUN, a daily paper, was put in issue in April 1881, by Alem B. Tate and H. W. Kahler, and about eighty numbers were issued. Dissensions in the management and difficulties growing out of a want of support, put an eclipse upon the Sun, at the end of about three months.

THE HERALD OF FREEDOM was published by a gentleman named Case, between the years 1850 and 1860. It was, I believe, a sort of workingman's free soil advocate. After an unsuccessful struggle the establishment was transported from Bloomsburg to McEwensville; and it is my impression that it ceased to be published there after a few months. Except the general fact of its short existence, nothing seems to be certainly remembered by any body—either of the paper or of its editor.

CATAWISSA.

THE NEWS ITEM was established in Catawissa by Gideon E. Myers, in 1878, the first number being issued the 16th of May. It is independent in politics, but of Republican proclivities, and has established a successful business.

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BERWICK NEWSPAPERS.

BY COL. JOHN M. SNYDER.

THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN commenced to be published in Berwick, in the spring of 1812 or 1813, by William Carothers, by whom it was continued until 1818, when David Owen, son of Evan Owen the founder of Berwick, took charge. He was succeeded in a short time by Orlando Porter, who managed the paper for about five years, and up to 1827. During this time it was devoted mainly to local and foreign news. Daniel Bowen assumed control in 1827, and continued it in the same general line until 1832. In this last year, 1832, George Mack became the editor and proprietor, and changed the name of the paper to *Berwick Gazette*, and gave it a democratic political direction. Judge Mack continued the paper for several years, and until it passed into

THE ARGUS, a well edited Democratic journal, managed and published and edited by Evan O. Jackson, who about the year 1839 disposed of it, and it next appeared as

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL published and edited by Col. Levi L. Tate. In 1840, Col. Tate associated with himself in the business Mr. A. M. Gangewere. The partnership was disolved in 1843, Gangewere retiring. Col. Tate then established

THE ENQUIRER, and in 1845 Mr. B. S. Gilmore purchased a half interest in the paper, and took general charge of it; Col. Tate going to Wilkes Barre and starting the Luzerne *Democrat*. In 1847, Mr. Gilmore bought the whole of the *Enquirer* from Col. Tate, who at about the same same time purchased the *Columbia Democrat* from Capt. Henry Webb, and removed to Bloomsburg. Gilmore continued the *Enquirer* until the spring of 1849, when

he removed the material to Bloomsburg, and with additional new material, in company with Reuben W. Weaver, commenced the publication of the *Star of the North.*

The Sentinel, a whig paper, was issued in 1834 by John T. Davis who continued it until about the year 1838, when it passed out of his hands, and became

The Independent Ledger, an eight page literary journal, by Messrs. Wilber & Joslin, and was carried on by them as such, about one year, when it was bought up by several gentlemen, and

The Conservator was issued by them, with John T. Davis as editor. It continued during the "Hard Cider" campaign of 1840, and its ultimate fate I have not learned; but am of opinion that it was discontinued shortly after the election.

The Star of the North was projected by A. M. Gangewere in 1843, after he and Col. Tate dissolved; and it was published by him about one year. He disposed of the good will and material, and the paper appeared by U. J. Jones & John H. Winter, who continued it until sometime about the year 1848, when it appeared as

The Standard, published and edited by Dewitt C. Kitchen, who modified the politics of the paper, and supported the opposition to the Democracy. From 1848 till the spring of 1850, the paper was issued, when it again changed hands, and appeared as

The Telegraph by Col. John M. Snyder, the paper returning to the support of the Democracy. From April 1850, until the spring of 1851, it was so published, when once more the name and ownership changed and it became

The Berwick Citizen, by James McClintock Laird. He published it until the spring of 1853, with considerable new type and material; at the end of which time the office and outfit were sold.

The Investigator was established in 1853, by Stewart Pearce and John M. Snyder. Mr. Pearce retired at the end of a month, but Colonel Snyder continued the publication until the spring of

1855, when the paper was purchased by Col. Levi L. Tate and the name changed once more to the

Berwick Gazette, and published and edited by Tate and Irwin. They continued the paper until 1856, when Walter H. Hibbs succeeded them. He was succeeded in 1857 by Alem B. Tate who published it until about the year 1860 when it was purchased by Jeremiah S. Sanders. It was continued by Mr. Sanders until 1869, when he removed press, type and materials to Hazleton.

Thus for the first time in about fifty years, Berwick was without a newspaper. For about the last twenty years, all the papers had been Democratic in politics, and their circulation and influence in Columbia and Luzerne counties had been considerable. They were usually well printed, and edited with good taste and judgment; nor, except on very rare occasions, did their columns become vehicles of personal abuse or objectionable political discussion.

The Independent was issued by Charles B. Snyder on the first of June 1871, the outfit and material entirely new. Frank L. Snyder was assistant editor and Col. John M. Snyder had charge of the local department. The Messrs. Snyder conducted the paper with success for about nine years, when they sold out to Robert H. Bowman who changed the title to *The Berwick Independent*. The paper, though neutral in politics, is in the hands of a gentleman who is in politics a Republican. On his retirement from *The Independent* Mr. Charles B. Snyder succeeded Mr. J. S. Sanders in the proprietorship and editorial management of the Hazleton daily and weekly *Sentinel*, in Luzerne county.

The Berwick Gazette, being the second of that name, was begun March 25, 1882, by Mr. J. H. Dieterick. It is neutral in politics but of democratic proclivities, and full of local and neighborhood news.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MADAME MONTOUR.

A SKETCH of this celebrated woman and her family will be properly introduced by a short description of the magnificent mountain ridge which bears her name.

Montour's Ridge rises somewhat abruptly on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, near the mouth of Chillisquaque creek in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and starting out in a northeast course becomes the boundary between the townships of Point and Chilli-quaque in Northumberland county, and between Point and the townships of Liberty and Mahoning in Montour county, near Danville, where Mahoning creek breaks through to the North Branch of the Susquehanna—thence becoming the boundary between Valley and Mahoning, and West Hemlock and Cooper in Montour county, and between Hemlock and Montour townships in Columbia county; breaking down again where Hemlock creek flows through into Fishingcreek, and again at short distance, where Fishingcreek rolls between its precipitous sides north of Bloomsburg, off south-westwardly into the North Branch; then rising again and throwing towards the surface its rich iron deposits north and east of Bloomsburg, and sinking forever, after developing millions of tons of limestone, north and east of the town of Espy.

A geological axis of elevation passes nearly along the middle of the ridge, composed of hard gray and reddish sandstone, which are covered along both sides, sometimes nearly and sometimes quite to the top, by slates and shales of overlying series, the lower part of which consists of yellowish or greenish slates, containing thin strata of limestone, in which are impressions of shells and other fossils; and near these is a very valuable layer of brownish red iron ore, from six inches to over two feet in thickness, also containing fossil impressions. This ore is found

on both sides of the ridge as far east as the vicinity of Bloomsburg, where the strata converge over its top as it sinks away on the east, and finally disappears under the overlying red shale in the neighborhood of Espytown. In the slates above the iron ore are some thin layers of dark colored limestone, succeeded by a thick bed of red shale, which forms the upper portion of the series. Overlying this red shale is a limestone formation, which encircles the ridge outside of the red shale, and which may be seen not far from the river above Northumberland, and along the railroad from Danville to Bloomsburg; dipping under the Fishingercek half a mile above its mouth, and passing under Bloomsburg, it rises again near Espytown, and extends nearly to Berwick, where it sinks away beneath the overlying slate. A fine deposit of mantle and roofing slate of the very best quality, develops itself on Little Fishingercek, about a mile above Bloomsburg. It has been wrought and approved of by competent judges and workmen, and needs only capital and enterprise to become a recognized industry of the county.

Thus it will be seen that Montour's ridge is useful as well as ornamental, rich as well as rugged; yielding right at our doors iron ore, limestone, slate and building stone in almost unlimited quantities.

There are three celebrated Indian women who have played important parts in the history of Pennsylvania, and especially in that of the Forks of the Susquehanna; but their names, their exploits and their persons have become so interwoven with each other, that it has become a difficult, if not an impossible, task to distinguish them. From the mass of obscure and contradictory matter relating to them, I shall however, endeavor to assign her proper position and actions to each one, dissipating some of the romance and correcting some of the statements which have heretofore been received as veritable history; or at any rate, as history applicable to certain persons.

Those three women are Madame Montour, Catharine Montour and Queen Esther.

In his "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania" Mr. Sherman Day speaks of "the celebrated Catharine Montour, sometimes call-

ed Queen Esther, whose more permanent residence was at Catharinestown, at the head of Seneca lake, as being a half-breed who had been well educated in Canada. Her reputed father was one of the French Governors of that province, and she herself was a lady of comparative refinement. She was much caressed in Philadelphia, and mingled in the best society. She exercised a controlling influence among the Indians, and resided in this quarter, [Tioga point, Bradford county] while they were making their incursions upon the Wyoming settlements. It has been even suspected that she presided at the bloody sacrifice of the Wyoming prisoners after the battle; but Col. Stone who is good authority upon the history of the Six Nations, utterly discredits the story." Here we have the three women utterly confounded. Let us see if we can separate them and assign to each one her own history and individuality.

Who was Madame Montour? Lord Cornbury in a letter under date of August 20, 1708, published in Vol. V. page 65 of the Colonial History of New York, speaks of a French gentleman by the name of Montour, settled in Canada previous to 1668, who married an indian woman by whom he had three children, one son and two daughters; and that subsequently to the birth of the children they got among the Miami Indians in the neighborhood of Detroit. Some sort of intercourse was kept up with the east, and a woman calling herself Madame Montour is reported to have been with the Senecas at Albany, as an interpretess, in 1711. In 1744 Madame Montour was at Lancaster, Pa. at a treaty there held with the Six Nations, and in a conversation with Mr. Marsh, Secretary of the Maryland Commissioners, she told him that she was born in Canada, whereof her father, who was a French gentleman, had been Governor, under whose administration the Five Nations of Indians had made war against the French and the Hurons in that Government, and that in the war she was taken by some of the Five Nations' warriors, being then about ten years of age, and by them was carried away into their country, where she was habited and brought up in the same manner as their children: That when she grew up to years of maturity she was married to a famous war captain of those nations,

* * by whom she had several children, but about fif-

teen years ago he was killed in a battle with the Catawbas, since which she had not been married: That she had little or no remembrance of the place of her birth, nor indeed of her parents, it being near fifty years since she was ravished from them by the Indians. Mr. Marsh also says, that "in her cabin were two of her daughters by the war captain, who were both married, and that one of them had a beautiful boy about five years old. At this time, 1744, therefore, Madame Montour must have been about sixty years old. James Le Tort, an Indian trader upon the Susquehanna, in a communication to the Governor in 1728, says, "That intending last fall to take a journey as far as the Miami Indians, or Twechtweys, to trade with them, he had consulted Mrs. Montour, a French woman, wife to Carondawana, about his journey thither, who having lived amongst and having a sister married to one of that nation," &c., seems thus to complete the identity of Madame Montour and the little French girl.

It seems agreed on all hands that her first husband was Roland Montour, a brave of the Senecas. And her second husband was Carondawana, a chief of the Oneidas. By her first husband she had four sons Andrew, Henry, Robert and Lewis, and two daughters. One of them, named Margaret was already, in 1733, married to an Indian named Katarioniecha, and was living in the neighborhood of Shamokin. The name of the other daughter has not been ascertained.

Madame Montour makes her first appearance in our history at a council held at Philadelphia, on the 3rd of July, 1727, between the Hon. Patrick Gordon, Lieutenant Governor, and his council on one side, and divers chiefs of the Five Nations, the Conestogoes, Gangawese, and Susquehanna Indians, on the other. The council being met and seated: "The Governor told them by M. Montour, a French woman who had lived long among these people, and is now interpretess, that he was glad to see them all well after so long a journey, and was now ready with his council to receive what they have to say." The meetings continued several days, Madame Montour making the interpretations between the parties. Again in 1728, in some instructions given by Governor Gordon to Henry Smith and John Petty, then about to visit the

Susquehanna Indians, the Governor says: "Give my kind love also to Carundowana and his wife, and speak to them to the same purpose. Let him know I expect of him, that as he is a great captain, he will take care that all the people about him shall show themselves good men and true hearted, as he is himself, and that I hope to see him at the Treaty." And again, in the same year, there is the following memorandum: "It was afterwards considered by the Board what present might be proper to be made to Mistress Montour and her husband, Carandawana and likewise to Shikellima, of the Five Nations, appointed to reside among the Shawnese, whose services had been and may yet be of great advantage to this Government: And it was agreed that five pounds in bills of credit should be given to Mistress Montour and her husband."

After the death of her second husband in 1729 she was no doubt a good deal in Philadelphia. Mr. Marsh, before referred to, calls her "a French lady," and "being a white woman was very much caressed by the gentlemen of that city," and that "the ladies of that city always invited her to their houses, entertained her well and made her several presents." Accordingly in 1734 several of the Oneidas and others coming to town, "Mrs. Montour, now in town but not a member of the delegation," was inquired of as to their standing and importance, and they were entertained and rewarded with some reference to her information concerning them.

From hence we are authorized to conclude that Madame Montour was always a friend of the proprietary Government; and that conclusion is strengthened by the fact that at least three of her sons received large grants of "donation lands" from the government. Henry's lay on the Chillisquaque, near its mouth, Andrew's on the Loyal Sock, near Montoursville, and Lewis' at Shade Gap, in Huntingdon county. In September 1742, Shikellimy, the great Cayuga chief was living at Shamokin and was there then visited by Conrad Weiser, Count Zinzendorf, Martin Mack and his wife, and several other persons. After spending some time at Shamokin, "the Count and part of his company forded the Susquehanna, and went to Ostonwachin on the West Branch. This place was then inhabited, not only by Indians of different tribes, but by

Europeans, who had adopted the Indian manner of life. Among the latter was a French woman, Madame Montour, who had married an Indian warrior (Carondawanna *alias* Robert Hunter), but lost him in a war against the Catawbas. She kindly entertained the Count for two days. The Count soon after went to Wyoming. In his "History of Eight Counties," Mr. Rupp has the following remark: "When Count Zinzendorf visited Ostonwachin (or Frenchtown) he was met (July 30, 1742) by an Indian who understood French and English." Conrad Weiser under date of March 1st 1755, to Governor Morris, speaking of some Shawanese Indians, who had lately come from the Ohio, says: "They jointly intend to make a town next spring on the West Branch of Susquehanna, commonly called Otzinachson, at a place called Ostuagy, or Frenchtown, about forty miles above Shamokin." And the Indians desired the Governor to send up some industrious people to fence a cornfield for them. Under date of June 12, 1755, Mr. Weiser says he has just returned from Otstuacky, an Indian town about forty five miles above Shamokin, on the North West Branch of the Susquehanna river, "where I have been with ten hired men to fence in a cornfield for the Indians, according to your Honor's order." He says he left them a sack of flour, and that he left another at Canasoragy, about ten miles below Otstuacky. In the journal of Mack and Grube from Bethlehem to Quenischaschachki, they say: "In the afternoon of Sunday, Aug. 26, 1753 we launched our canoe and paddled up the river. Four miles above Shamokin we came to Logan's place * * * *. On the 27th we arrived at John Shikellimy's hunting lodge * * * *. After dinner we came to the mouth of Muncy creek, forty miles above Shamokin. As the Susquehanna was high, and current rapid, we left our canoe in care of an Indian acquaintance, shouldered our packs, and keeping along the banks of the river, arrived at Otstonwakin in the evening." The distances are not to be depended upon, for they were determined by the pace of the walker, or the arm of the rower; nor is the spelling of the Indian names of places any more certain, each man spelling it as it struck his ear. But it seems certain that a town at the mouth of Loyal Sock creek now called Montoursville, was, over one hundred years ago, known indifferently as Frenchtown, Ostonwackin, Otstonwakin, Otstuagy, and Otstuacky and was, in 1742, the residence of Madame Montour.

There is no evidence that she ever lived any farther up the West Branch, and she never was up the North Branch. In 1744 she was with the Indians at the Treaty at Lancaster, and in 1745 Spangenberg visited her at Shamokin, which was then her place of residence. On the general question of her age, in addition to her statement, we find James Logan as early as 1733 writing of her as "ancient," and in 1734 she is spoken of by a chief and messenger from the Six Nations, as "an old woman." But still further, her son Andrew, in 1756, on an examination as to distances, testified that he thought it sixty miles from Logstown to Weningo, that he had travelled the road three times, once when his mother was blind, and on horse back, and he led the horse on foot all the way. The date of the death of Madame Montour I have not been able to ascertain; but I have found no mention of her after 1745, though the death of Shekellimus at Shamokin in 1749 is mentioned.

No history nor authentic tradition connects Madame Montour with the shedding of any blood, white or Indian. The whole tenor of her life forbids it, and her constant friendship with the proprietary Government prevents the conclusion of her being at the massacre of Wyoming or of Fort Freeland. A woman, old in 1734, and blind before her death, as mentioned by her son Andrew, in March 1754, would not, at the age of almost one hundred years, imbue her hands for the first time in blood, and that the blood of those with whom she had all her life been on terms of friendship.

So much it seemed necessary to say, that the truth of history might be vindicated, and the confusion or error which the authorities leave upon the mind might be dispelled—that the good reputation of Madame Montour might be as immovable as the rocks that underlie the beautiful ridge which perpetuates her name, and that her memory should be as green and grateful as the pines that clothe its sides, and waive over its summit.

Who was French Margaret? It already appears that Madame Montour had two daughters, one of them named Margaret, and married, and the authorities show that French Margaret was the same person. She and Madame lived at Montoursville in 1742;

and the daughter remained there certainly as late as 1760. She had several children, three of whom were daughters, to wit Esther, Catharine and Mary. Concerning these three women, Gen. John S. Clark of Auburn, N. Y. writes as follows:

"Esther was the wife of Echgohund, king of the Monsey clan of the Susquehanna Delawares. In the spring of 1755 nearly all the Indians of the lower Susquehanna abandoned that part of the country and settled at Tioga Point and above on the Chemung river. The Monsey or Wolf clan settled at Achsinnissink, near the site of present Big Flats, on present Sing Sing creek, about nine miles by way of the river above Elmira. Here they remained until the destruction of all the towns on the Chemung, in 1764 by parties sent out by Sir William Johnson, one of which was commanded by Andrew Montour. This clan then retired to the protection of the Senecas, and remained there until the peace, when they returned down the river and founded the town of Sheshequin, on the west side of the Susquehanna, some six miles below Tioga Point. They remained here until 1772, when the christian party migrated west of the Alleghenies, under the leadership of Roth, and the pagan party removed up the River about six miles, and founded the new town, afterwards generally known as Queen Esther's Plantation. In the meantime, Echgohund having died, his wife Esther became generally known as Queen Esther, a rank to which she was fully entitled, as the widow of the Monsey King. His town was destroyed by Colonel Hartley in 1778, when they probably retired to Chemung, which was also destroyed by the army under General Sullivan in the succeeding year, when all retired to Niagara. After the close of the revolution she hovered around her former home for a few years, but finally settled at Long Point in Cayuga county, New York, about a mile south of Union Springs, where she was living with the noted Cayuga Chief, Steel Trap, and where she died and was buried on the east shore of Cayuga Lake, at an advanced age, well known as Queen Esther, the fiend of Wyoming. Roswell Franklin, the first settler of that locality, who was well acquainted with her when living on the Susquehanna, also knew her well when living near him at his home, at present Aurora.

Catharine Montour married and removed up the Susquehanna

and founded the town of Ehlanemet, located nearly opposite present Wellsburg, some six miles below Elmira, where she lived for several years with her mother, and during the same time that Esther, her sister, was living at Achsinnissink, near Big Flats. This town was also destroyed in 1764, when they retired temporarily up the Chemung, and after the peace returned and founded the new town on Sheoquaga creek, about three miles from the head of Seneca Lake, and where she and they remained until the town was destroyed by Sullivan in 1779, when they retreated with the others to Niagara. After the return of peace she returned to her old home, died there, and was buried on a natural mound near present Havana, in the immediate vicinity of her former home, known generally as Catharines-town. The belief is so general that she was buried at this place, that to deny it would be looked upon by the good people of Havana as evidence of the greatest ignorance of the facts of history.

Perhaps the most satisfactory contemporary evidence in regard to these characters is that of Mrs. Whittaker, who when quite young knew Queen Esther well, and also her sister Mary. Mrs. Whittaker was a daughter of Sebastian Strope, who settled at Wysox, Pennsylvania, in 1773. Queen Esther was a welcome and frequent visitor at his house, and it is to the recollection of Mrs. Whittaker that we are indebted for a description of her personal appearance, complexion, the color of her hair and her dress and peculiarities. Mrs. Whittaker tells us that on one occasion, Queen Esther on a visit at her father's, was accompanied by a half-breed woman called Catharine, who, as Queen Esther said, was her sister. This Strope family was afterwards captured by the Indians, and during the captivity of the family were under many obligations for the acts of kindness of their former friend. The daughter, while a prisoner, rambled over the grounds of the Queen, and describes her palace particularly. Sometime after this, while *en route* to the West as a prisoner, Mrs. Whittaker stopped for a week at Catharine's town, and while there she again saw the same woman and recognized her as the same one that she had previously seen in company with Queen Esther, and who had introduced her as her sister."

The history of the sister Mary is not as easily traced. In 1753

French Margaret told Mack, that, her son and son-in-law had been killed the previous winter while on a maraud against the Creeks." (Macks Journal, Memorials of the Moravian church, 330, note.)

It is probable, in the light of what we know about the other girls, that the son-in-law was the husband of Mary. She is known as Molly, and Mrs. Whittaker knew her well. Her existence and relationship to Catharine, and consequently to Queen Esther, are settled by the following reference to her in Pennsylvania Colonial Records Vol. VIII, page 499.

"September 17th, 1760; the following letter, received from Mr. Holland, the Indian Agent at Shamokin, was ordered to be entered:

Shamokin, 9 Mo., 17th, 1760.

Permit me to acquaint the Governor:

That John Hatson arrived here on the 15th, in 8 days, from Margaret Town, and deliver'd me the inclosed string of Wampum, and the following speech, which he said was sent to the Governor by Catharine, the Daughter of French Margaret.

That she desired, by this String of Wampum, to acquaint the Governor of the receipt of his by Papunohoal, and that she was sorry the Indisposition of her Family had so long prevented her from complying with the Governor's request to bring down the prisoners, but that she would be down this Fall with the two that belonged to her, and desired that she may not be blamed for her sisters carrying the woman she has to the Allegany, as it was not in her power to prevail with her to take her to Philadelphia; in confirmation of which she sent the Governor the inclosed String of Wampum.

John informed me that Molley was to set off for the Allegany with the white woman after he left the town, and that he expected Cate here in ten days, and that he should go with her to Philadelphia and deliver them to the Governor.

from thy friend,

NATHANIEL HOLLAND."

It is entirely possible that Mary never returned from the west, but may have remained among the members of the Montour family in Ohio. The history of the Montours has yet to be written.

This chapter has been only an attempt to disentangle the personality of the five women who have given to them a name and place in history.

Of the sons of Madame Montour, mentioned in the course of this article, Andrew was the most prominent, and held a Captain's commission, and was for a considerable time engaged as interpreter between the Government and the different tribes. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the family generally were natural linguists. One Mary, whom I take to be our "Molly," is spoken of as a regular polyglot, speaking English, French, and nearly all the western Indian dialects. It is greatly to be regretted that so little attention was paid to the personal history of those Indians who showed themselves to be men and women of character and ability. Where there was one Marsh or Logan who inquired and wrote down what was learned, a hundred persons with equal or greater opportunities, made no inquiry, or no memorandum. I see that Dr. Egle, of Harrisburg, is about to issue at that place, a quarterly periodical, of "Notes and Queries, Historical and Genealogical, relating to Interior Pennsylvania," and in that we may look for something elucidating still further the history of the Montours.

CHAPTER XXIV.

POST OFFICES.

IT is very often a matter of great convenience to know at what point of a county or township a post office may happen to be located. You may know nearly the residence of your correspondent, but his nearest post office is required in order to reach him promptly. I have therefore, in a general way indicated the locality of each one in the township, and in cases where they are on or near the line of adjoining townships also stated that fact; as in the case of Iola, Sereno, Derr's, &c. Bear Gap is on the line between Columbia and Northumberland counties; and as is known, New Columbus, Cambra, Fairmount Springs and Red Rock, are in the county of Luzerne, but lying so near the line of Columbia, as to accommodate people on the east side of Fishingcreek, Benton and Sugarloaf townships. And just as Berwick in Columbia county, on the very edge of Luzerne, is the nearest office to many persons of the lower end of that county.

NAME OF OFFICE.	TOWNSHIP.	LOCATION.
Bear Gap	Locust	West side
Beaver Valley	Beaver	Centre
Benton	Benton	West side
Bloomsburg	Bloomsburg	
Buckhorn	Hemlock	South east
Canby	Mt. Pleasant	Centre
Catawissa	Catawissa	West side
Central	Sugarloaf	North
Centralia	Conyngham	South centre
Colescreek	Sugarloaf	South
Derr's	Greenwood	East–edge of Jackson

NAME OF OFFICE	TOWNSHIP.	LOCATION.
Espy	Scott	South
Evansville	Briarcreek	West side
Eyers Grove	Greenwood	West side
Fishingcreek	Fishingcreek	South east
Forks	Fishingcreek	South
Glen city	Beaver	North east
Greenwood	Greenwood	Centre
Guava	Sugarloaf	Above Colescreek
Iola	Greenwood	West—edge of Pine
Jerseytown	Madison	Centre
Lightstreet	Scott	North
Lime Ridge	Centre	South west
Mainville	Main	Centre
Mifflin X Roads	Beaver	North west
Mifflinville	Mifflin	North side
Millgrove	Roaringcreek	South west
Millville	Greenwood	West
Mordansville	Mt. Pleasant	North west
Numidia	Locust	Centre
Orangeville	Orange	Centre
Pensyl	Franklin	South west
Pine Summit	Pine	South west
Polkville	Jackson	Centre
Ravencreek	Benton	East
Roaringcreek	Locust	North east
Rohrsburg	Greenwood	East
Rupert	Montour	North east

NAME OF OFFICE.	TOWNSHIP.	LOCATION.
Sereno	Greenwood	West—edge of Pine
Still Water	Fishingcreek	North west
Van Camp	Fishingcreek	North
Waller	Jackson	Centre
Wellivers	Mount Pleasant	North east
Whitmire	Centre	North east
Willow Springs	Centre	Southeast

CHAPTER XXV.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Although not the first in order, yet as the first in dignity, it is proper to begin this chapter with the representation which Columbia county has furnished, in the Senate of the United States, in the person of a distinguished citizen, a native of this county.

Charles R. Buckalew was born in Fishingercek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1821. After receiving an academic education, he studied law with M. E. Jackson, Esquire, of Berwick, Pa., and was admitted to the Bar of the same county at August term 1843. He was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Columbia county in April 1845, and resigned in 1847. In 1850 he was elected to the State Senate for the District composed of the counties of Luzerne, Columbia and Montour, and re-elected in 1853. In 1854 he was appointed special commissioner to exchange the ratifications of a treaty with Paraguay, and made a journey to South America by way of England.

In 1856 he was chosen a Senatorial Presidential Elector for Pennsylvania. In 1857 he was chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and in the same year was re-elected to the State Senate for the district composed of the counties of Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Snyder. In the following winter he was nominated by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate to be one of the commissioners to revise the criminal code of the State. This post, and the office of Senator he resigned in the summer of 1858, and was appointed Minister Resident of the United States at Quito, in the Republic of Ecuador, where he remained three years.

On the 14th of January 1863, he was elected a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March following. In

1869 he was re-elected a State Senator for the district composed of the counties of Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan. In 1872 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for the office of Governor of the state, but was not elected.

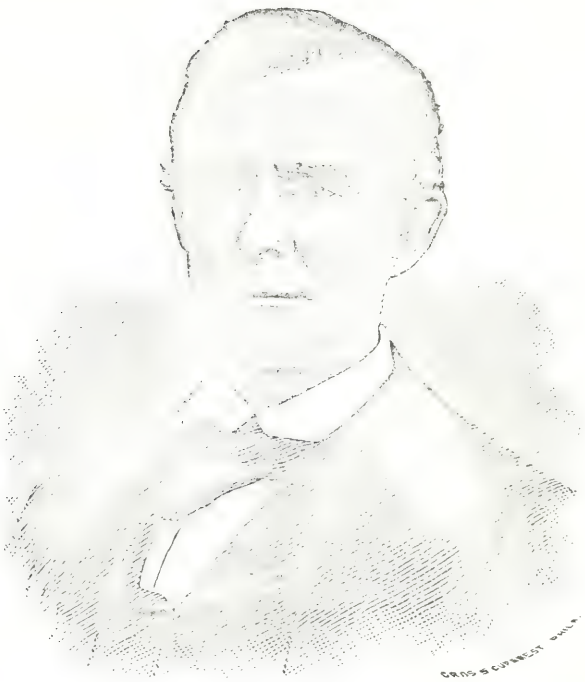
At the same election, Col. Freeze was chosen a member of the convention to reform the Constitution of the State, and upon the defeat of Mr. Buckalew for Governor, promptly tendered to him the seat to which he had been chosen, in the Convention. Accordingly, on the third day of the sitting of the Convention, Col. Freeze offered his resignation to that body, and on the next day November the 15th, Mr. Buckalew was selected to fill the vacancy and served during the sittings.

In the same fall of 1872, Mr. Buckalew published a work on "Proportional Representation," which was edited by Col. Freeze, and issued by John Campbell & Son, Philadelphia.

In March 1876, at the Democratic Convention, at Lancaster, Mr. Buckalew was, by acclamation, nominated to head the Democratic Electoral Ticket of the State at the ensuing Presidential election.

During his term in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Buckalew in addition to his ordinary legislative duties, on the 1st of March 1864, submitted to the Senate a "Minority Report on the Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Acts," Mr. Sumner submitting the report of the majority. On the 20th of February 1865, he submitted an elaborate report on the subject of lighting, heating and ventilating the Halls of Congress. On the 21st of February 1866 he delivered his celebrated speech on "Representation in Congress." On the 15th of January 1867, he addressed the Senate "On the Executive power to make removals from office"—on July 11th "On Reconstruction"—and on the same day on "Cumulative Voting"—on January 29, 1868, on the subject of "Reconstruction"—on the 26th of March, on "The McArdle Case—Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court"—on the 3d of March 1869, he submitted a "Report on Representative Reform"—and on the close of the proceedings, an "opinion on the Impeachment of Andrew Johnson."

Since the adjournment of the constitutional convention, Mr. Buckalew has been practising law in Bloomsburg and engaged at leisure times in the preparation of a work on the Constitution of Pennsylvania.



C. R. BUCKALEW.
ÆTAT 50.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

By the eighth section of the Bill erecting Columbia county, it was provided—"That the inhabitants of the county of Northumberland, Union and Columbia shall jointly elect four representatives.

1813

Samuel Bound, Leonard Rupert, Thomas Murray Jr. and George Kreamer were elected. All Democrats.

1814

David E. Owen had 2218 votes in district.
Robert Willit had 2034 votes in district.
Capt. Joseph Hutchison had 1990 votes in district.
Henry Shaffer had 1459 votes in district.
John Maclay had 1196 votes in district.
James Strawbridge had 1188 votes in district.
Andrew McClenachan had 1080 votes in district.
James Hammond had 1040 votes in district.
John Montgomery had 239 votes in district.
Abraham McKinney had 892 votes in district.

In 1815 Columbia county was made a separate representative district with one member.

1815

James McClure had 892 votes.
David E. Owens had 579 votes.

1816

Samuel Bond had 807 votes.
James McClure had 731 votes.

1817

Samuel Bond was elected.

1818

Samuel Bond had 757 votes.
Samuel Webb had 487 votes.

1819

James McClure was elected.

1820

Col. John Snyder had 768 votes.
Col. James McClure had 754 votes.
Dr. Russel Park had 352 votes.
William Robison had 92 votes.

1821

John Clark was elected.

In 1822 Columbia county was made a separate district with two members.

1822

William McBride had 1313 votes.
Alexander Colley had 1282 votes, and they were elected.

1823

William McBride and Alexander Colley were elected.

1824

John McReynolds, Democrat, had 836 votes.
Eli Thornton, Democrat, had 1121 votes.
Christian Brobst, Democrat, had 601 votes.

1825

John McReynolds, Democrat, had 1991 votes.
Christian Brobst, Democrat, had 1071 votes.

1826

John McReynolds and William McBride were elected.

1827

John McReynolds and Christian Brobst were elected.

1828

John McReynolds and John Robison were elected.

In 1829 Columbia county was made a separate district with one member.

1829

John Robison was elected.

1830

Uzal Hopkins was elected.

1831

Uzal Hopkins was elected.

1832

Isaac Kline was elected.

1833

Isaac Kline was elected.

1834

John F. Derr was elected.

1835

John F. Derr was elected.

In 1836 Columbia county was a separate district with one member.

1836

Evan O. Jackson was elected.

1837

John Bowman, Whig, was elected.

1838

William Colt, Democrat, had 2367 votes and was elected.

1839

William Colt had 1662 votes.
Geo. H. Willets had 794 votes.

1840

Daniel Snyder had 2737 votes.
John C. Lessig had 914 votes.

1841

Daniel Snyder was elected.

1842

Daniel Snyder was elected.

In 1843 Columbia county was a separate district with one member.

1843

Daniel Snyder had 1837 votes and was elected.

1844

Thomas A. Funston had 2075 votes.
E. G. Ricketts had 1443 votes.
Jos. Brobst had 1196 votes.
Thomas A. Funston was elected.

1845

Thomas A. Funston had 2576 votes and was elected.
David Clark had 2029 votes.

1846

Stewart Pearce, Democrat, had 1667 votes.
Isaac Low, Whig, had 1443 votes.
Stewart Pearce was elected.

1847

Stewart Pearce, Democrat, had 2829 votes.
George W. Lott, Whig, had 1502 votes.
Stewart Pearce was elected.

1848

Stewart Pearce, Democrat, had 2999 votes.
Jonas Hayman, Whig, had 2106 votes.
Stewart Pearce was elected.

1849

Benjamin P. Fortner, Whig, had 2113 votes.
John McReynolds, Democrat, had 1732 votes.
Benjamin P. Fortner was elected.

In 1850 Columbia and Montour were a representative district with one member.

1850

	McReynolds, Democrat.	C. B. Bowman, Whig.
Columbia	2036	419
Montour	402	1823

McReynold's majority 196.

1851

	M. E. Jackson, Democrat.	Jonas Hayman, Whig.
Columbia	1490	1337
Montour	1354	856

Jackson's majority 651.

1852

	Geo. Scott, Democrat.	M. E. Jackson, Democrat.
Columbia	2406	548
Montour	401	1703

Geo. Scott's majority 556.

1853

	Geo. Scott.	Joseph R. Patton.
Columbia	2346	713
Montour	735	599

Geo. Scott's majority 1669.

1854

	Jas. G. Maxwell,	W. G. Hurley,	John Billmeyer.
Columbia	2299	25	4
Montour	1014		

1855

	John G. Montgomery, Democrat.	John Staley, Whig.
Columbia	1605	1032
Montour	894	483
	2499	1515

Montgomery's majority 984.

1856

	Peter Ent, Democrat.	John Sharpless, Whig.
Columbia	2405	1412
Montour	1141	715
	3546	2127

Peter Ent's majority 1419.

In 1857 the representative district was Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming, with two members.

1857

	Peter Ent,	John V. Smith,	D. H. B. Brower,	Henry Metcalf.
Columbia	2364	2355	1070	1091
Montour	1069	1070	572	574
Sullivan	524	354	126	368
Wyoming	1174	1179	832	828

1858

	G. D. Jackson,	Oakes,	Hine,	Blaker.
Columbia	1975	1965	1363	1286
Montour	1500	724	811	——
Sullivan	611	517	13	6
Wyoming	989	982	3	55

1859

	G. D. Jackson,	Oakes,	Masters,	Mouser.
Columbia	2040	1746	1162	760
Montour	1215	1101	658	314
Sullivan	1009	950	651	585
Wyoming	605	516	347	195

1860

	H. R. Kline	Osterhout	Strawbridge	Harding.
Columbia	2640	2590	1786	1757
Montour	1152	1151	1027	1018
Sullivan	538	535	376	379
Wyoming	1255	1254	1049	1225

1861

	Tate	Tutton	Lazarus	Jennings.
Columbia	2571	2600	1904	1892
Montour	1174	1187	937	933
Sullivan	545	546	396	398
Wyoming	1017	1087	1398	1492

1862

	G. D. Jackson	J. C. Ellis	Sam'l Hays	Jacob Kennedy.
Columbia	2913	2914	1375	1375
Montour	1248	1244	778	762
Sullivan	635	624	267	267
Wyoming	1364	1363	1140	1130

1863

	G. D. Jackson,	J. C. Ellis,	M. Whitmoyer,	S. Bondman.
Columbia	3344	3344	1770	1771
Montour	1458	1459	1092	1090
Sullivan	720	713	344	341
Wyoming	1441	1441	1343	1343

In 1864 Columbia and Montour were made a representative district with one member.

1864

	W. H. Jacoby,	L. S. Stineman,	Dan'l. Snyder.
Columbia	2921	287	128
Montour	1298		42

1865

	Williamson H. Jacoby	Charles W. Eckman
Columbia	2999	1583
Montour	1196	841

1866

	Thomas Chalfant	Jacob Moser
Columbia	3592	
Montour	1544	1110

1867

	Thos. Chalfant	J. H. Vanderslice
Columbia	3448	1694
Montour	1386	999

1868

	Geo. Scott,	Capt. C. G. Jackson.
Columbia	4050	2069
Montour	1683	1193

Geo. Scott's majority 2471.

1869

	Scott,	Zellers.
Columbia	3662	1827
Montour	1573	1044

1870

	Rupert,	Chalfant,	Abbott.
Columbia	1945	2450	622
Montour	123	1580	627

In 1871 Columbia county was made a separate district, with one member.

1871

Brockway had 3332 votes.
Robison had 1467 votes.

1872

Brockway had 3781 votes.
Creveling had 2096 votes.

1873

Brockway had 2652 votes.
Buckalew John M. had 1021 votes.

1874

Under the Constitution of 1873, and by the act of 19th May, 1874, Columbia county was authorized to elect two members. The vote was:

E. J. McHenry, 3014 votes.
S. P. Ryan, 2940 votes.
John McAnall, 1133 votes.
Hon S. P. Ryan, died April 12, 1876.

1876

E. J. McHenry had 4355 votes.
Brown had 4131 votes.
Smith had 1985 votes.
John Eggert had 2014 votes.

1878

T. J. Vanderslice had 3258 votes.
Jos. B. Knittle had 3081 votes.
A. Phillips had 1467 votes.
W. H. Abbott had 1472 votes.

1880

J. B. Knittle, Democrat, had 4492 votes.
T. J. Vanderslice, Democrat had 3823 votes.
G. A. Buckingham, Republican, had 2248 votes.
Eli Barton, Republican Greenbacker, had 1152 votes.
C. M. Blaker, Greenbacker, had 133 votes.

1882

William Bryson, Democrat, had 4052 votes.
Thos. J. Vanderslice, Democrat, had 3094 votes.
Mahlon Hamlin, Independent Democrat, had 1526 votes.
E. M. Tewksbury, Democratic Prohibitionist, had 227 votes.
G. W. Supplee, Republican, had 1748 votes.
E. B. Guie, Republican, had 1482 votes.
Eli Barton, Greenbacker, had 256 votes.

SENATORIAL.

BY the bill erecting Columbia county we were put into the district composed of the counties of Luzerne, Susquehanna and Union, with two Senators, and were then and until the election under the bill of 1815 represented by Thomas Murray, jr. and William Ross. We bore a part in the election of the Senators in 1814.

1814

Thos. Murray, jr. was elected.

In 1815 our Senatorial District was made the Ninth, Northumberland, Columbia, Union, Luzerne and Susquehanna, with two Senators.

1816

(But one Senator elected.)

Charles Frazer had 2846 votes in district.
Adam Light had 2365 votes in district.
Cornelius Courtright had 1341 votes in district.
John Baldy had 78 votes in district.

1818

Simon Snyder was elected.

1819

Special election to fill vacancy occasioned by death of Simon Snyder.

Robert Willett had 1732 votes in district.
Samuel Hepburn had 944 votes in district.

1820

Redmond Conyngham had 5152 votes in district, and was elected.

In 1822 our Senatorial District was made the tenth, Luzerne and Columbia, with one Senator.

1824

R. Moore, N. Beach.

Robert Moore was elected.

1827

Robert Moore was elected.

In 1829 the same Senatorial District was continued.

1830

Jacob Drumheller was elected.

1833

Uzal Hopkins was elected.

In 1836 we were made the Ninth Senatorial District, Columbia and Schuylkill with one Senator.

1837

Charles Frailey was elected.

1840

Headley, Joseph Brobst.

Samuel F. Headley was elected.

In 1843 we were made the Thirteenth Senatorial District, Columbia and Luzerne with one Senator.

1844

	Ross,	Beaumont,	Davis.
Columbia	2243	1748	634
Luzerne	2467	2796	787

William S. Ross' majority 166.

1847

	V. Best,	W. G. Hurley,	Gideon Frothingham.
Columbia	2763	1639	
Luzerne	3126	1952	29

In 1850 we composed the Sixteenth Senatorial District, Columbia, Luzerne and Montour with one Senator.

1850

	Buckalew	V. Best
Columbia	2201	272
Luzerne	3642	2379
Montour	405	1813

C. R. Buckalew's majority 1784

1853

	C. R. Buckalew	E. L. Dana	Scattering
Columbia	2403	670	
Luzerne	3851	2579	83
Montour	433	1147	

Buckalew's majority, 2208.

1856

	Geo. P. Steele	Washington Lee
Columbia	2585	1242
Luzerne	5276	4791
Montour	1180	688

Steele's majority, 2220.

In 1857 we were the Thirteenth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Snyder, with one Senator.

1857

	Buckalew	Bound
Columbia	2405	1037
Montour	1069	538
North'land	2807	11
Snyder	970	1022

C. R. Buckalew's majority 4643

Mr. Buckalew resigned after serving one session.

1858

	Keller	Getulius
Columbia	1902	1438
Montour	738	770
North'land	2360	1626
Snyder	1170	1200

Reuben Keller's majority 1185

1860

	Keller	Bound
Columbia	2487	1910
Montour	1080	1075
North'land	2556	2633
Snyder	1133	1694

1863

	Montgomery	Willetts
Columbia	3339	1784
Montour	1459	1096
North'land	3383	2585
Snyder	1328	1755

D. B. Montgomery's majority 2289.

In 1864 we were made the Fifteenth District, comprising the counties of Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan, with one Senator.

1866

	Jackson	Frick
Columbia	3594	1939
Montour		
North'land	3830	3350
Sullivan	414	778

Geo. D. Jackson was elected.

1869

	Buckalew	Whitmoyer	Chalfant
Columbia	3445	1805	254
Montour	247	937	1432
North'land	3740	3357	395
Sullivan	758	394	12

Charles R. Buckalew over Whitmoyer 1697.
" " " over Chalfant 6097.

In 1871 we were made the Fifteenth Senatorial District comprising the counties of Columbia, Montour, Lycoming and Sullivan with one Senator.

1872

	Chalfant	Ransom
Columbia	3878	2003
Montour	1701	1305
Lycoming	4964	4588
Sullivan	767	394

Chalfant's majority 3020.

The change in the Constitution required a change in districting the State for Senators, and in 1874 we were made the Twenty Fourth District but with the same counties, and one Senator.

1875

	Allen	Lyon
Columbia	3861	1534
Lycoming	5283	2919
Montour	1422	898
Sullivan	746	365

Allen's majority 5599.

1876

	Allen,	Steck.
Columbia	4412	2058
Montour	1729	1184
Lycoming	5557	4667
Sullivan	908	502
	12606	8411
	8411	
Allen's majority	4,195	

1878

	Jackson,	Beaver,	Herdic,	Smith.
Columbia	3240	1271	1153	95
Lycoming	4855	3238	2024	37
Montour	1241	885	490	
Sullivan	718	336	333	
	10054	5730	4000	132

Jackson's majority over Beaver, 4,323 and 322 over Beaver and Herdic combined.

1880

A vacancy having occurred by the death of Senator George D. Jackson on November 23, 1879, an election was held with the following result.

	McHenry,	Andrews.
Columbia	4637	2139
Montour	1832	1250
Lycoming	6386	5013
Sullivan	1052	635
	13907	9037

McHenry's majority 4870.

	1882
	W. W. Hart.
Columbia	3958
Montour	1723
Lycoming	4510
Sullivan	779
	10,970

CONGRESSIONAL.

The district by the bill erecting the county was as follows:—"That the said county of Columbia shall form part of the district composed of the counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming, Luzerne, Bradford, Potter, Susquehanna and Tioga for the election of members of Congress. It was the Tenth, with two members.

1814

William Wilson and Jared Irwin } Elected Oct. 11th, 1814.

Mr. Irwin died March 1, 1818.

1816

Wm. Wilson had 6106 votes in district.

David Scott had 5920 votes in district.

1817

Special election to fill vacancy occasioned by David Scott's acceptance of office of President Judge of 12th Judicial District.

John Murray was elected.

1818

John Murray had 7423 votes in district.

Geo. Dennison had 7229 votes in district.

1820

Geo. Dennison had 9545 votes in district.

Wm. Cox Ellis had 6528 votes in district.

Mr. Dennison died in Wilkes Barre in 1831.

Mr. Wm. Cox Ellis died in Muncy Nov. 13, 1871 aged 85 years.

1821

Special election to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of Wm. Cox Ellis.

Thomas Murray, jr. was elected.

By the apportionment of 1822 we were put into a district numbered the Ninth, as follows: The counties of Columbia, Union, Northumberland, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Bradford, Lycoming, Potter, Tioga and McKean, and elected three members.

1822

Wm. Cox Ellis, Samuel McKean and George Kreamer were elected.

1824

Samuel McKean, George Kreamer and Espy Vanhorn, were elected.

VOTE OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

George Kreamer,	1307
Samuel McKean	1358
Wm. Cox Ellis	1030
Espy Van Horn	400

1826

Espy Vanhorn, Samuel McKean and George Kreamer were elected.

Mr. Kreamer died in Union county September 11, 1854.

Mr. Van Horn died at Williamsport July 25, 1829.

Mr. McKean died in McKean county June 23, 1840.

1828

Philander Stephens had 12,003 votes in district.

James Ford had 11,163 votes in district.

Alem Marr had 10,855 votes in district.

John Murray had 2944 votes in district.

Geo. M. Hollenback had 1632 votes in district.

Chauncey Alford had 2583 votes in district.

1830

Lewis Dewart, Philander Stephens and James Ford were elected.

Mr. Ford died at Lawrenceville in August 1859.

Mr. Stephens died at Springfield July 8, 1842.

In 1832 our congressional district was made the Fifteenth, Columbia and Luzerne, with one member.

1832

Andrew Beaumont was elected.

1834.

Andrew Beaumont was elected.

He died at Wilkes-Barre, October 30, 1853.

1836

David Petriken was elected.

1838

	David Petriken,	William G. Hurley.
Columbia	2146	1480
Luzerne	3010	2463

Dr. Petriken died at Catawissa, January 3, 1849.

1840

	B. A. Bidlack,	E. W. Sturdevant.
Columbia	2433	1295
Luzerne		

In 1843 our congressional district was made the Eleventh, Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming, with one member.

1843

Benjamin A. Bidlack had 2200 votes in district.

George F. Willits had 1108 votes in district.

Mr. Bidlack died Charge d' Affaires at Bogota, in New Granada, February 29, 1849.

1844

	Owen D. Leib,	Chester Butler,	George Mack-
Columbia	1773	1579	1302
Luzerne	2952	2702	465
Wyoming	771	778	10

1846

	Owen D. Leib,	Chester Butler,	Gideon Frothingham.
Columbia	1641	1562	
Luzerne	1191	2045	32
Wyoming	616	727	

Dr. Leib died at Catawissa June 17, 1848.

1848

	Hendrick B. Wright,	C. Butler,	Samuel P. Collings.
Columbia	2556	2005	504
Luzerne	2343	2929	1434
Wyoming	717	778	230
	5616	5712	2168

1850

	H. B. Wright,	H. M. Fuller.
Columbia	1589	932
Luzerne	3247	2948
Wyoming	848	619

Wright's majority 1185.

1851

To fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Chester Butler, who died in Philadelphia, October 5, 1850.

	J. Brisbin,	E. L. Dana.
Columbia	832	586
Luzerne	1427	1838
Montour	724	408
Wyoming	642	451

Brisbin's majority 342.

In 1852 the district was numbered the twelfth, and was composed of the counties of Columbia, Luzerne, Montour and Wyoming. Our representatives under that arrangement were as follows:

1852

	Wright	Fuller
Columbia	1776	1219
Luzerne	3858	4102
Montour	850	1224
Wyoming	1039	805

Hendrick B. Wright's majority 173

1854

	Wright	Fuller
Columbia	2034	1483
Luzerne	3549	5475
Montour	794	888
Wyoming	710	1269

Henry M. Fuller's majority 2028

Henry M. Fuller died, December 26th, 1860, in Philadelphia.

1856

	Montgomery	Smith
Columbia	2640	1234
Luzerne	5509	4676
Montour	1035	856
Wyoming	1253	891

John G. Montgomery's majority 2785

John G. Montgomery died in Danville on the 24th day of April 1857, of the disease contracted at the National Hotel. He had not yet taken his seat in Congress. Paul Leidy was elected to fill the vacancy.

1857

	Leidy	Smith B. Thompson
Columbia	2400	1108
Luzerne	5170	3678
Montour	1056	644
Wyoming	1200	864

Paul Leidy's majority 3532

1858

	McReynolds	Scranton
Columbia	1442	1907
Luzerne	3662	6193
Montour	584	990
Wyoming	898	933

Geo. W. Scranton's majority 3837

1860

	Randall	Scranton
Columbia	2476	1953
Luzerne	6119	7458
Montour	1134	1052
Wyoming	1295	1256

Geo. W. Scranton's majority 695

George W. Scranton died March 24, 1861.

1861

In June 1861 a special election was held to fill the vacancy left by the death of Mr. Scranton. The candidates were both Democrats.

	H. B. Wright	D. R. Randall
Columbia	1949	1373
Luzerne	6059	2211
Montour	933	393
Wyoming	1047	763

H. B. Wright's majority 5248.

In 1861 a bill was passed putting us in the twelfth district composed of the counties of Bradford, Montour, Columbia, Sullivan, Wyoming and all of Northumberland except Lower Mahanoy township. But the party in power becoming frightened lest the Democrats should carry the district, in 1862 re-arranged the apportionment, making the district, the counties of Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Montour, and Columbia; under which the following was our representation.

1862

	Tracy	Clark
Columbia	2820	1467
Bradford	3575	4035
Moutour	1183	807
Sullivan	609	281
Wyoming	1333	1113

Henry W. Tracy's majority 1817.

1864

	Piollett	Mercur
Columbia	2905	1449
Bradford	2618	5798
Montour	1308	912
Sullivan	622	319
Wyoming	1270	1162

U. Mercur's majority 1001.

1866

	Elwell	Mercur
Bradford	3185	7078
Columbia	3644	1907
Montour	1550	1114
Sullivan	762	435
Wyoming	1512	1406

Ulysses Mercur's majority 1287

1868

	Piollett	Mercur
Bradford	4019	7480
Columbia	4066	2070
Montour	1684	1190
Sullivan	828	476
Wyoming	1815	1507

Mercur's majority 311.

1870

	Brockway	Mercur
Bradford	3775	6824
Columbia	3464	1710
Montour	1381	910
Sullivan	781	354
Wyoming	1592	1319

Mercur's majority 124.

1872

	Rhodes	Strawbridge
Bradford	4355	7534
Columbia	3786	2111
Montour	1592	1435
Sullivan	765	418
Wyoming	1745	1581

Strawbridge's majority 836.

Hon. Ulysses Mercur having been elected to the Supreme Bench his seat in Congress became vacant on the first Monday of December 1872; and a special election was ordered to fill the vacancy from the first Monday of December 1872, to the fourth of March 1873. The election occurred 24th December 1872.

	Piollet	Bunnell
Bradford	2260	3441
Columbia	1225	831
Montour	406	394
Sullivan	270	185
Wyoming	840	1148

Bunnell's majority 999.

In 1873 a bill was passed putting us in the eleventh district composed of the counties of Montour, Columbia, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and the townships of Nescopeck, Black Creek, Sugarloaf, Butler, Hazel, Foster, Bear creek, Bucks, Roaringbrook, Salem, Hollenback, Huntingdon, Fairmount, Springbrook, and that part of the city of Scranton south of Roaringbrook creek, and east of Lackawanna river, and the boroughs of Dunmore, New Columbus, Goldsboro, White Haven, Jeddo, and Hazleton.

1874

	Collins	Butler
Columbia	2964	1121
Carbon	2288	2158
Montour	1464	925
Monroe	2009	431
Pike	1160	84
Luzerne	3052	1127

Collins' majority 7091.

1876

	Collins	Waller
Columbia	1151	2271
Montour	1697	1202
Luzerne	4807	3039
Carbon	3100	2842
Monroe	3192	719
Pike	1601	99
	18548	10172

Collins' majority 8376.

1878

	Klotz,	Albright,	Orvis,	Brockway.
Columbia	1083	1523	1250	1950
Montour	910	784	477	433
Carbon	2051	2319	700	128
Monroe	2230	655	353	237
Pike	596	463	180	586
Luzerne	1293	1924	1267	618
Lackawanna	18	448	739	689
Totals	8211	8116	5066	4641

1880

	Klotz,	Scott,	Robison.
Montour	1867	1228	98
Columbia	4500	2120	384
Luzerne, part of	4011	3114	37
Lackawanna part of	1238	707	7
Carbon	3523	2819	52
Monroe	3326	940	1
Pike	1347	537	
	19812	11465	579

Klotz's majority 8347.

1882

	Storm,	Smith.
Montour	1690	1178
Columbia	4166	1806
Luzerne part of	3615	2698
Lackawanna part of	1276	501
Carbon	3093	2674
Monroe	2842	614
Pike	1128	329
	17810	9805

John B. Storm's majority 8005.

MILITARY RECORD.

INTRODUCTORY.

The military record upon which we are about to enter has given me more trouble than any other portion of this work. The desire to have it full and correct, to get the names of all the persons in the service, to attach them properly with their official rank, has required unusual care. And yet I cannot be certain that omissions and errors have not occurred. In the dire confusion of the period an error or omission in the weekly newspaper was either not observed, or not thought necessary to be corrected. Many of our people, seduced by larger bounties, entered the service to the credit of other counties, and for that reason all trace of them was lost, or owing in many cases to similarity of names, uncertainly recovered. In all such cases I have done my best to separate and claim those belonging to our county. And so patiently and laboriously the lists of names have been made up. In two or three instances my attention has been called to inaccuracies, which have been adjusted. All the works I have examined disagree more or less, and in most cases the facts were beyond my ascertainment, and I followed what seemed at the time to be the most trustworthy authority. Bates' History, of course, was the great store house of information. From contemporary publications I have given the lists of drafted men of our county, both State and Federal, and I feel that in many respects, this chapter is unusually full and correct, though it may not be perfect.

My design is to put in a cheap, accessible and permanent form all the information attainable on the subject, together with all the names of our soldiers, so that in every house a record of patriotic action and gallant service may be had and preserved.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MILITARY RECORD.

Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated as President of the United States March 4, 1861. Fort Sumpter in Charleston Harbour was fired on April 12th, and on the 15th, the President issued a call for 75,000 men. Calls and orders were subsequently issued under date of May 3d, July 22nd, and July 25th, for the aggregate of 500,000 men. On the 2d of July, 1862, there was a call for 500,000 and on the 4th of August one for 300,000, supposed to be the number needed to fill the last preceding call.

On the 5th of September, 1862, the Rebels invaded Maryland, and a levy *en masse* in Pennsylvania was called. On the 15th of September a large number of "emergency men" left Bloomsburg. On the 17th, the battle of Antietam was fought. On the 18th, the rebel army evacuated Sharpsburg and recrossed the Potomac. On the 22nd, more "emergency men" left Bloomsburg.

On the 15th of June, 1863, a proclamation was made for the militia. On the 15th of October there was a call for 300,000 men; and on the 1st of February 1864, the President ordered a draft for 500,000 to be made on the 10th of March. On the 14th of March there was a call for 200,000 men; on the 18th of July one for 500,000, and on the 19th of December for 300,000.

Besides these, there was a lot of "Ninety Days Militia," and other irregular musters, all of which will be found under the proper head or section, in this chapter.

These various calls were filled by enlistments, volunteering and drafts. We have made diligent and careful examination amongst

all sources of information accessible, and have given, we believe the name of every man mustered into the service from Columbia county, and so credited ; together with the Company, Regiment and battles in which they were engaged. The same fullness of detail in relation to the troops furnished by Montour county will be also found in this volume.

There were four drafts made in Columbia county—one by the State authorities for the militia ; one on September 17th, 1863, to fill previous calls ; one on the 3rd of June, 1864, and one on the 14th of April, 1865.

Gen. Lee having surrendered April 9th, these last were released. The last battle of the war was fought May 12, 1865, and the surrender of Kirby Smith, the last army organization, was on the 26th of May.

During the war there were for Pennsylvania two grand emergencies. The first in September, 1862, which was relieved by McClellan's victory at Antietam. At that time Sept. 11th, Governor Curtin called for 50,000 men, and Columbia county responded by sending four companies, and Montour by two companies. The second emergency was in June 1863, on the 15th of which month the President called for 100,000 men. Of the number required, Columbia county sent five companies and Montour two.

Many citizens of Columbia county, owing to larger local bounties, entered into organizations outside the county. Some of them I have been able to follow; doubtless however there are a number whose names and fate I have not discovered. Among the companies mustered originally in our county, there were quite possibly, in filling up the depletions of battle and sickness, some new recruits from other counties, though in nearly all cases officers detailed for the purpose came back here to fill the ranks with the neighbors and friends of the fallen or disabled heroes.

During the war, as is well known, great complaint was made that we, in Columbia county and in the Congressional district, had been unfairly dealt with by the enrolling officers. Strenuous efforts were made to have the number of enrolled men corrected. Little or no heed was paid to our complaints. After great trouble a revised enrollment was obtained and the justice of representations was manifested.

Enrollment in 13th District 31 Dec., 1864		11,286
Under 300,000 call, Quota	2,301	
Corrected enrollment		4,093
Quota should be		825

So that the War Department was attempting to draw from the district nearly three times as many men as we were honestly obliged to furnish. But there was neither redress nor abatement —neither credit for the over plus already sent into the field, nor a reduction of the number to be furnished, when the egregious outrage was certified to them. We stood powerless under military rule, and were only saved from still further injustice by the action of our Senator and Representative in Congress. For the past there was no redress, but in "An Act to amend the several acts enrolling and calling out the National forces," Mr. Buckalew introduced the following as the 13th Section:

"That where any revised enrollment in any Congressional or draft district, has been obtained or made prior to any actual drawing of names from the enrollment lists, the quota of such district may be adjusted and apportioned to such revised enrollment, instead of being applied to or based upon the enrollment as it may have stood before revision."

But notwithstanding the correction of the enrollment, and in spite of the Act of Congress, the War Department refused to do us justice, and drafted from the district one-third more men than they were entitled to call. The following letter from Hon. Mr Tracy will explain the action:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1865.

JOHN G. FREEZE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* The Provost Marshal General of the U. S., after sending up an agent to investigate the enrollment in our district, and receiving his report, has removed Capt. Manville, the Provost Marshal, and has ordered the draft to proceed upon the basis of an enrollment of 6,000; which is a reduction of nearly one half from the enrollment before any adjustment, and must materially reduce our quota.

I am yours truly,

H. W. TRACY

In the draft lists which we propose to print, many errors, duplicates, and names of men then dead will be found. But for all these we were required to furnish our quota; for the young and the old the maimed and the dead, Columbia county was held to answer.

ENROLLMENT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

We give two lists of enrollments. They give us the military strength of the county at the date they were taken. But they are both subject to the corrections mentioned above. They are both in 1862—one including minors and the other not. They constituted the basis of all our quotas and drafts: our quota in September, 1862, was 1447, of which we had in service 595.

TOWNSHIPS.	ENROLLED.	IN SERVICE.
Bloom	451	87
Borough Berwick	117	31
Briarcreek	221	12
Beaver	161	7
Benton	166	21
Centre	254	25
Catawissa	257	93
Conyngham	361	45
Franklin	111	21
Fishingcreek	258	18
Greenwood	262	30
Hemlock	184	21
Jackson	80	5
Locust	275	42
Madison	175	9
Montour	87	2
Main	107	13
Mount Pleasant	123	15
Mifflin	168	2
Orange	161	34
Pine	115	10
Roaringcreek	67	11
Scott	285	62
Sugarloaf	141	11
Total	4587	626

TOWNSHIPS.	ENROLLMENT LESS MINORS.	APPORTIONMENT.	NUMBER OF MEN SENT.	QUOTA TO FURNISH.
Bloom	366	138	91	47
Berwick	101	36	24	13
Briarcreek	174	66	12	54
Beaver	150	56	7	49
Benton	143	24	21	33
Conyngham	318	120	30	30
Centre	214	81	25	56
Catawissa	208	79	66	13
Franklin	78	30	22	8
Fishingcreek	215	81	17	64
Greenwood	219	83	31	52
Hemlock	145	54	20	31
Jackson	60	21	5	16
Locust	226	87	44	43
Montour	77	28	4	24
Mt. Pleasant	108	41	15	26
Main	87	33	13	20
Mifflin	147	54	1	53
Madison	164	62	10	52
Orange	124	46	34	12
Pine	95	36	17	19
Roaringcreek	52	20	15	5
Scott	244	92	71	31
Sugarloaf	129	48	10	38
	4844	1447	595	852

CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLE EXEMPTS.

The names of those persons who were exempt from the performance of military duty because of conscientious scruples were furnished by the different boards. Ours were the following:

Parvin Masters,	Josiah Heacock,	Francis Eves,
Ellis Eves,	Aaron Kester,	C. W. Eves,
Butler Edgar,	Algernon S. Kester,	Lemuel Garrison,
David Masters,	Wm. Schechterly,	S. C. Longshore,
N. S. Tingley,	Hiram Kester,	B. F. Reighard,
B. F. Kester,	John Miller,	Jacob Kester,
Philip Creasy,	J. W. Kester,	Lafayette Creasy,
Francis Eves,	John W. Hagenbuch,	Ezra Eves,
H. L. Gearhart,	Morris Masters,	Isaac Heacock,
Shadrack Eves,	Jesse Heacock,	Wm. Reese,
George Eves		

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STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS CALLED FROM EACH STATE.

The Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, has furnished a statement of the number of volunteers called for by the President at various periods.

The first call was April 15, 1861 for 75,000; calls of May and July 1861, for 500,000; call of July 2, 1862 for 300,000; call of August 4, 1862, for 300,000; calls of Oct. 15, 1863, and Feb. 1864, for 500,000; call of March 14, 1864, for 200,000; call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000; call of December 19, 1864, for 300,000; namely:

STATES	AGGREGATE	AGGREGATE REDUCED TO THE THREE YEARS' STANDARD.
Maine	71,745	56,595
New Hampshire	34,605	30,827
Vermont	35,246	29,052
Massachusetts	151,785	123,844
Rhode Island	23,711	17,878
Connecticut	57,270	50,514
New York	455,568	380,980
New Jersey	79,511	55,785
Pennsylvania	366,326	267,558
Delaware	13,651	10,303
Maryland	49,730	40,692
West Virginia	30,003	27,653
District of Columbia	16,872	11,506

STATES	AGGREGATE	AGGREGATE REDUCED TO THE THREE YEARS' STANDARD.
Ohio	317,133	239,976
Indiana	195,147	152,283
Illinois	258,217	212,694
Michigan	90,119	80,865
Wisconsin	96,118	78,985
Minnesota	25,034	19,675
Iowa	75,869	68,182
Missouri	108,773	86,192
Kentucky	78,540	70,348
Kansas	20,097	18,654
Total	2,655,962	2,129,041

These short memoranda will suffice to put the reader in possession of all the facts necessary to connect our local history with the great events of the war.

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EMERGENCY MEN 1862.

The second battle of Bull Run was fought under Gen. John Pope, August 30, 1862, and the enemy immediately after their victory began moving towards Pennsylvania. On the 4th of September Gov. Curtin issued a proclamation calling on the people to prepare for defense. The rebel army was in Maryland by the 10th, and McClellan was called upon by the President, to head our shattered and discomfited troops. He met the enemy at South Mountain on the 14th of September, and drove him back through its passes; and following on, on the 16th and 17th fought the decisive battle of Antietam, which saved the State from invasion and bloodshed. In the meantime however, to prevent the threatened incursion, the militia of the State turned out *en masse* and on the 17th of September, there were under arms and moving toward the Southern border, about 50,000 men. Gen. McClellan thanked Gov. Curtin for his promptness in giving the moral support of the State to the Army of the Potomac in the great crisis. In this emergency Columbia county sent three companies and Montour county two, a fourth going from Columbia county on the 22nd of September.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Organized September 12–17, 1862—Discharged September 25–26, 1862.

Field and Staff: Colonel, James Johnson; Lt. Col., John F. Means; Major, Samuel H. Newman; Adjt., James W. Chemberlin; Quartermaster, I. W. McKelvy; Surgeon, William M. Reber; Asst. Surgeon, Frederick W. Vandersloot; Chaplain, Benj. G. Welsh; Sergt. Major B. S. Powers; Quartermaster Sergt. L. F. Fuller; Commissary Sergt., Benjamin Mussleman; Hospital Steward, Benjamin Pursell.

Company A.—Captain, John A. Winner; 1st. Lieutenant, W. A. M. Grier; 2d Lt., Jno. C. Perrine; Sergeants, John G. Hammer Simon Lyon, Elias Kneer, Thomas C. Hullihen, Wm. Pursell: Corporals, Robert Adams, jr., Wm. J. Ramsey, B. K. Vastine, John W. Thatcher, George Irwin, Samuel Earp, John Werkheiser, Samuel Harman; Musician, John H. Hunt.

PRIVATES.

John Adams	W. W. Hayes	Charles S. Baker
Hezekiah Holbert	Peter Baldy jr.	Richard Jenkins
Andrew R. Best	Wm. H. Jenkins	Peter F. Bourgenot
Hervey J. Kase,	Wm. H. Gearhart,	Wm. McLain,
Daniel H. B. Brower,	Charles H. Gibbs,	Moses Netter,
Wilbur G. Brower,	Frank Gibbs.	Theodore Palmer,
Sam'l L. Butterworth,	Samuel M. Griffin,	West Perry,
William Bryant,	Isaac X. Grier,	Isaac Pursel
Nelson Carr,	Herbert Gaskins,	Reuben S. Reihl,
Robert M. Catheart,	Michel Haupt,	Aaron D. Rockafeller,
James M. Criswell,	Lamar Hahn,	A. M. Russel,
Charles W. Childs,	Henry Walton,	Warren Ridgeway,
William H. Cool,	William Wand,	John C. Shaver,
William Cummings,	Samuel Ware,	Joseph Sechler jr.
Stephen Cuthbert,	Samuel Welliver,	Henry C. Snyder,
Wm. Dean,	Peter Werkheiser,	Cyrus F. Styers,
Wm. Dent,	Duncan C. Hartman,	Lewis Tittle,
Wesley Deshay,	Charles Kaufman,	Samuel Y. Thompson,
Jos. A. Doran,	Alfred Kneas,	Stephen C. Vansant,
Christian Ernst,	Fred Kreps,	John L. Vastine,
Edward Evans,	Henry Kocher,	Thomas J. Vastine,

Josiah Frantz,	Charles Limberger,	William E. Walton,
Sam'l B. Flick,	Samuel Lyon,	Reuben Werkheiser,
Evan Fisher jr.	Wm. C. Lyon,	Samuel Werkheiser,
Alex. M. Gearhart,	John V. Martin,	B. C. Welsh, chaplain,
Edmund Gearhart,	Franklin Miller,	Josiah Wolf,
Samuel J. Pardoe,	Geo. B. O'Conner,	Robert Wilson,

—From Montour county.

Company B.—Captain, William S. Potts; 1st Lieutenant, Nicholas D. Harman; 2d Lieutenant, Mahlon Hamlin; Sergeants, Geo. S. Gilbert, Lewis Hayhurst, Albert Schmick, Samuel B. Diemer; Corporals, Nelson P. John, George Davis, Clinton W. Harder, Theodore Schmick; Musician, Norman W. Walter.

PRIVATES.

William Berlinger,	John W. Fuller,	Valentine Metz,
George W. Clark,	John Guinn,	Clemon Osman,
C. A. Crosthwaite,	Mayberry G. Hughes,	George Reifsnyder,
Elijah C. Cleaver,	Thomas Hartman,	Stephen B. Rahn,
John Care,	Nelson C. Hartman,	Jeremiah Fahringer,
William Eyer,	Marvin T. Hartman,	George Roup,
Brittain A. Fortner,	George R. Hayhurst,	Charles Strausser,
August Frantz,	Edward Hart,	George W. Soult,
Jer. S. Fahringer,	Lewis Kieffer,	Joseph Walter,
Amos Fahringer,	Daniel Kostenbader,	Alfred Yetter,
Peter Fenstermacher,	William Knittle,	William G. Yetter,
Lloyd Zarr.		

—From Columbia county.

Company D.—Captain, Robert F. Clark; 1st Lieutenant, David Lowenberg; 2d Lieutenant, Charles S. Fowler; Sergeants, Hiram W. Thornton, Thomas Winner, Peter Billmeyer, James A. Jamison, Levi L. Tate; Corporals, Leonard B. Rupert, Thomas J. Barton, Elisha B. Beidleman, George W. Edgar, Henry C. Barton, Frcas Brown, Thomas W. Edgar, Henry B. Wells; Musician, William H. Abbott.

PRIVATES.

Philip Angle,	Cyrus A. Eilenberger,	Henry W. Mellick,
Eli Barton,	John L. Evans,	John McCormac,
D. A. Beckley,	Robert East,	Franklin McBride,
William Bahme,	And. J. Evans,	Wm. P. McBride,

Benj. F. Brooks,	Robert Fowler,	Kester McMichael,
James B. Case,	C. S. Fisher,	Foster McCoy,
Watson Case,	George Fleckinger,	Chas. H. Noll,
John Cadman,	Henry Kesty,	John Penman,
Alfred M. Cadwalader,	Peter Kinney,	Peter S. Rishel,
James Carr,	Richard B. Menagh,	James Rodgers,
Ebenezer S. Case,	Philip S. Moyer,	Eli Roup,
Geo. Carey,	Cyrus Miller,	Lewis A. Rank,
E. Rodman Drinker,	George Moyer,	John Risewick,
Fred'k. C. Eyer,	Clinton Mellick,	George Ruckle,
John Fry,	James Hill,	Henry I. Slater,
Geo. Frederick,	Henry J. Hess,	John Shaffer,
John F. Fox,	Peter Jacoby,	W. H. Shuman,
Miles Fry,	W. H. Jacoby,	Matthias Shaffer,
Henry C. Grotz,	Uriah Johnson,	Joseph Townsend,
Geo. W. Garrison,	Wm. Kramer,	David P. Thomas,
Geo. Green,	Hiram Reese,	B. H. Vannata,
George Hughes,	Leonard B. Shipman,	Wesley Wirt,
John Hummel,	Henry Shipton,	Daniel A. Walter,
Albert Hendershott,	Joseph L. Shannon,	Amos Wanich,
William Hagenbuch,	Bernard Stohner,	Wilson Wanich,

John G. Wooley.

—From Columbia county.

Company K.—Captain, William Young; 1st Lieutenant, Alfred Melon; 2d Lieutenant, Alfred Patton; Sergeants, Morrison B. Munson, A. Jerome Harder, Geo. W. Ramsey, Alex Hofner; Corporals, Alfred Yarricks, Hugh P. Liphart, Lewis Byerly, Wm. Miller; Musician, Beverly W. Mussleman (promoted to Com. Sergt), John Geist.

PRIVATES.

Oakley V. Amerman,	John W. Krebs,	Samuel Amerman,
David James,	Samuel Kelly,	John C. Alexander,
George Lunger,	James Best,	W. H. Leighow,
W. H. Beyerly,	Victor Lotier,	Sylvester Blockridge,
Samuel Moore,	C. W. Bodine,	C. D. Millard,
John Bedow	David W. Moore,	Jos. H. Campbell,
Franklin Myers,	Martin Cornelison,	James Martz,
John Dean,	Wm. P. Pursel,	Leonard Dimmick,

John T. Patton,	Joseph E. Dougherty,	Lewis Rodinhefer,
Wm. D. Everhart,	Wm. Riffle,	C. C. Herr,
Francis Rockafeller,	John Hale,	David M. Springer,
J. S. Hall,	Geo. L. Sanders,	W. W. Horner,
William Treas,	Duncan W. Hefler,	Geo. W. Watts,
	James M. Ammerman.	

—From Montour county.

On the same time and occasion the additional men from Columbia county were organized, and attached to the *twenty-first regiment* and became

Company G.—Captain, Hiram R. Kline; 1st Lieutenant, Jacob D. Mellick; 2d Lieutenant, Charles W. Forrester; Sergeants, Wm. M. Ent, Wm. G. Thomas, Jacob N. Harman, Abraham M. White, Wm. H. Stackhouse; Corporals, Elisha C. Ager, James M. Wardin, Thomas Williams, Wesley W. Sutliff, Charles F. Sult, Billington Ruckle, Wm. C. Barnes, Samuel H. Smith; Musicians, John M. Snyder, John F. Harman.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Achenbach,	Richard M. Johnson,	John Roup,
Cyrus B. Appleman,	Samuel M. Keeler,	Clemuel Ruckle
John S. Bachman,	Jeremiah B. Kisner,	James R. Ruch,
Samuel L. Bettle,	Benj. F. Kline,	John Sarley,
Darius Buscoder,	Sanderson Lazarus,	Joseph Sanborn,
(Benscoter)	John Leonard,	Nathan B. Santee,
Daniel Boise,	Benj. F. Lunger,	Adam A. Schuyler,
John Bredbender,	Wm. R. Mather,	Jeremiah S. Seesholtz,
Bergen A. Browe,	Hiram S. Marr,	Chas. Stackhouse,
Henry C. Conner,	Samuel Montgomery,	John M. Stackhouse,
Lewis Crawford,	Jeremiah H. Mears,	Samuel Shoemaker,
John Edgar,	Fred Muffley,	Albert Searles,
Wm. J. Eves,	Benj. F. Pursel,	Milton M. Traugh,
Wm. Fenstermacher,	Llewellyn Prosser,	Wm. Warnick
Wm. Fisher,	Jeremiah B. Rice,	(Wanick)
M. B. Hughes,	Wm. Remley,	Silas E. Walton,
Benj. F. Jacoby,	Geo. W. Rittenhouse,	Charles R. Woodin,
Mason C. Johnson,	Hartley N. Ror,	Samuel K. White,
Wesley Zaner.		

—From Columbia county.

COLUMBIA COUNTY RESERVES.

This company of "Emergency Men," left Bloomsburg on the 22d of September 1862. I have not been able to find that they were ever mustered into the service, or placed in any regiment.

Dr. P. John, Capt.	Achd Patterson,	T. McD Price,
I. McKamey, 1 Lieut.	Samuel Musgrave,	Alfred Creveling,
S. J. Pealer, 2 Lieut.	C. O'Brien,	Sylvester Pursel,
M. C. Vance, 1 Sergt.	D. J. Patterson,	Thos. Hughes,
M. C. McCollum, 2 Ser.	C. I. Krickbaum,	A. P. Ale,
Jesse B. Hayman, 3 S	Wm. H. Krickbaum,	H. N. Ammerman,
R. S. Rich, 4 Sergt.	C. Bittenbender,	Ira Hess,
E. M. Wardin, 1 Corp.	Ira Doty,	Benj. W. Hess,
F. P. Masters, 2 Corp.	E. P. McCollum,	Michael Wenner,
D. W. Bangs, 3 Corp.	J. B. Lutz,	A. Crawford,
H. W. Gilbert,	John Bellas,	Thomas Hill,
W. J. Robbins,	Wm. Greenley,	John Hoffer,
E. B. Brower,	R. R. Pealer,	E. P. Bender,
J. L. Parker,	Jesse Shoemaker,	W. W. Eveland,
J. C. Redline,	Elisha C. Barton,	J. Depue,
W. W. Clayton,	John C. Patterson,	Wm. Henry,
Josiah Heacock,	N. B. Reece,	Samuel Achenbach,
A. A. Harvey,	Elias Hicks,	Silas Conner,
Henry Rich,	Alfred Johnson,	Andrew Parks,
Solomon Lewis,	J. J. Brower,	Samuel Farver,
P. F. Ashleman,	J. E. Sands,	Wesley Eveland,
John Reece,	T. J. Thornton,	J. Fleckenstine,
David Doty,	L. T. Sharpless,	Benj. F. Hicks,
Patrick Dillon,	W. T. Andrews,	

EMERGENCY MEN 1863.

The emergency of 1862 ended with the defeat of the rebels by McClellan at Antietam in September, 1862. But in December 1862 our troops were beaten at Fredericksburg under Burnsides; and in May, 1863, still more disastrously under Hooker, at Chancellorsville; and in the month of June, 1863 the rebels prepared to repeat their invasion of Pennsylvania. On the 15th of June a rebel brigade entered Chambersburg, and other forces followed. On the 12th of June Gov. Curtin had issued his proclamation, and

by the 17th a large force of men was encamped in and around Harrisburg. From that date to the last of the month, there was a mustering of forces and a gathering of troops and material on both sides, and on the first days of July, 1863, the tendency of the rebel army was towards Gettysburg. And there on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of July, the fierce and contested and much discussed battle of Gettysburg was fought. The rebels were beaten, and before the middle of the month of July, had recrossed the Potomac, and the "emergency" was over.

In this call for men the following persons went from Columbia and Montour. They were mustered into service in June and discharged in August.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Mustered in June 19–24, 1863—Discharged July 27–28, 1863.

Field and Staff—Colonel, James Chamberlin; Lieut. Col. John McCleery; Major, Wm. H. Jessup; Adjt., Jacob Mellick; Quartermaster, Thompson G. Evans; Surgeon, Geo. Lotz; Asst. Surgeon, Henry C. Roberts; Sergt. Major, Albert E. Barnes; Quartermaster Sergt. Samuel H. Orwig; Commissary Sergt. Thomas J. Sleppy; Hospital Steward, Wm. S. Moyer.

Company C—Captain, Robert F. Clark; 1st Lieutenant, Ed C. Green; 2d Lieutenant, Thos. Wenner; Sergeants, Andrew Madison, Isaac McKamey, W. H. Abbott, Isaiah W. Masteller, Isaiah Hagenbuch; Corporals, Emanuel Garrison, Eli Barton, Geo. K. Green, Harman M. Johnson, Peter S. Rishel, Geo. W. Hoffman, Wm. W. McCollum, John Penman, Musician, Willits C. Gearhart.

PRIVATES.

Francis Albertson,	Samuel Harp,	Richardson Parker,
Geo. W. Andrews,	David Hartman,	John Peiffer,
Daniel Baker,	Ira Hess,	John J. Risewick,
Jos. K. Bogart,	Alvin A. Harvey,	Benj. F. Sterner,
Samuel Bogart,	Josiah Heacock,	Wm. Shoemaker,
Isaac S. Brittain,	Albert F Hendershott	Peter F. Shoeman,
Franklin Brochius,	Tobias Henry,	Moses Stiff,
Oscar Buckalew,	Benj. F. Hicks,	Hezekiah B. Thomas,
Oscar B. Case,	Samuel Howard,	Josiah Townsend,
Michael Chemberlin,	Isaiah I. Jamison,	James Turby,
Sylvester Crawford,	Eleazar Jones,	Charles Trump,

Clark Creveling,	Richard Johnson,	Thomas Vannatta,
Samuel Dodge,	Elias Hicks,	John B. Vanhorn,
Ira Doty,	David B. Kline,	C. Van Hemboldt,
Francis P. Drinker,	Eli Kunkle,	John J. Wagonseller,
Wm. Edwards,	Alonzo Lockhart,	Philip C. Whitenight,
John W. Evans,	Theodore May,	Benj. F. Whitenight,
John W. Eyer,	James A. Merrill,	C. R. Woodin,
Thos. Fitzgerald,	James R. Mills,	Jacob Werkheiser,
Ashur K. Follmer,	Isaac Mordan,	Hervey B. Walter,
Elias R. Furman,	Wm. P. McBride,	Nathan Walp,
Chas. R. Green,	Nelson McCarty,	Almon Woodworth,
Geo. B. Groul,	Matthew McCollum,	John Watkins,
Cyrus Cruber,	John L. Parker,	Jacob Wampole,

—From Columbia county.

Company H.—Captain, Uzal H. Ent; 1st Lieutenant, Jos. D. Hampton; 2d Lieutenant, Jesse Tate; Sergeants, James C. Hinkson, John H. Bates, C. H. Smith, Mason B. Hughes, John I. Hartman, Reed R. Vargason; Corporals, Jos. S. Hayman, Marvin J. Kline, Jos. B. Aiman, Charles Muffley; Musicians, Chas. H. Allabach, John Fortner.

PRIVATES.

Geo. W. Anderson,	Furguson Eveland,	Isaiah N. Mears,
W. F. Bodine,	James Foster,	Isaac Muffley,
Geo. K. Bidleman,	Theodore Fedder,	Joseph Nice,
Thos J. Brinton,	Henry Floyd,	Geo. O'Malia,
B. H. Brooks,	James J. Fowler,	Benj. Payden,
Taylor L. Bowman,	Jesse Griswold,	Heman A. Prentiss,
Jeremiah Comstock,	Geo. W. Hayman,	Simon D. Pealer,
Wesley Crawford,	Hersey Hower,	Francis A. Pealer,
Enoch Cadman,	Benj. G. Hess,	Charles N. Shaffer,
Lewis C. Crofford,	Frederick Hicks,	Absalom Tonkin,
Caleb C. Coburn,	Noel B. Lee,	Chas. M. Vanderslice,
Wm. H. Connor,	Thomas Meredith,	Owen D. Webster,
Redmond C. Drumm,	John B. Mears,	Sidney C. Williams,
William Yantz,	Isaac F. Yost,	

—From Columbia county.

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IN THE THIRTIETH REGIMENT WERE

Company E.—Captain, Josiah W. Williams; 1st Lieutenant, David Hollingshead; 2d Lieutenant, Wm. J. Brady; Sergeants

Lloyd J. W. B. Fistler, Alvin R. Cleaver, Scott Hite, James B. Kostenbader, John Ludwig; Corporals, Joseph Walter, Geo. W. Rett, Allen B. Fortner, Wm. B. Whiteside, M. M. Hendershott, Alex B. Quinn, Henry M. Yocum, Samuel Beaver.

PRIVATES.

Charles C. Ball,	Albert Fisher,	Theodore Miner,
Zachariah Beach,	William Gearhart,	Gideon B. Mutchler,
Samuel Bucher,	Thomas E. Harder,	Frederick Miller,
John Breisch,	(promoted to Sergt.	Clemmon Osmun,
Henry Bredbenner,	Major June 27, '63)	Geo. W. Reifsnyder,
Wm. Brobst,	Isaac Hagerty,	Ira Rodarmel,
Martin V. Briggs,	David Hagerty,	Marshal S. Rhawn,
Lorenzo N. Briggs,	Alex Hite,	Charles Rhodes,
Jesse Cleaver,	Lionel Hopkins,	Joseph Schlee,
Wesley Cooley,	Simon Huntsberger,	Daniel Shoemaker,
Jacob Cofenhaver,	Jacob Johnson,	Josiah W. Smith,
John Davis,	L. D. Kase,	David Stewart,
Wash Dyer,	Jacob Kitchen,	Edward E. Watkins,
Charles Dougherty,	Theodore L. Kramer,	James Wartman,
Lloyd Fahringer,	Harvey Lamberton,	Daniel Wary,
Jeremiah Fahringer,	Archibald Lewis,	M. V. Wintersteen,
Amos Fahringer,	George Morgan,	John D. Whiteside,
Abel T. Fincher,	Thomas Malay,	Tobias Weaver,

—From Columbia county.

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THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Mustered in July 2, 1863—Discharged August 7, 1863.

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Henry B. McKean; Lieutenant Colonel, Edward C. Scheiffelin; Major, Samuel Knorr; Adjutant, Henry H. Roe; Quartermaster, Hugh Young; Surgeon, Renssalaer Ottman; Assistant Surgeon, W. W. Webb; Chaplain, Wm. H. Dill; Sergeant, Major, Wm. H. Humphries; Quarter Master Sergeant, John G. Keeler; Commissary Sergeant, Clark E. Davis; Hospital Stewards, Lemuel A. Ridgway, John C Lacy, jr.

Company H was raised by the personal exertion of our townsman David Lowenberg, Esq., and after they were sworn into the service, by a vote of the company they unanimously adopted the name of the "Lowenberg Guards," and were as follows:

Company H.—Captain, J. Boyd Robison; 1st Lieutenant, John

B. Guilds; 2d Lieutenant, George L. Low; Sergeants, Reuben L. Rich, Henry W. Beers, John F. Decker, Tobias Rinard, Parvin Eves; Corporals, Henry J. Robbins, Thomas B. Miller, John M. Sanks, Samuel Musgrave, Francis Knorr, John Edgar, Charles Nesbitt, Francis M. Girton.

PRIVATES.

Wm. Baker,	James H. Hildebrand,	Samuel Rimby,
Wash Bittenbender,	David Heiser,	John C. Richart,
Henry Croup,	Alexander Hazlett,	Henry Rich,
John I. Case,	Henry J. Johnson,	Michael Shoemaker,
Joseph Davis,	Eli M. Knorr,	John F. Smith,
Jasper Demott,	John W. Kennedy,	Richard Shannon,
Francis M. Drum,	Absalom Lewis,	William Shoemaker,
David Edwards,	Jacob K. Latshaw,	Thos. E. Sands,
Michael Gruber,	Jonathan Lemon,	Daniel Shannon,
Adam Gensil,	John Lemon,	Edward Stewart,
Ethen Hampton,	Henry Long,	Jacob Stern,
Allen Harvey,	James R. Mills,	Josiah Stiles,
George Heacock,	Jeremiah Millard,	John Staley,
John W. Hunter,	Frederick Muffley,	Harmon Smith,
Emanuel Hill,	Abraham W. Monroe,	Wm. J. Terode,
David R. Hower,	John Mordan,	Amos Whitenight,
William Hill,	Andrew B. Pines,	John G. Wooley,
Geo. Hokendaffer,	Harvey Rhoads,	John A. Wise,

—From Columbia county.

Company I.—Captain, Wm. A. Barton; 1st Lieutenant, John N. Hughes; 2d Lieutenant, James F. Trump; Sergeants, John F. Eck, Orion B. Mellick, Oscar B. Millard, John Betz, Tilghman Faux; Corporals, Clark Price, John S. Bachman, Napoleon B. Reece, Kimber C. Ent, Samuel H. Trump, Robert McTowler; Musicians, Charles F. Doan, George W. Monroe.

PRIVATES.

Philip Angle,	Joseph Berdcott,	Wm H. Dill,
Comfort E. Butler,	James B. Case,	Promoted to Chaplain
Priscus E. Bomboy,	George W. Creveling,	July 9, 1863.
Alfred G. Burlingame,	Isaac Creveling,	Geo. W. Edgar,
Charles A Boone,	Peter Coons,	Thos. W. Edgar,
Simon O. Berger,	Patrick Dailey,	Joseph L. Evans,
William Briggs,	Geo. A. Frederick,	Charles S. Fowler,

Wm. Fenstermacher,	Wm. Hagenbuch,	Samuel McKamey,
Samuel W. Garrison,	Daniel Hammond,	Oscar D. Price,
Henry Girton,	Wm. R. Jessup,	Geo. S. Patterson,
Robert S. Howell,	Reuben Johns,	John Pugh,
Geo. W. Garrison,	W. H. Knouse,	Philip J. Piles,
Thomas L. Hess,	Wm. Lake,	Henry Trembly,
Geo. C. Hughes,	John S. Lenhart,	Thos. B Trowbridge,
Joseph Heckman,	Daniel Mowrey,	Henry Wanich,
Isaiah Hall,	Cyrus B. Miller,	Silas E. Walton,
Henry Zeigler,	Charles W. Zaner,	

—From Columbia county.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Edward R. Mayer; Lieutenant Colonel, Alexander J. Frick; Major, John H. Oliver; Adjutant, Stephen D. Soule; Quartermaster, Abram B. Longaker; Surgeon, Robert S. Simington; Assistant Surgeon, Theodore C. Yeager; Chaplain, John Thomas; Sergeant Major, Frank W. Watson; Quartermaster Sergeant, Gould P. Parish; Commissary Sergeant, Russel A. Thayer, Hospital Steward, Frank Barnes.

Company E.—Captain, Alexander J. Frick (promoted to Lieutenant Colonel July 5, 1863), George W. Reay; 1st Lieutenant, John W. W. Klase; 2d Lieutenant, Erastus Hill; Sergeants, Sheldon T. Gibbs, Jacob F. Redfield, John Keim, Samuel G. Quick, Wm. Henrie; Corporals, E. Dallas Smith, Ogden H. Ostrander, Charles Smull, John A. Elliott, George Wallace, John J. Roderick, Alexander M. Russel, William M. Watts; Musicians, Augustus Woods, Benjamin J. Cook.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Amerman,	Wm. G. Brower,	Wm. Evan,
James M. Amerman,	Elisha W. Conkling,	Wm. D. Evans,
Latimore Amerman,	Hawthorne Clare,	Wm. P. Edmonds,
George Auten,	Isaac Crewitt,	Moses R. Furman,
Wm. Beckham, jr.	Edward Cuthbert,	Alvin Fowler,
Charles S. Baker.	John Dodson,	Ziba Gerringer,
George Berdaniel,	Joseph A. Doran,	Geo. W. Gray,
John W. Bailey,	Wm. Davis,	Samuel Hays,
Thos. Brown,	Hiram S. Eggert,	Chas. S. Hinkley,
John Bunker,	Evan S. Edward,	Wm. H. Hardin,

Wm. Hullihen,
Wm. R. Hahn,
Wm. Hoff,
Wm. F. Horner,
Wellington Howe,
Evan Jordan,
Lewis R. Jones,
H. Wm. Johnson,
Frank Johnson,
Samuel Kester,
Wm. D. Wilson,
Uriah G. Kust,
John R. Lunger, jr.
Wm. Leighow,
John Levers,
David Litchenthaler,
Thos. Loudon,
Henry H. Leisenring,
Wm. A. Marr,
Dewitt C. Millard,
Mathias Murray,
Edmund Milner,
Samuel N. Miller,
Benj. F. Mayers,
Wm. Milner, jr.
Wm. Moyer,
Daniel Paugh,
Standish Phillips,
Wm. D. Rogers,
Jacob H. Ruch,
John Richard,
Wm. Randall,
Wm. M. Smith.
Robert M. Slack,
John B. Snyder,
Wm. H. Snyder,
David M. Springer,
Wm. Shawda,
Samuel Y. Thompson,
Sam'l. M. Trumbower,
Robert Teple,
John Thomas,
(Promoted to Chaplain July 12, 1863)
Geo. W. Van Gilder,
Samuel Vankirk,
Wm. Vought,
Wm. Williams, 1st,
Wm. Williams, 2d.
Robt. G. Williams,
Burton G. Waples,
Charles Williams,
William A. Young,

—From Montour county.

FIFTY THIRD REGIMENT.

Company D.—Captain, Thomas Chalfant; 1st. Lieutenant, Mahlon K. Manley; 2d Lieutenant, John S. Ware; Sergeants, Benneville K. Vastine, Samuel Antrim, James H. Burns, Simon Vought, John C. Ellis; Corporals, Geo. D. Butler, James McWilliams, Wm. Dean, Peter Zeigler, Alexander Share, Samuel M. Waite, Benj. F. Hagenbuch, Daniel Linn.

PRIVATES.

Jesse C. Amerman,
(Promoted to Sergeant Major July 8, 1863)
John Amerman,
James Ashworth,
Hiram H. Amerman,
John Boudman,
Jacob Byerly,
Lewis Byerly,
Jos. Brigham,
Nicholas Baker,
Patrick Brazil,
James C. Baylor,
Joseph H. Campbell,
John Carlan,
Martin H. Cuthbert,
Stephen Cuthbert,
Joseph Coopersmith,
Michael Callan,
Michael Dalton,
Jackson Diehl,
Daniel Fry,
Matthew Gafny,
Elwood Garrett,
W. H. Gearhart,
John Gilroy,
Matthew Handy,
Samuel Herr,
John Harvey,
Alex. Huntingdon,
Henry Heist,
Henry Hockey,
David James,

Ephraim C. Kester,	Jacob Mutchler,	J. Jones Snyder,
Charles Leighow,	John McCadey,	Walter Scott,
Wm. Linn,	Sylvester McNully.	Geo. D. Scott,
Jos. Levers,	Denis O'Neil,	John Sechler,
John Lawson,	David Parks,	Levi Sechler,
Eugene Lenhart,	Barkley Perry,	Caleb Snyder,
Conrad Lecthaler,	Max Perey,	Jacob Straub,
Michael Murphy	John Peifer,	Matthias H. Smith,
Peter M. Messenger,	Charles Peiffer,	George Tillson,
John Mowrer,	Morgan Price,	Wm. H. Winter,
Philip Miller,	Charles Redfield,	James D. Ware,
Jos. Mowrer,	John Reeder,	James Young.

—From Montour county.

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THE DRAFTED MILITIA OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The following is a list of the drafted Militia of each township in Columbia county. The townships of Catawissa, Pine and Borough of Berwick having furnished their quota by volunteering, were exempt from draft.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

A. M. Rupert,	Jacob Giest,	Samuel Stead,
James Henwood,	David Evans,	Wm. Edgar,
Henry S. Arthur,	Isaiah Nuss,	Benjamin Bomboy,
M. C Abbott,	Samuel Gross,	Joseph Witts,
Philip Shoemaker,	Joseph L. Shannon,	Samuel Yetter,
Henry W. Heller,	Solomon Smith,	Philip S. Moyer,
John Girton,	Abraham H. Thomas,	Wm. Coleman,
Denison Brink,	Frederick C. Eyer,	Samuel McNinch,
Eli Roup,	Ben. F. Hagenbuch,	Henry Faus,
Eli Barton,	John Giest,	Wm. H. Jacoby,
Thos. W. Gunton,	Jacob Sechler,	Thos. J. Barton,
Henry Bodine,	Andrew McCabe,	Ethan A. Scott,
Jesse Shoemaker,	Robert Edgar,	Samuel H. Searles,
G. W. Correll,	Oliver C. Kahler,	Wellington Reiswick,
John Foster,	Wm. E. Sterner,	Augustus B. Raub.

BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.

Wm. Girton,	David Kline,	Elias Yost,
Eckard Smith,	Wm. Clewell,	Emanuel Smith,
Wm. Evans,	Conrad Markle,	Stephen Michael,

Isaiah Mellick,
John H. Martz,
Geo. Fowler,
Silas E. Moyer,
Elias Koppis,
Wm. Hipplesteel,
Ne'h. Rittenhouse,
Geo. Bower,
Jacob Weise,
Morris Rittenhouse,
Samuel Eddy,
Samuel Dieterick,
Owen Sult,
Levi Rinard,
George Arty,
Joseph Blank,
Henry Laymon,
Albert Ox,
Wm. H. Stahl,
J. P. Gordiner,
Jacob R. Mosteller,
Wm. Lynn,
James Mecan,
David Shaffer jr.,
James Sponenberg,
Augustus B. Clewell,
Thomas Adams,
Alex. Bingham,
Reese M Eck,
John Harman,
Stephen Creasy,
Madiz Bomboy,
Roney Gordenheizer,
William Wald,
Sampson Fold,
Milton M. Traugh,
Job Grassly,
Miles Martiney,
Wm. Bower,
John Harris,

BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

Solomon Slicker,
Joseph Singley,
Fred Hosler,
John Defiance,
Henry Miller,
Levi Fisher,
Nathan Erwin,
Jacob Longaberger,
Amos Yeager,
Joseph Louden,
W. M. Herring,
Nathan Longaberger,
Philip Defiance,
Moses Slicker,
Frederick Houts,
Joseph Nabs,
Henry Swank,
John Longenberger,
John Naus
Wm. Michael,
Levi McAfee,
John Delyas,
M. F. Hosler,
Isaac Schell,
Jacob Hoffman,
John Mensinger,
Patrick Tinch,
David Link,
David Nabe,
Reuben Sherman,
Jonah Johnson,
Josiah Rittenhouse,
Samuel Herring,
Aaron Johnson, jr.
Michael Moorand,
Eli Ervin,
Jacob Bernberger,
Uriah McAfee,
Philip Moorand,
John Longaberger, jr.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

Philip A. Kline,
Merice R. Smith,
Parvin Masters,
John Swartout,
W. K. Krickbaum,
Peter Laubach,
Jared Gauff,
Geo. W. Clinger,
Eli McHenry,
Peter Ashelman,
John W. Beishline,
Russel Shultz,
Joel Keefer,
Elias Shultz,
Earl Boston,
Wheeler Shultz,
Philip F. Krickbaum,
Elias Ash,
Oscar Conner,
Hendric W. Bangs,
Phenias Remley,
Geo. M. Hartman,
Hiram Seigfried,
John J. Karns,
Peter B. Shultz,
Nathan B. Tubbs,
David S. Laubach,

CONYNGHAM TOWNSHIP.

Geo. Snyder,	Wm. Bairt,	John Bloss,
Michael Schubuly,	E. L. Bitterly,	James Ryan,
John Grady,	Reuben Wasser,	Andrew Mull,
Robt. Gorrell,	John J. Wagoner,	Tom McCook,
David Bruens,	Peter Umlawf,	Walter Dugal,
John Hughes,	Jacob Roderan,	John Wilebrant,
Daniel Jones,	Dennis Manly,	John Leffler,
Michael Mulligan,	Jim Crawford,	Owen Gane,
John Campbell.	Tom Butler,	Pat Wills,
Patrick Gologham,	Pat Manehan,	Joseph Warlem,
John McDowell,	John Yost,	Jacob Ornlauf,
Michael Shuller,	Jacob Wagner,	Tom Butler,
Tom Durkin,	Henry Zimmerman,	Tom Welsh,
Franklin Shappell,	Hugh Hart,	Michael Whittier,
Tom Nolle,	Chas. Sharp,	Frank Warnick,
Jacob Shultz,	Peter Carley,	Pat Fye,
Wm. Duefaw,	Tom M. Cook,	Wm. Branchitz,
H. Warmich,	Pat Shoshay,	Dan Grum,
Simon Christ,	Timothy Carney,	Tom Meury,
Wm. Anterson,	Pat Agen,	Ellis Valentine,

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

John Nungesser,	Charles Goodman,	Joseph Witmeyer,
Samuel Knorr,	Wm. Kinly,	Mahlon B. Hicks,
James Wardin,	Samuel C. Kelchner,	Michael Hogan,
Thomas Fry,	Henry Sidell,	Daniel B. Witmoyer,
John Remly,	Daniel Shaffer,	George Conner,
Isaac Arewine,	James K. Fisher,	Elisha Hagenbuch,
Fred Nuss,	John Miller,	Daniel Hower,
——— Pohe,	Samuel Witmoyer,	Charles Bornick,
Imanuel Hill,	Silas Harmon,	John Caw,
Freeman H. Deterick,	Theo. McD. Price,	Wm. Durline,
Tilgham D. Straus,	John Stiner,	Samuel Martz,
Wm. Remly,	Daniel Dauberd,	Adam W. C. Kelb,
Geo. H. Boone,	Mordecai M. Hicks,	George Younger,
Hiram Hetler,	Elias Young,	Matthew Hogan,
Jesse J. Frederick,	Richard Rupert,	John Faux,
Adam Hill,	John Workeiser,	Frederick Michael,

Aaron Nuss, Daniel Lowry, Jacob Spenser,
Samuel Hilburn, Nathan Miller, Frederick Hagenbuch

FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

Augustus M. Weaver, Hiram Pealer, Wm. M. Laudenbach,
Daniel Yaple, Joseph C. Runyan, A. P. Unangst,
Levi Bishline, Jeremiah Yaple, Silas McHenry,
Isaac McHenry, Jackson Ale, Jacob Farver,
William Hess, Charles F. Kindig, Hiram McHenry,
Abraham Kline, John J. Alliger, Eli Robbins,
William Santee, Alias Ash, Wm. Unangst,
George Heath, Conrad Hipplesteel, Elias P. Bender,
Joseph Thomas, Ira D. Kline, John J. Fuller,
Samuel F. Pealer, Hiram Labour, Wm. McGill Woods,
Elisha B. Emery, Stott McHenry, Reuben Boston,
Reuben Savage, William Hagenbuch, George Pealer,
John M. Buckalew, Christian J. Ash, Alexander Kramer,
Paul Wolfe, John Dietereck, Marma W. Simonton,
Monroe Markle, Moses McHenry, Alfred F. Creveling,
Stephen Dresher, Washington Bellis, John McHenry.
William M. Stoker, Thomas Yaple,

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

William Miller, Joseph Beaver, Thomas F. Harder,
Christian L. Artly.

GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Richard Kitchen, Wm. Davis, Elwood J. Heacock,
Wm. Burgess, George B. Thomas, Algernon S. Kester,
Abm. Seybert, Jacob Hayman, Levi Pilkington,
Harrison Deterick, Cornelius Rees, John J. Robbins,
Wilson M. Eves, Alber Shields, C. W. Kline,
Charles Hower, David M. Kester, Joseph S. Kline,
Joseph Hayman, Jacob F. Deterick, Virgil Robbins,
Perry D. Blair, Joseph W. Rees, Jos. W. Huntzinger,
Samuel McHenry, Isaac Kline, Clinton Robbins,
John Lemon, John Thomas, Andrew J. Crawford,
Joseph D. Fulmer, George Ikeler, Daniel R. Pursel,
U. J. Campbell, Jackson Shannon, Philip Knouse,
Joseph C. Parker, Elijah J. Ikeler, Jacob S. Boone,
A. B. Brown, Wm. Fox, Jacob Mussleman,
W. E. Heacock, Harvey G. Smith, Charles Forsythe.

HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

Daniel Holder,	Levi Wright,	John Musslеman,
James W. Ecke,	Amos Townsend,	William P. Jones,
James Powell,	John Harman, jr.	George L. Shoemaker,
Henry Whitenight,	Elias Gigger,	John C. Miller,
Ed. G. Smith,	Charles Sage,	Eli Ohl,
Wm. Hartman, jr,	Michael Whitenight,	John Eyer,
Jacob Miller,	John Miller,	Henry Shaffer,
James D. Pursel,	Joseph Evans,	Thomas Russel,
Ludwig S. Hartman.		

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Silas W. McHenry,	Charles C. Mastellar,	Stephen McHenry,
Wm. Young,	George Remly,	Wilson Albertson,
Samuel Hess,	Jesse Rhone,	Geo. G. Manning,
Martin Getz,	Andrew J. Derr,	John H. Fritz,
Hugh Shultz,	Joseph F. Derr,	W. W. Roberts,
Samuel F. Hess,	Calvin Derr,	Thos. S. Hess,
Elijah Yocum.		

LOCUST TOWNSHIP.

John Beaver,	Chas. S. G. Arning,	Cyrus Shaffer,
Sebastian Kechelries,	Dan Bellmon,	Joshua Womer,
Wright Hughes,	John Krisher,	Chas. Williams,
Peter Beaver,	Dan Stine,	Wm. Yeager,
Wm. Pifer,	Christian Mensch,	Israel Whary,
Dan Longaberger,	Wm. Beleg,	Chas. Miller,
John Erwin,	Wm. Winn,	Wm. H. Reinbold,
Samuel Loan,	John Swenk,	Wesley Perry,
Lewis Rinebold,	Dan Leiby,	Ben Beaver,
Martin V. B. Kline,	John Mensch,	John Mirnen,
Nicholas Backer,	Stephen Yohe,	Wm. Roat,
Jackson George,	Emanuel Ashton,	David Adams,
Daniel B. Stephens,	Henry V. Yeager,	Henry Hoffman,
D. K. Lockard.		

MONTOUR TOWNSHIP.

Chas Fetser,	Wm. Low,	David Martial,
Frank Miller,	John G. Quick,	James Farnsworth,
Emanuel Conner,	Josiah Edwards,	Josiah Brown,
Chas. Reeder,	Wm Linn,	Jesse Somers,
Tom Weaver,	Lloyd Paxton,	Silas Conner,

Jackson Leiby, Martin Kline, Jonathan Fry,
James Foster, Joseph Decker, Caleb Dies,
Dan Gigger, jr. Michael Rauch, Dan Lazarus.

MAIN TOWNSHIP.

Wm. P. Shuman, David Shuman, Benjamin Nuss,
Wm. Swisher, Lewis Felger, Abraham Shuman,
Lemuel Bredbenner, Wm. Longaberger, Samuel Dalious,
Dan Miller, Chas. Fisher, Aaron Miller,
H. W. Brown, Peter Fisher, Daniel Harmony,
Gideon Nuss, Christian Harman, Francis Fleming.

MOUNT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

Dan Vanderslice, Lemuel Shoemaker, Joe R. Vanderslice,
Amos Gruber, Henry W. Mellick, Henry Wilkins,
Amos Waniek, Andrew Shoemaker, Russel Appleman,
Sam Hartman, Albert Miller, Andrew C. McArty,
Tom Jones, Andrew J. Ikeler, John Mordin,
Geo. Steinmiller, Henry Melick, John Hippensteel,
Eri J. Ikeler, Philip Stroup, Chas. Shaffer,
Aaron Koster, John Osmun, Mathias Kindt,
David Brees, Geo. W. Jacoby, John S. Patterson.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

Sam Piefer, John H. Davis, E. D. Kirkendall,
Wm. Piatt, Philip Stuly, jr. A. W. Hess,
Sam E. Smith, Jacob Fox, Michael B. Hetler,
Peter C. Eckrote, Reuben Hons, David Brown,
Reuben Frey, Geo. Mowery, Peter J. Lantz,
Wm. Pettit, Stephen Hetler, Obediah Swank,
Isaac Lutz, Aaron Hess, Henry C. Hooffnagle,
Dan H. Huttenstine, E. W. Kirkendall, Henry Hetler,
Isaac Andrews, Elias Deterick, Samuel Lutz,
J. J. Hess, Geo. Spade, John Michael, jr.
Sam Michael, H. Schweppenheiser, David Mensch,
Tom Aten, Jonathan Spade, Stephen Dieterick,
John Creasy, Wm. F. Keller, John R. Yohe,
Sam Andrews, J. Zimmerman, Isaac E. Feets,
Joe Frederick, Martin Keller, Adam Miller,
John Kirkendall.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Robert Fruit,	Edward Stout,	Samuel Brugler,
S. S. Runyan,	Henry Dildine,	Isaac Whipple,
Daniel Mencal,	Jacob Girton,	Uriah Welliver,
Jacob Kramer,	Charles Johnson,	Richard F. Stout,
Mahlen R. Roads,	Wesley Demott,	James Kindlen,
Francis Eves,	Henry Wagner,	Joel Moser,
Wm. Wintersteen,	Parvin Swisher,	Silas Welliver,
Geo. H. Whitenight,	Nelson Welliver,	Samuel S. Lowry,
John Straupt,	John W. Girton,	John Stetler,
David Ross,	Daniel S. Bechtel,	Michael Haup,
O. P. Runyan,	Alexander Carr,	Nicholas Barber,
James Mills,	Thomas Gingles,	Silas W. Barber,
Cyrus Demott,	George Runyan,	Wm. Fairman,
H. Clay Mills,	Adam Coderman,	Felix Ritter,
David A. Watson,	William Graham,	John Fruit,
Wm. Masteller,	N. B. Welliver,	Geo. H. Welliver.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

Wesley W. Sutliff,	William Fisher,	Emanuel Johnson,
Wm. M. Keeler,	Aaron Patterson,	B. F. Patterson,
S. M. D. Montgomery,	Jacob Seigfried,	William Ingold.

SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP.

Peter Masteller,	Michael Bishline,	A. J. Fritz,
Alex Hess,	Benj. F. Patterson,	James Peterman,
Gearhart Nuss,	John Gates,	Jefferson Fritz,
Franklin Nagle,	Ezra Stephens,	Newton Harrington,
Wm. Cole,	Uriah Golder,	George Hess,
Shadrach Hess,	Josiah R. Fritz,	Hiram Fritz,
Philip Hess,	James Swart,	John Cole,
Cornelius Shultz,	James Penington,	Rodman Betterly,
Emanuel Dills,	Samuel Hess,	Edward Roberts,
Joseph E. Harp,	Robert Montgomery.	

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

Oscar P. Ent,	Samuel Hagenbuch,	Geo. W. McEwen,
Daniel G. Ent,	George Heckman,	James K. McMichel,
Wm. Fausey,	Harvey J. Creveling,	Charles Schug,
Theo. Howel,	Sylvester J. Fox,	Wm. G. Girton,
Daniel L. Everhart,	George Carr,	Ebenezer Case
W. H. Shuman,	F. P. Kelly,	James Carr,

Daniel Mordin,	Wm. Master,	Wm. Abbott,
Hiram S. Marr,	Jacob Clossen,	Jacob Hartzel,
George Zeigler,	Lewis Hess,	Franklin Slayman,
Wm. E. Shannon,	Theo. McDowell,	Robert S. Ent,
John Turner,	Wm. P. Creveling,	Valentine Kressler,
Henry Oman,	Harvey Jones,	Joseph Crawford.

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DRAFT—SEPTEMBER 17, 1863.

The following is a list of the men drafted at Troy, Penn'a., on the above date. We give the number of first-class enrolled, and the number drafted:

BLOOM TOWNSHIP—194. NO. DRAFTED 58.

Benj. F. Brooks,	Frank P. Drinker,	Jas. M. Thornton,
Peter S. Rishel,	James Rogers,	Albert Surles,
T. J. Mayhew, (col)	Josiah Ralston,	John A. Beach,
Tobias Henry,	Joseph Weaver,	Henry Fornwalt,
Miles Fry,	Wm. W. Keifer,	B. H. Vannatta,
John Deily,	John Coleman,	Rudolph H. Ringler,
Samuel A. Writter,	Jeremiah Cooper,	Henry Wells,
H. W. Thornton,	Wm. Ritchie,	Herman Smith,
Chas. A. Moyer,	Jer. S. Fahringer,	Wm. Hughes,
Daniel Leacock,	Geo. W. Rathbun,	John Brobst,
Jacob F. Fox,	James Burt,	Harris J. Sheep,
Samuel Shaffer,	Jonathan R. Dimm,	Geo. W. Gormer,
A. B. Erasmus,	Henry Kesty,	Philip C. Whitenight,
John Gilroy,	Jacob Shaffer,	Geo. Moyer,
Wm. Staley,	Isaiah W McKelvy,	Nelson McCarty,
Michael M. Snyder,	Abraham Perry,	Wm. Price,
Thos. H. Cullen,	Henry J. Krumm,	Isaac Crawford,
Sam'l. S. Miller, (col)	Wm. Surles,	Henry Shipton,
Thos. Hawkins, (col)	Jesse C. Tate,	C. G. Barkley,
Robt. C. Fruit.		

MONTOUR TOWNSHIP—51. NO. DRAFTED 15.

Moses Enley,	Jesse Wertman,	John Clarke,
George Linn,	Wesley Fleming,	Noah Mouser,
Evan Davis,	Alfred Irwine,	Reuben Rouch,
Richard Francis,	James Irwine,	Edward Stosser,
Andrew P. Roth,	Emanuel Lazarus,	E. L. Spencer,

FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP—126. NO. DRAFTED 38.

Michael Wenner,	Henry Sitler,	Wilson McMichael,
Daniel Wenner,	Wm. M. Stoker,	Harman H. Labor,
Wesley Evans,	Samuel Thomas,	Alexander Yaple:
Wm. Edgar,	Wm. Santee,	Ezra Chapin,
Mathias Kramer,	Elisha Emory,	Wm. B. Kester,
Silas McHenry,	Elias S. Stoker,	Charles Eyer,
Emanuel Edgar,	Jackson McHenry,	Daniel Pealer,
George Lazarus,	John Bender,	Elias Wenner,
John Depo,	Fred Hartman,	Uriah McHenry,
Daniel Golder,	Peter J. Weaver,	Wm. Eyer,
Hiram Karns,	Isaac Lauderbach,	Elisha K. Robbins,
H. N. Ammerman,	John J. Fuller,	John Trexler,
Elias M. Laubach,	Elisha Trimmer.	

GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP—112. NO. DRAFTED 34.

Edwin John,	Jesse Hayman,	John C. Richart,
John E. Heacock,	Paxton Kline,	Allen Harvey,
Wm. McEwen,	Abraham E. Kline,	Abm. Driblepiece,
Daniel Patterson,	John Cromley,	James V. Gillespie,
Alfred Kline,	B. F. Battin,	Thomas Mather,
Hugh Fairman,	C. R. Watts,	Avery G. Smith,
Wm. Patterson,	Wm. R. Mather,	John Robbins,
T. M. Potts,	John S. Mather,	Wm. F McEwen,
E. H. Parker,	Abm. Seybert,	Alfred Heacock,
Geo. B. Thomas,	Peter H. Girton,	J. G. Girton,
Jackson Robbins,	Hiram Albertson,	Perry D. Black,
Henry Humphries.		

PINE TOWNSHIP—47. NO. DRAFTED 14.

Thomas Young,	Ira J. Richart,	Philip Hartman,
Shadrack Eves,	Elias Watts,	Montgomery Cox,
Robert Potter,	John Faus,	Elijah Shoemaker,
Thos. Y. Stackhouse,	John Johnson,	Elias Cornelison,
V. Wintersteen,	Emanuel Bogart.	

BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP—83. NO. DRAFTED 25.

Levi Sitler,	Peter Bachman,	Emanuel Smith,
Wm. Ringrose,	Charles Miller,	J. H. Haldebrand,
W. Vanderhoven,	Wm. Linden,	Joseph Lamon,
Silas E. Lynn,	Josiah H. Martz,	Gideon Fehnel,
Peter Eckroth,	Ira Eaveland,	John Betz,

Daniel Kelchner,	Nelson Stackhouse,	David Knouse,
Silas E Moyer,	Nathan Sitler,	Wm. A. Lynn,
David Shaffer,	Henry Melon,	Levi Shaffer,
Henry Lamon.		

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP—81. NO. DRAFTED 24.

John Peifer,	Isaac Lutz,	John F. Creasy,
Martin Hutchison,	Charles Rux,	R. Zimmerman,
Albert Millard,	Albert Brown,	Henry Fulk,
Samuel Smith,	Samuel Michael,	Adam Smith,
Jeremiah Kelkner,	John H. Davis,	Wm. Rote,
Reuben House,	Harvey Hess,	John Bond,
Isaiah Frederici,	Uriah Spade,	Silas Mensinger,
John Wolf,	John Michael,	Stephen Kirkendall.

MADISON TOWNSHIP—59. NO. DRAFTED 27.

Jacob Stouffer,	Nicholas F. Barber,	Geo. W. Whitenight,
R. C. Johnson,	Jacob Zeisloft,	Charles Johnson,
Morris E. Masters,	Joseph R. Kisner,	Cyrus Day,
Alfred Pegg,	James Richards,	Wm. Allen,
Thos. Ball,	Ezra Eves,	Theo. H. Runyan,
Daniel Welliver,	Thos. Jingles,	Wm. S. Lomison,
John Shetler,	John Kramer,	Andrew S. Allen,
David N. Welliver,	Russel W. Stout,	Frederick Kramer,
David Haines,	John D. Ellis,	Jas. W. Eves, (single)

BENTON TOWNSHIP—68. NO. DRAFTED 21.

Hiram F. Everett,	John F. Conner,	Josiah H. Kline,
Miner R. Smith,	Elias McHenry,	Samuel P. Krickbaum,
Dennison Cole,	Abijah Hess,	Thomas S. Smith,
Joel Keiffer,	Phineas Sitler,	Caleb O'Bryan,
Russel Karnes,	John Keiffer,	Silas Karnes,
Samuel Hartman,	Peter Ashleman,	Joel E. Roberts,
John W. Kline,	James Conner,	George Poust,

CENTRE TOWNSHIP—89. NO. DRAFTED 27.

John W. Clarke,	Isaac Grover,	Wesley Hess,
Peter M. Boone,	Charles Kelchner,	Hugh Wenner,
Josiah H. Nagle,	A. C. Hagenbuch,	Emanuel Sitler,
Levi Remly,	Morris B. Freas,	Wm. Deitrich,
Samuel Neyhard,	Thos. W. Hagenbuch,	Jesse Hoffman,
Thos. W. Fry,	Daniel Baker,	Wm. Hidlay, jr.
Freeman Sitler,	Thos. Cain,	Mordecai Millard,

Henry Sidle,	Lyman Croup,	John Neyhard,
John A. Hill,	John DeLong,	Jacob W. Lohman.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP—152. NO. DRAFTED 45.

Jackson A. Tobias,	Elias Mills,	Geo. S. Patterson,
Geo. W. Johnson,	George Brine,	Robt Ent,
Daniel A. Creasy,	Joseph L. Evans,	John W. Shannon,
Wm. G. Girton,	Wm. L. Creveling,	Thos. Meredith,
Philip Angle,	John Kline;	Robert Batterson,
Robert S. Howell,	Abm. M. White,	John Turner,
Harvey Jones,	Wesley Crawford,	John W. Heiser,
Patrick Daly,	H. G. Creveling,	Butler Edgar,
Uzal H. Ent,	Kimber C. Ent,	John Miller,
Jos. H. Vansickle,	Geo. F. Unangst,	Valentine Kressler,
Eli Hartman,	Joseph Bucook,	Reuben Sitler,
Clark Masteller,	Nelson S. Tingley,	Mason C. Johnson,
John Hartman,	Robt. M. C. Fowler,	Charles S. Fisher,
John Whitenight,	John Brown,	John A. White,
James Lees,	Lloyd Kressler,	Norman S. Pursel,

LOCUST TOWNSHIP—116. NO. DRAFTED 35.

Abraham Roop,	Wm. Thomas,	Wm. George,
Wm. Gearhart,	John Eveland,	Henry K. Bare,
Reuben Fahringer,	John H. Howell,	Peter H. Long,
Jacob Mellick,	Francis Kern,	Jacob Helwig,
George Boyer,	Wm. Tyson,	Benneville Wary,
John Billeg,	Jacob L. Artly,	Wm. M. K. Wilson,
Nathan Kostenbader,	Webb Thomas,	George Leiby,
John Oliver,	John B. Roup,	Samuel Price,
Amos Yeager,	Wm. Helwig,	Chas. H. Gable,
James Brofee,	Jonathan Rishel,	Geo. W. Kreisher,
Alfred Marks,	John Holdren,	David Helwig,
Henry H. Roads,	Daniel K. Lockard,	

BERWICK BOROUGH—35. NO. DRAFTED 19.

Thomas Stackhouse,	John McMichael,	Emanuel Frantz,
Ira A. Coleman,	Wm. J. Knorr,	Abia Phillips,
Walter Hinkly,	Wm. Rogers,	Wm. Kunkle,
Edward B. Hull,	George Thompson,	Daniel Reedy,
Elisha Kisner,	Henry L. Freas,	Henry Hockman,
Jeremiah S. Sanders,	James A. Pollinger,	Lewellyn Prosser,
Geo. W. Meixell,		

SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP—47. NO. DRAFTED 14.

Elijah Hess,	Josiah R. Fritz,	Wm. Kitchen,
Mathias Fritz,	Wm. Masteller,	Elias S. Fritz,
Samuel Hess,	Philip Hess,	Jesse Herrington,
Eli Fritz,	Lowrie Cole,	Shadrach Hess,
Frank Masteller,	John Diltz.	

MOUNT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP—53. NO. DRAFTED 16.

Jacob B. Dildine,	Martin Kline,	Michael Hock,
Geo. W. Hock,	Franklin Miller,	Wesley Hittle,
John H. White,	Jacob Fox,	B. F. Koster,
John C. Morden,	Isaac K. Appleman,	Wm. Owman,
Thos. S. Lorow,	Wm. Johnson,	W. W. Kline,
Andrew J. McCarty.		

ROARINGCREEK TOWNSHIP—24. NO. DRAFTED 7.

H. P. Cherington,	John M. Sanks,	George Kreisher,
Charles Mensch,	John Mowry,	David Gearhart,
Isaac P. Yocum.		

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP—47. NO. DRAFTED 14.

Peter M. Beaver,	Clinton Sterling,	Wm. Huber,
Samuel Shuler,	Noah Critz,	David Reader,
Marshal Hendershott,	Wm. Teeple,	Wellington Clark,
Peter S. Ford,	Jackson Cleaver,	Benj. Zimmerman,
Samuel Hoagland,	Aaron Loreman.	

MAIN TOWNSHIP—34. NO. DRAFTED 10.

David S. Brown,	Daniel Miller,	Wm. Fisher,
Wm. Kline,	Daniel Kline,	George Gauster,
Erastus Shuman,	Nathan Knapp,	Uriah Berninger,
Charles Shuman.		

CONYNGHAM TOWNSHIP.—216. NO. DRAFTED 65.

David Camp,	Lendlin Hart,	Tobias Leisar,
James Madden,	Philip Nixon,	Charles Sharp,
Alexander W. Rea,	Jacob Chambers,	Wm. Nelly,
James Cleary,	Augustus Bider,	Ference Cave,
William James,	Michael Sherlock,	Mahlon Myers,
Martin Laughlin,	John Roe,	Frederick Goble,
Daniel Moser,	Wm. Hoagland,	George Clark,
Patrick Horrity,	David Crisher,	Uriah Tilley,
Philip McRhyne,	Richard Phillips,	Joseph Crider,
John Butler (miner)	Robert Lawless,	Augustus Glessner,

Michael How,	Andrew Mull,	Henry Fitz,
Samuel B. Long,	Wm. Brennin,	Wm. Teffer,
Moses Snyder,	John Murphy,	James Breninill,
John Meinsinger,	Stephen Mainhew,	Thomas Brennon,
David Evans,	Patrick Quinn,	Wm. Summers,
Henry Eckerling,	Hugh Hart,	Geo. H. Moshier,
Christian Soner,	Peter Brenin,	Thos. Cummings,
John Snyder,	Thomas Riley,	Christian Snow,
Patrick Flannegan,	Henry Williams,	John Allvar,
Mich Conner, laborer	Patrick Keeling,	Peter Hower,
Michael McMulty,	Frank Warwicker,	Absolom Womer.
James Scott,	John Fry,	

BEAVER TOWNSHIP—109. NO. DRAFTED 33.

Henry Hoffman,	William Berry,	John Deats,
Aaron Dreisbach,	Nathan Erwine,	Washington Fry,
Daniel Longenberger,	John Hawk [single]	Philip Mumy,
Wm. McFee,	Daniel Singley,	Franklin Shell,
Joseph Singley,	Thomas Dandle,	Thomas Miller,
Henry Swank,	Charles Hotz,	James Prescott,
John Henninger,	Henry Hinterliter,	George Dreisbach,
John Hostler,	Josiah Johnson,	David Erwine,
Wm. McFee,	Michael Mumy,	Aaron Johnson,
Frank L. Shuman,	Thos. Hoffman,	Levi Fraster,
Edward Schell,	Reuben Henninger,	Daniel Swank.

CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP—97. NO. DRAFTED 29.

David Strouse,	Wm. Strouse,	B. S. Reifsnyder,
Geo. Hollenback,	Lewis Hayhurst,	Ephriam Kramer,
Geo. Briesch,	John Martz,	Jacob Miller,
Pinkerton Drumheller	Peter Fenstermacher,	John Fitzgerald,
Easick Kerns,	Geo. R. Hayhurst,	David Snyder,
Wm. T. Shuman,	Alexander Hide,	Fleming Jacoby,
Stephen B. Rahn,	Walter Scott,	Tobias D. Barninger,
Clinton W. Harder,	Wm. Claywell,	Wm. Richards,
Edward G. Hart,	Charles Gaumer,	John H. Butz.
Daniel Cleywell,	Thomas Barry,	

JACKSON TOWNSHIP—37. NO. DRAFTED 11.

Chas. C. Mausteller,	Daniel S. Young,	Geo. W. Farver,
George Getty,	Thos. H. Robbins,	Geo. Remely,

Edward Roberts,	Benj. Savage,	Washington Knouse,
Franklin Hamlin,	John Blecker,	

HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP—129. NO. DRAFTED 35.

John S. Neyhart,	George Ivy,	Hugh F. McBride,
David Shaffer,	Ralph Ivy,	Emanuel Somers,
Henry C. Grotz,	Wm. Pursel,	Lewis Hartman,
Hiram Girton,	Amos B. Hartman,	Sam. Workheiser,
Lafyette Faust,	Boyd Girton,	Daniel Yocum,
Wm. Appleman,	Sidney S. Shoemaker,	George Hooper,
Michael Whitenight,	Enock P. Evans,	Wm. Harris,
Joseph Walters,	Jackson Leidy,	Mathew Tubby,
Hiram Reese,	Vivian Stephens,	Isaac N. Leidy,
John Appleman,	Henry W. Wagner,	Jacob Andes,
Jacob Workheiser,	Joseph K. McMichael	Sanford Shoemaker,
Geo. W. Faust,	John C. Folk,	

ORANGE TOWNSHIP—60. NO. DRAFTED 18.

Jasper Kline,	David E. Hayman,	Thos. F. Schuyler,
James B. Harman,	John Beagle,	Joseph C. Hughes,
Monross S. Hayhurst,	Samuel A. Sharpless,	A. C. Bidleman,
Alfred H. Kisner,	Orville A. McGargle,	Robt. G. Paden,
Franklin Keifer,	Joseph A. Henrie,	Charles Allabach,
Thomas Ruckle,	David R. Appleman,	Sidney C. Williams,

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DRAFT—JUNE 3d, 1864.

The following is a list of the men drafted at Troy, Penn'a., on the above date.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 27.

E. R. Drinker,	Lloyd T. Sharpless,	Thomas McGill,
Oliver C. Kahler,	Peter S. Harman,	David Beers,
John T. Williams,	Ransom Hazle,	Thomas McCormick,
Albert F. Yost,	Jacob Diehl,	George Hassert,
Andrew M. Rupert,	Chas. H. Hendershott	John McCormick,
Samuel H. Surles,	Douglas Hughes,	Oliver Palmer,
James Henwood,	Thomas Downes,	Samuel Gehringer,
Henry Rosenstock,	Nelson Bruner,	Enos Jacoby,
Henry S. Arthur,	Michael McCormick,	John Coleman.

BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 13.

Wm. M. Klinetob,	Neimah Rittenhouse,	William Thomas,
Josiah Blank,	Jacob Biedner,	William Tillman,
Clark Bower,	Enes McAffee,	Evan D. Adams,
Eckard Smith,	Jacob Fenstermacher,	Ephraim Trowbridge,
Samuel Rinard.		

BENTON TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 33.

Thomas Seigfritz,	John W. Weaver,	Conrad Miberham,
Charles Keefer,	David P. Crossley,	Livingston Rhone,
Joel Albertson,	Edward McHenry,	Thomas Appleman,
Robert L. F. Cully,	John Swartout,	Elisha Shultz,
John Appleman,	Daniel Kitchen,	Isaac K. Krickbaum,
Henry Shultz,	Charles Dodson,	Abraham Harman,
Jacob Knouse,	Peter Laubach,	Thomas Hartman,
John Hartman,	Benjamin Brink,	Elias McHenry,
A. Davis,	Reuben J. Davis,	Clark Brink,
George Alten,	Parvin Masters,	William S. Kase,
Harmon L. Stine,	Chester S. Dodson,	Rohr McHenry.

BEAVER TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED, 48.

Levi Michael,	Peter Schilcher,	Thomas Prescott,
Wm. Milton,	John Wilson,	Daniel Hinderliter,
Robert Watson,	Henry Baker,	Nathan Bredbenner,
James Gallagher,	Jacob Lindermuth,	Wm. Wertz,
Jacob Hoffman,	Peter Shellhammer,	Wm. Shuman,
Peter Eckrote,	Samuel Sherman,	Morgan Davis,
Samuel Mungster,	Josiah Johnson,	Solomon Hunsigner,
Conrad Harman,	John Hunsinger,	Joseph Berry,
Elias Erwine,	Levi Feoster,	Andrew Knittle,
William Michael,	J. Painter,	Amos Yeager,
David Bidleman,	Jacob Eggert,	Enos Rittenhouse,
Patrick Lynch,	John Lonenberger,	John Hinterliter,
Aaron Johnson,	Peter Hawk,	Moses Schlicher,
David Fry,	Reuben Shuman,	A. J. Bretts,
Elijah Miller,	Gideon Hunsigner,	Stephen Lehr No. 2.
Wm. Naus,	Paul Fry,	Stephen Lehr.

HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 18.

Seth Shoemaker,	Geo. L. Shoemaker,	John P. Guild,
Thomas A. Lewis,	John C. Fox,	Geo. W. Whitenight,
Passeville Folk,	John Hartman,	Jefferson Reese,

John H. Miller, Michael Grover, James T. Estop,
Joel Folk, Martin Kinney, Isaac Kitchen,
Abraham Stauffer, Samuel W. Girton, John Robbins.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 21.

Abm. Hidler, A. J. Kline, Wm. Shoemaker,
Ellis Young, Hugh Shultz, Geo. W. Manning,
David Bishline, Henry Wagner, Theo. W. Smith,
Wm. Kester, Joseph Yorks, Joseph Derr,
Gotlieb Wagner, Michael Kesler, Elijah Yocum,
Daniel Young, Calvin Derr, Levi Keeler,
Frederick Hees, Ezekiel Cole, W. W. Roberts.

LOCUST TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 55.

Peter Miner, Peter Kline, Wm. Carl,
John Morgan, Geo. W. Yeager jr. Geo. H. Patterson,
Isaac J. Fisher, C. P. Mears, Michael Stein,
Gera Hower. Geo. Morgan, James Berd,
Joseph Thomas, Chas. C. Eck, W. H. Reinbold,
Alex. Ernest, James J. Campbell, Wm. E. Walter,
Bernard Tenfel, Peter Fetterman, John H. Stokes,
Calvin Achenbach, Benj. Fetterman, Nathan Kostenbader,
David Adams, Reuben Leiby, John Morris,
Joseph Rhoads, George Eisenbach, Wm. Yeager,
Jacob Herner, Daniel Wary, Christian Small,
Nicholas Englehart, Henry Klein, Asa Deily,
John Yost, Sam Miller, Adam Dimmick,
Jacob Carl, Geo. Resdy, Adam M. Johnson,
Lloyd F. Farringer, Wesley Pony, John Watkins,
Jonathan Beaver, John A. Bitner, Stephen Yohe,
Wm. Ausnean, L. W. B. Fisher, Jacob Stein jr.
Sol. Strauser, Daniel Bilnean, Jos. Sanders.
Louis Reinbold.

MADISON TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 38

Henry Thomas, Edward Stuart, Wesly Demott,
Geo. W. Parmer, Joseph C. Smith, Cyrus Demott,
Isaac Wipple, John Strong, Thomas Boker,
John Haines, Wm. Graham, Wm. Townsend,
Robert F. Start, Jackson Biddle, Cyrus Richard,
Wm. Mosteller, Philip Eves, Jacob Straufer,
Joseph Moist, George Ohl, David Ross,

Daniel Merkle, Wm. W. Caraham, Wm. Wintersteen,
Peter Smith, Henry Wagner, Amos Cox,
Geo. Demott, Cyrus Welliver, Phenias Wilken,
Jacob Shoemaker, Josiah Moist, Jacob Kramer,
Stephen Ellis, Samuel P. Demott, Andrew S. Allen,
Felix Ritter, Abm. Swisher,

CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 32.

Theodore Kreigh, Geo. W. John, Jacob Hoffman,
Edward B. Reed, Harvey Miller, Henry Guinn,
Jacob Martz, Nathan Creasy, Wm. J. Broombach,
Wm. H. Hartman, David Metz, John A. Shuman,
Jesse K. Sharpless, James S. McNinch, Peter S. Beiber,
Amos Gensil, Wellington Clayton Wm. Miller,
Jacob Breech, Solomon D. Rinard, Thomas Howlin,
James Stanley, John Getkin, Thomas Hartman,
Harvey Geiger, Mark B Hughes, Ambrose Sharpless,
John Scott, Burton W. Fortner, Wm. McNeal,
Jacob H. Creasy, Jacob Haines,

CENTRE TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 13.

Chas. Zimmerman, Wm. Durling, John L. Freas,
Shadrack McBride, John Horn, Daniel Rinard,
George K. Hess, Joseph Conner, Henry Masteller,
David K. Sloan, Henry Shaffer, Isaac Arnwine,
Jesse Freas,

CONYNGHAM TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 91.

Henry Hechst, Patrick Kinney, J. S. Beadle,
John Heapenny, Jinkins Bowem, John Gristol,
Bernard Kelly, Richard Keley, Elias Stobich,
Henry Maidenfort, Anthony Cosgrove, Michael Zimvet,
Martin Costello, Daniel Lunger, Anthony Gallagher,
Michael Gloglan, Henry Heckman, Patrick Devine,
Thomas Nixon, Michael Brinnin, Geo. W. Davis,
David Black, John Stall, Jacob Fisher,
William Shuman, George Womer, Frank Smelser,
Joseph B. Knittle, Thomas Baers, Michael Conner,
Henry Cyrong, John Dolney, Henry Foy,
Joseph Edwins, Thomas Farrel, Uriah Tilley,
Geo. W. Mitchell, Joseph Brian, Frederick Snyder,

Lewis Bloss,	John Mull, jr.	Peter Huncloaf,
Patrick Joice,	Stephen Thomas,	Reuben Tilley,
Patrick Burke,	Moses Morrison,	David Brown,
James Scott,	James McDonald,	John Langan,
Abm. Williams,	Tobias Lisar,	John Ilor,
Peter Maley,	Peter Bastin,	Peter Huttensteine,
John G. Hanley,	Thomas Glenner,	John Butler,
James Mongle,	Thomas Collier,	Michael Glessner,
J. M. Finch,	Michael McCole,	Patrick Demott,
Thomas Burke,	John Roe,	Moses Long,
Lafayette Fetterman,	James Darrach,	Frank D. Long,
John Stetsler,	Jacob Harman,	Peter Brenin,
Peter Snow,	Daniel Kieffer.	Wm. Hoagland,
Wm. Lills,	Wm. Snyder,	John Stuben,
Elias Barringer,	George Mastin,	Anthony Kiley,
Daniel Fetterman,	Barney McGuire,	John McDonald,
Thomas Kilcoll,	John Fleming,	Robert Humphrey,
William Branchide,		

MOUNT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 36.

Samuel Jacoby,	James Bittenbender,	Joshua Hartzel,
Isaac K. Appleman,	Russel Appleman,	Daniel Bonawitz,
James J. Thomas,	Sylvester Crawford,	Alexander Rambo,
Jackson M. Hower,	John Osman,	Henry W. Mellick,
Aaron Kister,	Samuel Harp,	Joseph Gilbert,
Aaron Fox,	G. Hartzel,	Gabriel Everett,
Mathias Kindt,	Joseph Hildebaum,	Henry Kitchen,
Samuel Marr,	Robert Howell,	Alfred Miller,
Emanuel Sitler,	S. R. Bittenbender,	Melchia Ruckel,
John B. Crawford,	Alexander Zigler,	John Hippensteel,
Thomas C. Kester,	David Stroup,	Robert S. Oman,
Joseph Crawford,	Clemuel Shoemaker,	Geo. L. Oman.

MAIN TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 18.

William Ritter,	Thomas Quinn,	Jonas N. John.
William Angel,	Louis Filker,	Samuel Schell,
John Wesley,	David B. Gitting,	Franklin Shuman,
N. H. Brown,	John G. Pifer,	Reuben Shuman,
Jacob Bauman,	Solomon Deaner,	Lewis W. Culp,
Martin Nuss,	Francis Flemming,	Conrad Bredbender.

MONTOUR TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 6.

Andrew P. Roth,	Emanuel Summers,	James F. Foster,
Jackson Leiby,	Franklin Miller,	Isaac B. Schull.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 3.

Philip Hess,	David Eckrothe,	Stephen H. Schwank.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 39.

James R. Handiwork,	Nelson Crouse,	Emanuel Appleman,
Samuel Trump,	Adam A. Schuyler,	Abm. A. Kline,
Jeremiah B. Kisner,	John Fisher,	Jeremiah Hess,
Righter W. Bowman,	Geo. G. Lott,	Daniel Shultz,
Isaac K Dildine,	Charles Brewer,	Henry Stiner,
S. M. D. Montgomery,	Benjamin Paden,	Jonathan Poust,
John Trumbore.	Miles A. Williams,	McClure Drake,
Samuel Johnson,	Charles Jones,	Robert B. Rickets,
Peter Bogart,	Henry Bowman,	Samuel Achenbach,
Alexander Herring.	Aaron R. Patterson,	Joseph C. Hughes,
Archibald Patterson,	Geo. W. Rittenhouse,	Elwood W. Coleman,
John M. White,	Emanuel Snyder,	Marion B. Hughes,
Taylor Bowman,	Charles Allabach,	Clemuel R. Henrie.

PINE TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 20.

Clark Whitmoyer,	Wm. Hinney,	Richard W. Lyons,
Wesley Keller,	Wm. Thompson,	Isaac Sweeny,
John Wintersteon,	Jacob Gordner,	John Lore,
Wm. P. Faus,	Alvin Fowler,	Joseph Driblebis,
Geo. Crossley,	Montgomery Cox,	Lafayette Unger,
Jacob Christian,	Lafayette Applegate,	John E. German,
Clemuel McHenry,	Pemberton Piatt.	

ROARINGCREEK TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 14.

Phenis Thomas,	Robert S. Hampton,	Owen Hoagland,
Benneville Rhodes,	Joseph Buck,	Martin Wintersteen,
Henry Y. Gable,	Joseph Witner,	John M. Trump,
John B. Witner,	Benj. Levan,	Wm. H. Eck,
Abraham Beaver,	Sam'l L. Cherrington.	

FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 34.

Geo. M. Howell,	Joseph Kline,	James Campbell,
Enos Pealer,	Peter Bogart,	Wm. Hagenbuch,
John W. Harrlson,	John Hile,	Emandus Bender,
Evan E. Bittenbender,	Frank Wolf,	Hiram McHenry,
Jacob Kline,	Reuben Savage,	Jacob O. Wilson,

John McHenry, James F Stoker, Samuel Pealer,
Jacob Shoemaker, Abraham Unangst, John F. Hutchison,
Isaac McHenry, Thomas M. Sutton, Wm. Royer,
Augustus W. Weaver, Alexander Yaple, Charles Ash,
David Savage, Caleb O'Brien, Samuel Shive,
Anthony Hunsinger, Mathias Appleman, Amos Dresher,
Amos Savage,

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 12.

Joel Zarr, Jonathan Loreman, Hiram T. Hower,
Miner Hiles, John Loreman, Isaac Richards,
Silas B. Hartman, John R. Brobst, Daniel Dunn,
Richard H. Biddle, William Swayze, Israel Ashton,

GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 18.

Valentine Garnet, Benj. Stackhouse, Francis M. Roe,
John P. Smith, Wm. McK. Musgrave, Peter Hayman,
Samuel Albertson, Reese McHenry, Geo. Greenly,
Jacob Watts, George Ikler, John Lemon,
Joshua Davis, Jacob Shultz, Geo. F. Kindt,
Richard J. Eves, A. P. Heller, Erastus Hendershott,

SCOTT TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 32.

Patrick Daly, N. E. Cain, Geo. I. Transue,
Abner H. Brown, Robert Earst, Priscus E. Bomboy,
George Gilbert, Jesse Merrell, Elisha B. Pursel,
David J. Quick, Geo. B. Kitchen, Daniel Johnson,
William Masteller, Chancey C. Trench, John Wolf,
Theodore McDowell, Isaac J. Kester, Henry Oman,
Charles Schug, Emanuel Ruckel, Daniel Mauron,
Wm. A. Case, Esband S. Fowler, James Greenage,
Charles S. Fowler, John W. Hunter, Charles Merrel,
John Turner, Geo. W. Edgar, John B. Vanhorn,
Uriah M. Edgar, Philip Dieterick,

SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 15.

Jacob H. Fritz, Zeppamiah L. Kline, George Ellison,
Alexander Hess, Jesse Fritz, Wm. Peterman,
Montgomery Cole, Mordecai Goodwin, Nathaniel H. Steward,
Samuel H. Hess, John T. Brink, John Montgomery,
Cornelius Girton, Stephen Larish, James Peterman,

A supplementary draft was made in Dec. 1864 to fill some vacancies in townships under the previous calls. It was as follows:

FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 29—NO. REQUIRED 15.

Hiram Hess,	Wesley Kline,	Edward Unangst,
Evan Bittenbender,	Jacob Shoemaker,	George Heath,
James Campbell,	Abraham Golder,	James E. Jones,
J. Deemer McHenry,	Samuel Savage,	George Fullmer,
James Paden,	Michael Beishline,	Thomas Yaple,
Daniel Winner,	Wm. Royer,	B. F. Edgar,
John M. Buckalew,	Elisha Evans,	Wm. Shugars,
John Mooney,	Christian J. Ash,	Daniel Blank,
Cornelius Bellas,	John Drescher,	Archibald Richart,
Frank Hunnael,	Richard B. Bright,	

PINE TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 8—REQUIRED 4.

John Johnson,	Isaac Sweeney,	Robert Lyons,
Ira C. Pursel,	Abel Hartman,	Elisha Taylor,
O. P. Swisher,	Thomas McBride,	

ORANGE TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 24—REQUIRED 15.

Charles Kelchner,	Stephen H. Hill,	E. W. Coleman,
Archibald Patterson,	Jacob Remley,	Joseph C. Hughes,
Daniel G. Ent,	Thomas D. Kline,	Abraham M. White,
Augustus Everhart,	Charles W. Low,	Simon P. Johnson,
Emery Day,	Calvin Herring,	Wm. Fritz,
John Delong,	John Graham,	Justice Ikeler,
J. Sanderson Woods,	David E. Hayman,	Clemuel R. Henrie,
Jacob Roub,	I. E. Patterson,	Samuel K. White,

MADISON TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 20—REQUIRED 10.

Alinas Kline,	Felix Ritter,	Richard F. Stout,
Lawson Hughes,	Phineas Welliver,	Watkins Prosser,
Jacob Zeisloft,	James Welliver,	John P. Runyan,
Simon Cotner,	Abraham Young,	Wm. Graham,
S. S. Runyan,	Joseph Moist,	Ezra Vandine,
Charles Gibbons,	Wilson Masters,	Issachar Titman,
Asher Heitsman,	M. A. Moore,	

BENTON TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 18—REQUIRED 9.

Ephr'm P. McCollum,	Russel Shultz,	Mathias Appleman,
Furman Smith,	John J. Karns,	Jesse B. Shultz,

Oscar Conner,	Elias Ash,	Jessee R. Pennington,
John J. Brink,	Livingstone Rhone,	Thomas Appleman,
Moses McHenry,	Charles N. Dodson,	Jared Coff,
Preserve Conner,	Wm. S. Case,	John Lemons.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 10—NO. REQUIRED 5.

John Edgar,	Samuel Keller,	Wm. Brink,
Henry Getty,	Joshua Hess,	Chauncy Strong,
John L. Hess,	Isaac Lewis,	George Remley,
Asher Yorks,		

SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP—NO. DRAFTED 8—REQUIRED 4.

Valentine Stout,	Elias Young,	Andrew Laubach,
Martin Miller,	Clinton W. Lewis,	Wm. Peterman,
Clinton Hess,	Ezekiel Fritz,	

—o—

On Tuesday January 15, 1865, the following drafts for deficiencies in the townships named, were made at Troy.

MADISON.

Jacob M. Beishline,	Peter B. Shultz,	Jacob Flick,
Wilson W. Smith,	Jeremiah Stiles,	Ashly Layland,
John Shoemaker,	Joseph Wagner,	Daniel Shultz,
Silas Johnson,	Jos. R. Pennington,	John Zeisloft,
Calendar Clark,	Wesley Dildine,	George Gibbons,
John Geiger,		

ORANGE.

James S. Lazarus,	Bazaleel Hayhurst,	D. H. Megargel,
Hiram Bowman,	Emanuel B. Johnson,	Jonathan Poust,
Henry Stiner,	Geo. U. M. Abbott,	Thomas McHenry,
Wm. Heidlay,		

FISHINGCREEK

Martin Albertson,	Monroe Markle,	Geo. McBride,
John Dietterick,		

JACKSON.

Theodore W. Smith,	Thomas McHenry,	Noah Bogart,
Jacob Farver,		

SUGARLOAF.

Elinas Cole,	Samuel Park,

PINE.

John E. German,	David Shoemaker,

On Friday the 14th day of April, 1865, a draft was made at Troy to fill the quota of Columbia county on the last call of the President.

BLOOM.

William Morgan,	Hiram Heacock,	J. J. Robbins,
Allen Cadwallader,	Washington Ruckle,	E. B. Yordy,
Robert Roan,	Samuel J. Kelchner,	Hutchison Vannatta,
Bernard H. Stohner,	Jacob Stiner,	David Lowenberg,
Isaac S. Kuhn,	Robert C. Fruit,	Wm. Shoemaker,
Michael Whitmoyer,	David Winner,	Jacob F. Fox,
Clark M. Brown,	Joseph Morris,	John W. Shannon,
H. Clay Hartman,	Phineas Welsh,	James F. McBride,
Jacob Geist,	James B. McKelvy,	Wm. Edgar,
John Rinker,	Henry Wanich,	Wm. Howell,
Jacob Diehl,	Daniel Ingold,	Watson Furman,
R. E. Wilson.	Henry Seager,	John Morris,
Mills Chemberlin,	W. H. Harman,	Palemon John,
Wm. Gilmore,	John Wesley,	Samuel Hughes,
Julius Greenbaum,	Andrew Madison,	Henry Garrison,
T. J. Thornton,	Solomon Heist,	Jonah Townsend,
John Beagham,	B. H. Vannatta,	Peter Downs,
Samuel Garringer,	Oliver A. Jacoby,	John Cadman,
John Rinard,	Clinton W. Neal,	Samuel M. Prentiss,
Lucas N. Moyer,	David W. Fisher,	Henry Artwine,
Andrew B. Cathcart,	Charles P. Sloan,	

BEAVER.

David Hinterliter,	Andrew Huntsinger,	Joel Swank,
John Hoffman,	Jno. Dalevson,	Jno. Hawk,
Peter Knecht,	Samuel Hinterliter,	Thomas Miller,
Peter Shellhouse,	Stephen Lehr,	Isaac Harringer,
John Naus (Naas)	Conrad Bredbender,	Daniel Mensinger,
John Fry,	Tilman Rittenhouse,	Edmond Schell,
Peter Fisher,	John Dreisbach,	Uriah McAffee,
Geo. Shuman,	Henry Harninger,	Wash Herring,
Henry Sherman,	Peter Slicker,	N. Longenberger,
Andrew Shuman,	Aaron Johnson,	Morton Johnson,
John Harrine,	John Hoats, jr.	Henry Miller,
Joseph Keister,	Fred Sherman,	Jacob Baumberger,
John Holtz,	Enos Rittenhouse,	John Singley.

John Huntzinger, Isaac Ousback, Henry Lehr,
Geo. W. Hock, Stephen Michael, James Large,
Samuel Moore, Lewis Yeager, Wm. Baker,
Jacob Clingman, M. Rittenhouse, Geo. Dreisbach.
Elias Barringer, Jno. S. Mann, Freeman Barringer,
John Sherman, Uriah McAffee, Alfred Mann,
Henry Hossler, Henry Hinterliter, Peter Fisher,
John Huntzinger, Daniel Shearhart, Morton Dawes,
Nathan Hons,

BENTON.

John W. Fullmer, E. Laubach, Geo. Miller,
John W. Smith, Silas Benjamin, E. Kirkendall,
Samuel M. Wilson, Silas F. Karns, Thomas Hartman,
Septimus Hess, Richard Stiles, John P. Ikeler,
Samuel Shultz, Andrew Stine, David Yocum,
Wm. Hartman, Jacob M. Beishline, Jonathan Steele,
Nathan A. Tubbs, Eli McHenry, Peter B. Shultz,
John Rantz, Thomas B. Cole, Clark Calendar.

CATAWISSA.

Samuel J. Frederick, Daniel Gearhart, Jacob Breck,
Peter S. Biler, Samuel Yeager, James P. Right,
Jacob S. Creasy, John H. Guinn, David Hower,
Ralph M. Lashell, Alem Fortner, Henry Jones,
Nathan Krumm, Levi Ash, Theodore Kreigh,
Geo. W. Clark, Geo. Richial, Hamilton Fisher,
Lewis Keiffer, Peter B. Campbell, Benj. C. Ludwig,
Percival Rhodes, Britton W. Fortner, Wm. Eyer.
Wm G. Yetter, Theodore Schmetz, Jno. S. Mench,
Wm. John, Nalhan Creasy. Jno. Hibben.
Wm. H. Orange, Augustus Frantz, George Gwin,
Mayberry G. Hughes, Wm. Mertine, Amos Berger,
Thos. Getkin, Chas. Hartman, Wm. Parr,
Daniel Zarr, Jacob Metz. Jacob Zimmerman,
Michael Rees, Ambrose H. Sharpless, Ziba Barnes,
M. M. Brobst, Valentine Metz, Joseph Martz,

CONYNGHAM.

Thomas McCormick, John S. Longbinn, Pat Herran,
Wm. Lees, Paric Da Mott, Nicholas Longbecin,
Patrick Eagen, Peter Lauban, Evan Jones,

Geo. McNeil, Patrick McGinley, Jno. Shlosser,
Michael Gorey, Barney McQuinn, Jos. Steele,
Wm. Grant, Jno. Mull, jr. Jos. Snyder,
Thos. Heladd, Stephen Thomas, Pat Lenehan,
Jno. Engle, Sylvester Hoffman, Frank D. Long,
Jno S. Kline, Patrick Kennedy, Jno. Skilling,
Geo. W. Davis, Peter Lupert, Martin Neuss,
Thos. Mahen, Thos. Killcall, Wm. Kute,
James Gennings, Jos. D. Long, John Metzinger,
Michael Horn, Moses Long, Elias Barringer,
Morton Brennan, Hugh Monday, Ellis Valentine,
Jno. Thomas, John Laras, Martin Brinnan,
Thos. Delton, John Moyer, Jacob Stots,
Pat McDonnell, Henry Dresher, James McCollum,
Clinton Dewitt, David Black, Daniel Crumm,
Robert Gorrell, J. N. Frick, George Reedy,
Daniel Jones, Jno. McDonnell, Cnas Angle,

CENTRE.

John Shultz, Elijah Harman, Philip Cain,
L. D. Mendenhall, Samuel Smith, Samuel Boone,
Henry Pesteler, Wm. Webb, Geo. P. Stiner,
Mordecai Hicks, G. W. Dodson, T. W. Fry,
Levi Creasy, Levi Hidlay, Geo. Hidlay,
Erastus W. Baker, H. J. Knorr, Elias Brown,
Hezekiah Boone, T. McD Price, Chas. Zimmerman,
Henry R. Remley, Samuel Rinard, Alfred Bower,
Chas. R. Boone, Jos. Weis, Jacob Miller,
Jesse Hicks,

FRANKLIN.

Wellington Clark, John Artly, Shultz Knittle,
William Mensch, Henry Edmans, Wm. Barninger,
Jos. B. Belber, Hiram J. Reeder, Washington Parr,
Geo. Zarr, John Cooner, Samuel Yetter,
Christian Artly, John S. McWilliams, Jacob Bohler,
Jacob Knittle, Geo. Hartman, David Huber,
Benj. Zimmerman, David W. Keiffer,

ROARINGCREEK.

John Rarig, Emanuel K. Case, Samuel Leiby,
Joseph Buck, Michael Knittle, Peter Strausser,

Elias Rarig,
Geo. Bloss,
John Hampton,
Jacob Longaberger,
Phineas Thomas,
Joseph Kline,
John Bloss,
John C. Hower,
Geo. Kreisher,
Jacob Erwin,

SCOTT.

Michael Britton,
Priscus E. Bomboy,
Beeder Mack,
Pulaski Mellick,
Jackson Garrison,
Theodore McDowell,
Daniel Hamlin,
John B. Vanhorn,
Thomas Merrill,
David Whitmire,
G. Fenstermaker,
Daniel Snyder,
Aaron Neuss,
Wm. E. Hower,
Alfred P. Fowler,
Geo. Ruckle,

PINE.

Jacob Christian,
John Lore,
Fred Wagner,
Abijah G. Girton,
Samuel Stackhouse,
John R. Eves,
Benj. Lore,
Wesley Long,
Pemberton Piatt,
Jacob Gorden,
Clemuel McHenry,
Isaac Ireus,
Mathias Crossley,

GREENWOOD.

U. Franklin Derr,
Jos. C. Parker,
Samuel Patterson,
Zebulon Shultz,
Thos. Reese,
Wm. P. Ikeler,
Robert Musgrave,
Wm. Davis,
Peter Swisher,
Israel W. Girton,
Jos. W. Eves,
Sylvester Albertson,
Augustus Wilson,
Parvin Eves,
Jesse Heacock,
Jackson Hummel,
Wilson Thomas,
M. B Shultz,
John Thomas,
———Trivelpiece,
Jacob Hayman,
John Staddon,
George Reese,
John Thomas,
John Moore Eves,
Harrison Dietterick,
Clinton Robbins,
Wm. U. Parker,
Wm. E. Patterson,
Wm. J. Sands,
James Dewitt,
Geo. Derr,
Wm. R. Mather,
Perry D. Black,
G. W. Washburn,
Geo. Heacock,
David Masters,
Abraham Titman,
Thomas Wilson,
Jacob Mussleman,
Richard J. Eves,
Thomas Davis,
James L. Preston,
John C. Lemons.

JACKSON.

Frank Roberts,
Rohr McHenry,
Philip Knouse,
John Keller,
Jonas Hess,
Elijah Yocum,
Jesse Rhone,
Josiah Robbins,
Jno. Young,
Israel Heath,

HEMLOCK.

John Fox,
Sylvester Richards,
Purseval Fulk,
Thomas Weaver,
Daniel Wanich,
Philip Hess,
Peter Brugler,
Reuben Werkheiser,
Wm. P. Leidy,
John Hartman,
Mathias Whitenight,
Reuben Rouch,
John Coons,
Henry Somers,
Peter S. Brugler,
Azima Whitenight,
John S. Shoemaker,
James Rounsley,
Charles Green,
Hugh A. Hartman,
Perry Whitenight,
James D. Pursel,
Willits Pursel,
Harris Hartman,
Gideon Stecker,
Michael Gober,
Geo. W. Foust,
W. H. Shoemaker,

ORANGE.

Fred Mutler,
Fred Payden,
Lemuel White,
Charles Conner,
Geo. L. Johnson,
John Fisher,
Henry W. Kisner,
Joshua Trumbore,
John S. Pettibone,
Milton Trumbore,
Alex. McHenry,
Jerome Kisner,
Oscar Achenbach,
Emanuel Appleman,
Henry Stewart,
Jeremiah Hess,
Matthew B. Patterson,
Abraham White,
Isaac R. Dildine,
Martin Kline,
Miles DeLong,
Archibald Patterson,

LOCUST.

Franklin Rarig,
Jonathan Beaver,
Jacob Ruch,
Joseph Sanders,
Isaac C. Myers,
Henry Hoffman,
John Lindermate,
Joseph Breck,
S. Schaeffer,
Wm. Campbell,
Adam M. Johnson,
Ellis George,
Simon Carroll,
Jacob Lindermate,
Israel Warry,
John Miner,
Brine Hongbener,
David Fetterman,
Jesse G. John,
David Rhodes,
Geo. Bittener,
Michael Hongberger,
Charles Bellig,
Wm. D. Paler,
Jacob Long,
Wm. Irwin,
Adam Mensch,
Wm. Lourman,
George Wary,
Henry Yost,
Solomon Rider,
Wellington Hower,
Wm. Parker,
Peter Rhodes,
Wm. Shultz,
Wm. Goodman,
Jacob Yost,
Geo. Isenbach,
Wm. Bahm,
Isaac J. Fisher,
David Helwig,
David Reeder,
Wm. Wynn,
David Levan,
Lloyd P. Fox,
Solomon Strausser,
Jacob P. Kesliner,
John C. Walters,
Amandus Billeg,
Peter Beaver,
Wm. Smith,
W. H. Reinbold,
Gabel Warry,
Daniel P. Levan,

Wesley Perry, Solomon Yeager, David Leibig,
Wm. Adams, Nathan Kostenbader, David Long,
Abram Rice, Jacob Care, Andrew Scott,
Wm. Fetterman, Harris H. Fox, Adam Marks,
John Artley, Richard E. Watkins, Samuel Miller,

MADISON.

Robt. Fruit, Jonathan Pegg, Alex. Carr,
Joel Moser, Joseph C. Smith, Lemuel Kisner,
Geo. Breece, Daniel Welliver, James Kindline,
Elisha B. Hartman, John Roan, John D. Essick,
Francis Eves, H. Clay Mills, Wm. Graham,
Adam Coderman, John Demott, Abram Swisher,
Wash Welliver, Wm. Kitchen, Uriah Welliver,
Eli Wagner, John Mosteller, Jno. Shultz,
Joseph Moist, Silas W. Barber, Jno. Kramer,
Jacob Zeisloft, A. R. Smith, Henry Biddle,
Conrad Kramer, Wesley Demott, Wilson J. Masters,
Wm. Masteller, Cyrus R. Johnson,

MT. PLEASANT.

Isaac Culp, John R. Mordan, Samuel Jacoby,
Gabriel Everett, Lott Johnson, Chas. Johnson,
Philip Miller, David F. Oman, Philip Stroup,
John H. Vanderslice, Melchi Ruckle, Jos. H. Kitchen,
Andrew J. McCarty, Benj. Kester, Hiram Kramer,
Aaron Kester, Hiram Thomas, Christian Eck,
Russel Appleman, John Barnes, Joshua Hartzel,
John W. Kramer, David Musgrave, Robt. Howell,
Wm. Beers, Henry Mellick, Geo. Steinmiller,
Peter Hippensteel, Emanuel Gilbert, Levi Thomas,
Amos R. Heacock, Clinton Mellick, Millard L. Thomas,
James Lemon, Wm. W. Kline, Matthias Gilbert,
John Johnson, Alfred Miller,

MAIN.

Lewis Felker, Jer. Longenberger, Benj. Hawkae,
G. M. Longenberger, U. J. Campbell, David Bigilling,
Thos. Pleasants, Wm. Erwin, Nath. H. W. Brown,
Josiah Fleming, John A. Shuman,

MIFFLIN.

Hezekiah Kelchner,	Wm. Gitling,	Geo. Robenholt,
Philip Hess,	Wm. Kelchner,	Daniel House,
Samuel E. Smith,	Wash Z. Michael,	Stephen Hetter,
Wm. Kilebaugh,	Jos. R. Miller,	E. Schweppenheiser,
Jacob Snyder,	John J. Hartzel,	John Rint,
Wm. Freas,	Jer. Zimmerman,	Alfred Hess,
Abram M. Masteller,	Thos. W. Hutchison,	Stephen Dietterick,
Whitney Hess,	Victor Ronald,	Lewis Creasy,

FISHINGCREEK.

Samuel Shives,	Hiram McHenry,	Benj. Golder,
Jacob S. Bishline,	Levi Winner,	Monterville McHenry,
Geo. M. Howell,	Abram W. Patterson,	Dennis Kline,
Philip Bellas,	Thos. M. Statton,	Cyrus B. Fox,
Reuben Hess,	D. C. Sutliff,	James McMichael,
Geo. Gilbert,	Alex. Jackson,	Jacob Kline,
Jas. J Campbell,	Stot McHenry,	Wm. Evens,
Elisha K. Robbins,	Perry Buckalew,	Reuben Appleman.

SUGARLOAF.

Hiram Lunger,	Hiram Lunger,	Jer. Vansickle,
Elijah Peterman,	Jos. L. Harp,	Amos Fritz,
Geo. Case,	Clinton Cole,	Michael Beishline,
Elijah Hess,	Benjamin Peterman,	Cyrus Larish,
Peter Masteller,	Richard Hess,	Reuben Betterly,
Samuel Roberts,	Abijah Hess,	Elias Golden,
John W. Kline,		

Note.—The other townships had filled their quotas by volunteering; or for special reasons the draft was postponed. In the foregoing lists many names are manifestly wrong, many duplicates, some of persons deceased, or long absent. The errors that are thus apparent must not be charged to the printer or the copyist. They are correctly copied from the furnished or printed lists, and given as per copy. To those who know the persons the correction is easy, and it was thought best to permit that to be done by the reader, and to give the names as we found them. The careless incorrectness was the cause of much trouble to our citizens, and these lists are a lasting monument of incompetency or worse.

CHAPTER XXVII.

DRAFTED MILITIA—NINE MONTHS' SERVICE.

178th REGIMENT.

J. W. Chemberlin, Major, promoted from private, Company A, 35th Regiment, P. V. November 21, 1862, mustered out with Regiment 27th July, 1863.

Isaac Pursel, Quartermaster, promoted from 1st Lieutenant, Company F, December 3, 1862, mustered out with Regiment, 27 July, 1863.

Williamson H. Jacoby, Quarter Master Sergeant—mustered November 24, 1862, promoted from Company F, December 8, 1862, mustered out with Regiment 27 July, 1863.

William Fisher, Commissary Sergeant, mustered October 3, 1862, promoted from Sergeant, Company A, December 8, 1862, mustered out with Regiment 27 July, 1863.

William F. Gruver, Hospital Steward, mustered November 2, 1862, promoted from Corporal, Company F, December 3, 1862, mustered out with Regiment, 27 July 1863.

The Regiment was recruited in Columbia, Montour, Lancaster and Luzerne; companies A, H, and I were from Columbia county, and F and G mostly from Montour. The regiment was mustered into the service between October 30th and November 4th, 1862, and was mustered out at Harrisburg July 27, 1863. The men not otherwise designated, were mustered out with the Company. The Regiment moved to Washington December 6, and reached Yorktown on the 29th. In April it had a skirmish near Williamsburg, and was on the advance picket line until the 23d of June. When the rebels moved into Pennsylvania, a demonstration towards Richmond was made by our troops, and the 178th under Gen. Keys moved towards Bottoms Bridge on the Chickahominy. It had a brisk skirmish on the 2d July. It held

the picket line until the 6th, was then returned to Williamsburg and hurried to Washington to reinforce the army of the Potomac. But the defeat at Gettysburg relieved it, and it was sent to Harrisburg and mustered out.

COMPANY A.

John M. Buckalew, Captain, mustered out with company, 27 July, 1863.

Martin V. B. Kline, 1st Lieutenant, discharged on surgeon's certificate, January 22, 1863.

John J. Karns, 1st Lieutenant, promoted from 2d Lieutenant May 15, 1863.

James S. Muehler, 2d Lieutenant, promoted from Sergeant, May 15, 1863.

Samuel Montgomery, 1st Sergeant.

Samuel F. Pealer, 1st Sergeant, discharged March 19, 1863.

G. W. Shortz, Sergeant.

Alfred I. Creveling, Sergeant, promoted from Corporal, July 1, 1863.

Zebulon S. Stephens, Sergeant, promoted from Corporal, July 1, 1863.

John R. Keeler, Sergeant, promoted from private July 1, 1863.

William Fisher, Sergeant, promoted to Commissary Sergeant, December 8, 1862.

Samuel Park, Corporal.

A. A. P. Unangst, Corporal, absent at hospital at muster out.

Henry Wagner, Corporal.

Abraham B. Browe, Corporal.

William Comstock, Corporal.

Eli Robbins, Corporal, absent in hospital at muster out.

John W. Beishline, Musician.

William J. Robbins, Musician.

Allegar, John Y., Private, absent in hospital at muster out.

Beishline Levi, Private.

Beishline Michael, Private.

Bender Elias P., "

Bangs Hendrick W., "

Boston Reuben, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Bitterly Redman, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Bellas Geo. W., Private, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Buss Joshua, Private, died at Harrisburg, December 6, 1862.

Cole Benjamin D., mustered out with company July 27, 1863.

Cole William, Private.
Cole John, "
Connor Oscar, "
Dietrich John, "
Dodson Chester S., "
Eveland Wesley E., "
Eveland Fred K., "
Evans, John W., "
Faus Henry, "
Fuller, Joseph D., "

Fritz Andrew J., Private, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Fuller John J., Private, discharged on surgeon's certificate, November 22, 1862.

Getz John, mustered out with company July 27, 1863.

Getz Martin, "
Hess Benjamin W., "
Harp Joseph, "
Hartman Jesse "
Hartman Geo. W., "
Hartman Minor, "
Howard Charles, "
Hoche Geo. W., "

Harrington Newton, Private, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Heath George, Private, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Kline Ira D., Private, mustered out with Company July 27, 1863.

Killinger Geo. W., Private.
Kuff Jared "
Kindig Charles F., "
Keeler, Samuel M., "

Krickbaum Philip, Private, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Krickbaum William, Private, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Kline Joseph S., Private, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Laubach Daniel, mustered out with company 27 July, 1863.

Lauderbach William, Private, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Mussleman Jacob, Private, absent, sick at muster out.

Montgomery Robert, Private, mustered out with company 27 July 1863.

Moore Christian L., Private.

Markle Monro, "

Masteller Geo. W., Private, deserted November 15, 1862.

McHenry Eli, Private, deserted December 30, 1862.

Osmond John, Private, mustered out with company 27 July, 1863.

Park Orrin, Private.

Palmer Severn B., "

Patterson Daniel S., "

Pennington James M., "

Remley David E., "

Remley George, "

Roberts Wm. W., "

Rhone Wm. P., "

Runyon Joseph C., Private, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Stonecker Henry, Private, mustered out with company 27 July 1863.

Shultz Elias, Private.

Shultz, Wheeler, "

Shultz Russel, "

Shultz Peter B., "

Stevens Ezra, "

Santee William, Private, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Shultz Cornelius, Private, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Sutliffe Wesley W., Private, discharged on surgeon's certificate January 24, 1863.

Smith Minor B., Private, deserted November 24, 1862.

Tubbs Nathan, Private, mustered out with company July 27, 1863.

Thomas Joseph, Private, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862

Unangst W. H., Private, mustered out with company 27 July 1863.

Wolf Paul, Private.

Woods, Wm McG., "

Wright Moses, "

Weaver Augustus W., Private, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Young William, Private, mustered out with company July 27, 1863.

Yaple Daniel, Private.

Young Ellis, Private, deserted November 24, 1862.

Yaple Thomas, Private, deserted November 5, 1862.

Yaple Jeremiah, Private, died at Fortress Monroe December 30, 1862.

COMPANY F.

This company was credited to Montour county, but it will be observed that many of the men are from Columbia. It was mustered in mainly November 2, 1862, and mustered out July 27, 1863, and unless otherwise disposed of, that is the record of each man named.

John A Winner, Captain, mustered out with company July 27, 1863.

Isaac Pursell, 1st Lieutenant, promoted to Quartermaster December 3, 1863.

Abner H. Brown, 1st Lieutenant, promoted from 2d Lieutenant December 24, 1862.

Samuel A. Mills, 2d Lieutenant, promoted from 1st Sergeant December 24, 1862.

Elias B. Yordy, 1st Sergeant, promoted from Sergeant January 1, 1863.

Reese Flanigan, Sergeant.

George A. Brown, "

Emanuel Peters, "

B. W. Mussleman, Sergeant, promoted from private, March 1, 1863.

Daniel McHarn, Corporal.
David P. Childs "
David P. Young "
Henry W. Snyder "
Charles Sage, Corporal, absent, sick at muster out.
William A. Riffle, Corporal, promoted to Corporal December 28, 1862.
William F. Gruver, Corporal, promoted to Hospital Steward December 3, 1862.
John R. Rishel, Corporal, died at Georgetown, Virginia, January 12, 1863.
John H. Hunt. Musician.
Armwine George W, Private.
Ashland Alexander, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 21, 1862.
Baylor Peter, Private.
Bogart Cyrus "
Bogart Joseph "
Burger Peter "
Burger Wm. H "
Byerly Wm. H. deserted November 19, 1862, returned December, 10, 1862
Bowman John, Private.
Bodine Charles W. "
Basel Lewis "
Creveling Moore, deserted November 19, 1862, returned April 1 1863, absent in hospital at muster out.
Coxey Thomas A. discharged on surgeon's certificate November 21, 1862.
Cooper Charles W, discharged on surgeon's certificate, January 19, 1863.
Cooper Albert, deserted November 13, 1862.
Derr Frederich, Private.
Dreiblepice Jacob "
Dreiblepice James, "
Elmes William, "
Everett John, "
Fox John, "
Fox Samuel T, "

Fought Edward, Private.
Flick Erastus, "
Fetter Cyrus, "
Gaskins Herbert B., "
Gotschalk W. W., died at Yorktown, Virginia, July 12, 1863, buried in National Cemetery, grave 115.
Heinbach Peter, Jr., Private.
Heinbach David "
Johnson John, "
Jones Daniel H., "
Jacoby Williamson H., promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant December 3, 1862.
Karshner Daniel, Private.
Karshner Peter, "
Knouse Washington, "
Koons Samuel, "
Kelly Stephen S., transferred to Company K, 163d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, November 24, 1862.
Lawrence Thomas, Private.
Lynn Wm. S., "
Lazarus Daniel T., "
Miller Wesley, "
Miller Andrew, "
Mensch Solomon, "
Moyer John D., "
Morrell Samuel H., "
Marshall David, "
Marshall Daniel, "
Mellick Henry M., "
Mellick Heary W., "
Mordon John R., "
Musgrave Franklin, "
Miller William, died at Yorktown, Virginia, March 31, 1863.
Mott Daniel, deserted, date unknown.
McHenry Samuel, Private.
Omans Geo. L., "
Persing Ilif H., "
Rudy Jeremiah S. "
Riffle James S., "

Roup Layfayette F., Private.
Reppert George, "
Runyon Samuel C., "
Runyon Oliver P., "
Runyan Sheppard, deserted November 12, 1862.
Renshaw Robert, deserted November 15, 1862.
Snyder Clayton, Private.
Snyder Peter K., "
Spotts John "
Spotts William, "
Shult Harrison, deserted November 19, 1862, returned December 10, 1862.
Stroup Philip A., Private.
Smith Harvey, "
Shearer Charles, discharged on Surgeon's certificate January 15, 1863.
Snyder John S., deserted November 18, 1862.
Sheetz John, deserted November 19, 1862.
Swisher Clement, deserted November 12, 1862.
Thompson Wm., Private.
Thomas Joel, deserted November 18, 1862.
Wintersteen H. Jr., Private.
Walter Jackson, "
Wise Elias O., transferred to Company I, 163 Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, November 23, 1862.
Wintersteen John, deserted November 19, 1862.
West Lewis D., deserted November 8, 1862.
Yarich David P., discharged on Surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

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COMPANY G.

This company was from Montour county, except a few names, and was mustered into service mainly November 4, 1862, and mustered out July 27, 1863, and unless otherwise accounted for, the men were mustered out with the company.

William Y. Adams, Captain, mustered out July 27, 1863.
Thomas Butler, 1st. Lieutenant.
Stephen C. Vansant, 2d. Lieutenant.
Charles D. Levan, 1st. Sergeant.

John H. Leidy, Sergeant.
John S. Mahan, "
Phineas Haldren, "
James S. Heddings, "
James W. Lowry, Corporal.
Thomas P. Perry, "
Henry D. Geiger, "
George Haldron, "
Thomas M. Vansant, "
Daniel M. Adams, "
Jacob J. Bardole, "
Auten Peter V., Private.
Ande Thomas H. "
Albeck Jacob, deserted November 20, 1862.
Butler John S, Private
Burch Peter, jr. "
Bomboy Daniel, "
Beers David, "
Biddle James R, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.
Bechtel Jacob, discharged on surgeon's certificate, November 14, 1862.
Bechtel Daniel S, discharged on surgeon's certificate, November 14, 1862.
Barber Silas W, discharged, date unknown.
Barber Nicholas, deserted November 21, 1862.
Cooper Abraham, Private.
Confer William, "
Cox William J, "
Confer Philip, died at Yorktown, Virginia, February 7, 1863.
Carr Alexander, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 14, 1862.
Cox Amos, discharged November 15, 1862.
Carr Andrew, jr., deserted November 4, 1862
Cotner Daniel, absent without leave at muster out.
Conway Jesse, deserted November 15, 1862.
Dry Adam, Private.
Derr Thomas, "
Derr Hiram, "

Degreen Augustus Private.
Dyer Jacob, "
Eyer John, "
Evans David, deserted, date unknown.
Ginder Jacob, Private.
Gordon Ernst, "
Grim John H. deserted November 18, 1862.
Huttenstine J. Private.
Herner John, "
Harries John "
Heiner William, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.
Hilkert Samuel, deserted November 22, 1862.
Hartman Lewis, deserted November 21, 1862.
Irvin Wm., Private.
Kelly John "
Kester Jeremiah "
Kersteller Leonard, "
Kline Isaac, "
Kitchen John H. discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862
Kirkner Leonard, deserted November 21, 1862.
Lashell Wm. S., Private.
Madden James, "
Magonigal Thomas, "
Murray Joseph K., "
Martz John, "
More George, "
Miller Wm. B, "
Manning Wm. L., "
Myers James D., discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.
Morris Edward M., deserted November 13, 1862.
McCracken James, Private.
McMahan James, jr., discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.
Richard Hiram. Private.
Ruse Cornelius, "
Roads Mahlon, "

Stineman Frederich, Private.
Starr John D., "
Smith Alexander, "
Sweitzer John, "
Shiras Bowman D., "
Sweitzer Wm. W., "
Strouse Wm., "
Shock Emanuel, discharged November 21, 1862.
Shires Wm., discharged November 17, 1862.
Stecker Moses L., discharged November 17, 1862.
Shultz Robert M., deserted November 9, 1862.
Swisher Burges, deserted November 20, 1862.
Smith David, deserted November 6, 1862.
Thomas Benj. F, Private.
Taylor Cyrus, "
Thomas John, "
Tindall Andrew, discharged on surgeon's certificate May 2, 1863.
Tanner Henry, jr., deserted November 15, 1862.
Vansickle John A., Private.
Weisnar Wm., "
Wykoff Wm. V., "
Wellever Andrew J., "
Wanich Amos, "
Warner Christian, died at Newport News, Virginia, December 16, 1862.
Weisner Augustus, discharged on surgeon's certificate, November 22, 1862.
Wertman Henry L., discharged on surgeon's certificate November 13, 1863.
Young George W., deserted November 25, 1862.

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COMPANY H.

The company was mustered into service mainly on the 28th of October 1862; and was mustered out at Harrisburg July 27, 1863. If not otherwise stated the men were mustered out with the Company.

Theodore McD. Price, Captain.
Wm. H. Evans, 1st Lieutenant, discharged May 6, 1863.

Frank A. Howard, 1st Lieutenant, promoted from 2d Lieutenant May 15, 1863.

Mahlon B. Hicks, promoted to 1st Sergeant January 13, 1863, to 2d Lieutenant, June 6, 1863.

Wm. H. Stahl, 1st Sergeant, promoted from Corporal July 1, 1863.

August B. Clewell, Sergeant, promoted from Corporal January 1, 1863.

Henry H. Martz, Sergeant.

Wm. Girton, Sergeant.

Jacob Weiss, Sergeant, promoted from private July 1, 1863.

Wm. Remley, Sergeant, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 27, 1863.

Isaac Lutz, Sergeant, deserted November 24, 1862.

Richard Rupert, Corporal.

James D. Evans "

George P. Stiner "

Wm. A. Lynn, Corporal, deserted November 10, 1862.

Enos L. Bower, Musician.

Elijah Bower, Musician.

Andrews Samuel, Private, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 8, 1862.

Andrews Isaac, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Boon Benjamin Private.

Bomboy Armanis "

Boon George H. "

Blank Josiah "

Beck Washington "

Brobst William "

Brown David jr., discharged on surgeon's certificate November 12, 1862.

Bower Wm. F., deserted November 23, 1862.

Clewell Wm. H. Private

Deitrick Hervey J. "

Durlin Wm., discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Deitrick Harrison H., deserted November 8, 1862.

Erwine Wilson, Private.

Fulk Samson, Private.
Frederick Jesse J., discharged on surgeon's certificate November 12, 1862.
Frain Philip, deserted November 8, 1862.
Fink David, deserted November 8, 1862.
Gardner Jonathan R., discharged on surgeon's certificate, November 8, 1862.
Grassley Job, deserted November 19, 1862.
Gordenhiser Rona, deserted November 9, 1862.
Hippensteel Wm. Private.
Hetler Hiram H. "
Hetler Peter "
Hill Adam "
Hoppis Elias "
Herring Samuel, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.
Herman John, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.
Hoffman Jacob, deserted November 9, 1862.
Herring William, deserted November 12, 1862.
Harman Silas, deserted November 23, 1862.
Hunsinger J. W., deserted November 8, 1862.
Jones William M. Private.
Johnson Aaron B. "
Johnson Josiah H., deserted November 8, 1862.
Kitchen Richard, Private.
Kramer George, "
Kanady William, "
Knorr Phineas, "
Kelchner Samuel C., discharged November, 1862.
Lantz Peter J., absent in hospital at muster out.
Longenberger N., Private.
Lowery David, died July 8, 1863.
Lynn Henry, deserted November 26, 1862.
Longenberger John, deserted November 15, 1862.
Laylon Aspy, deserted November 15, 1862.
Martz Samuel, Private.
Masteller Henry, "
Mowery George, "

Miller Jacob, Private.
Markle Conrad, "
Mills James, "
Mummy Michael, deserted November 9, 1862.
Mensinger Samuel, deserted November 9, 1862.
Mummy Philip, deserted November 23, 1862.
Moyer Silas E., deserted November 23, 1862.
Nuss Aaron, Private.
Price John, "
Romick Charles, "
Rittenhouse Josiah, deserted November 8, 1862.
Rinad Levi, deserted November 10, 1862.
Shellhammer Jacob, Private.
Shannon William, "
Sponeyberger S., "
Sponeyberger P., "
Sult Owen, "
Sherman Reuben, "
Shaffer Daniel, absent in hospital at muster out.
Strohmoyer John P., Private,
Sult Charles F., "
Schlabach Wm. H., "
Smith Emanuel, deserted November 10, 1862.
Sitler Freeman, deserted November 23, 1862.
Slasser Solomon, deserted November 23, 1862.
Wells John, Private.
Witmire Daniel B., "
Witmire Samuel, "
Witmire Joseph. "
Walp William, discharged November 1862.
Yohe William, Private.
Yost Elias, "
Yinger George, "
Yohe James, deserted October 30, 1862.

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COMPANY I.

The company was mustered in mainly from the 1st to the 5th of November 1862, and mustered out 27 July 1863, and all the

men not otherwise disposed of were mustered out with the company.

William H. Shuman, Captain.

William H. Reinbold, 1st. Lieutenant, discharged May 5, 1863.

Robert S. Ent, 1st. Lieutenant, promoted from 1st Sergeant, June 6, 1863.

Daniel G. Ent, 2d Lieutenant discharged on surgeon's certificate April 29, 1863.

Albert McDowell, 2d Lieutenant, promoted from private to Sergeant December 16, 1862, to 2d Lieutenant May 15, 1863.

Franklin P. Kelley, 1st Sergeant, promoted from private July 1, 1863.

Thomas F. Harder, Sergeant, promoted from Corporal July 1, 1863.

Daniel B. Stevens, Sergeant, absent in hospital at muster out.

Jacob H. Yohe, Sergeant, promoted from private July 1, 1863,

Daniel L. Everhart, Sergeant.

Uriah J. Campbell, Sergeant, discharged December 2, 1862.

Ebenezer S. Case, Corporal.

John Erwin, promoted to Corporal December 16, 1862.

George W. Jacoby, promoted to Corporal December 2, 1862.

Alfred F. Slayman, Corporal.

William Abbott, "

Samuel P. Levan, "

William E. Shannon "

Thomas H. Hamilton deserted December 10, 1862.

Adams David, Private.

Ashton Emanuel, "

Armerling C. S. G., "

Beaver Joseph B., "

Boon Emanuel, "

Backer Nicholas. "

Beaver Benjamin, "

Beaver John, "

Beaver Peter, "

Bredbenner S., discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Billeg William, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Creasy John P., Private.

Conner Henry, Private.
Crawford Jackson, "
Carr George, deserted November 22, 1862.
Drake Benjamin, Private.
Derr John, "
Derr Joseph, "
Dailous John, "
Dailous Samuel, "
Ernst Frederick, "
Eves William M., discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.
Fenstamaker H., Private.
Forsythe Charles, "
Fausey William, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22 1862.
Getling Benjamin, Private.
Grover Stephen, "
Girton Wm G., discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.
Gensell Joseph, transferred to Ulman's Independent Battery, 2 December, 1862.
Howell Theodore, Private.
Huttenstine D. M., "
Hagenbuch W. R., "
Hummel John J., "
Harmon Benjamin, "
Hartzell Jacob, "
Harmony Daniel, "
Hill James, "
Hock Michael, "
Jones Hervey, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.
Kindt Mathias, Private.
Kline Abraham "
Knouse Philip, "
Kreischer Jerre "
Kline George C., absent, sick at muster out.
Knecht Daniel W., Private.
Kline Martin, deserted November 25, 1862.

Low William, Private.
Longenberger J. B., deserted November 22, 1862.
Longenberger John, deserted November 22, 1862.
Mench Christian, Private.
Miller Franklin, "
Mosteller Wm., "
Miller Charles, discharged on surgeon's certificate, November 22, 1862
Menere John, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.
Mack Sedgwick R., transferred to Ulman's Independent Battery, December 2, 1862.
Miller Henry L., deserted November 21, 1862.
McMichael Joseph K., discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.
Nuss Benjamin, deserted November 26, 1862.
Nuss Gideon, deserted November 26, 1862.
Potter John, Private.
Price Jonas, "
Patrick James, "
Potter Lemuel, "
Russell Thomas, "
Rider Daniel, "
Reinbold Lewis, "
Reinhart John, deserted November 4, 1862.
Stine Michael, absent, sick at muster out.
Shannon Jared Y., Private.
Seigfried Hiram, "
Schug Charles, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.
Steely Philip, deserted November 26, 1862.
Seigfreid Jacob, deserted November 20, 1862.
Turner John, deserted December 5, 1862, returned April 1, 1863, mustered out with company.
Wardin James M., absent, sick at muster out.
Woomer Joshua, Private.
Whare (Wharey) Israel "
Williams Charles, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 22, 1862.

Yohe Elisha, Private.
Yohe Stephen "
Yeager Henry V., "
Zimmerman Jerre, deserted, date unknown.

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171st REGIMENT.

Wesley Wirt, Commissary Sergeant, mustered into service October 28, 1862, mustered out with regiment August 8, 1864.

Henry S. Arthur, Company A, 1st Sergeant November 2, 1862, mustered out with company August 8, 1863.

Thomas J. Barton, Company A, Sergeant, November 1, 1862, mustered out with company August 8, 1863.

Leonard R. Bomboy, company A, musician, November 2, 1862, mustered out with company August 8, 1863.

Henry S. Bodine, company A, private, November 2, 1862, mustered out with company August 8, 1863.

C. A Eilenberger, company A, private, November 2, 1862, mustered out with company August 8, 1863.

Uriah Golder, company A, private, November 2, 1862, mustered out with company August 8, 1863.

Richard Hess, company B, private, November 2, 1862, mustered out with company August 7, 1863.

Lewis Hess, company B, private, November 2, 1862, mustered out with company August 7, 1863.

Samuel Y. Hess, company B, private, November 2, 1862, mustered out with company August 7, 1863.

George W. Hittle, company B, private, November 2, 1862, mustered out with company August 7, 1863.

John Heighmiller, company B, private, November 2, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1863.

Enoch Ikeler, company B, private, November 2, 1862, mustered out with company August 7, 1863.

Cyrus Demott, company G, private, December 6, 1862, mustered out with company, August 8, 1863.

The regiment left Camp Curtin on November 27, and proceeded by Washington and Norfolk to Suffolk, Virginia. December 28, it proceeded to Newbern, North Carolina, and went into winter quarters. In March they repulsed Gen Hill who had appeared before Newbern. Hill moved towards Washington and erected breastworks at Hill's point. The 171st was detailed to storm them, but were withdrawn. Subsequently it was in a demonstration towards Richmond, in favor of Meade at Gettysburg, and then took a position in a pass in the South Mountain which it held until the rebel retreat. It then marched to Frederick; thence to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out.

There may be other Columbia county men in this regiment, but I cannot distinguish them, and must rely upon those given for information as to names omitted. If they are furnished this record will become more and more perfect.

MONTOUR COUNTY—THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.

11th REGIMENT

COMPANY H.

Mustered in April 26, 1861.

William McClure, Captain.
Samuel Hibler, 1st Lieutenant.
Thomas Maxwell, 2d Lieutenant.
John Doyle 1st Sergeant.
Jonathan Waters, 2d Sergeant.
Lawson Carroll, 3d Sergeant.
Seth Freeze, 4th Sergeant.
William Roberts, 1st. Corporal.
Jerome A. Harder, 2d Corporal.
Wm. E. Seesholtz, 3d Corporal.
Philip Renn, 4th Corporal.
Frank Lewis, Musician.
Charles Munma, Musician.
Aggry Henry,
Arter William O.,
Boushleger Federick,
Beaumont Charles,
Burn John,
Burns James,
Cuthbert Edward,
Cuthbert Wm. R.,
Crossley Daniel P.,
Clave John,
Cain James,
Clark John,
Coup Peter M.,
Clark Jesse C.,
Elliot James,
Frick Augustus G.,
Farren William J.,
Fairchild George,
Fields Robert,
Goodrich Maxwell,
Goodrich William C.,
Galligan Thomas,
Gibbs Moses M,
Gibbons Moses,
Green Patrick,
Harper Samuel,
Harris Frederich,
Howell Thomas,
Jenkins Charles,
McAdle James,
McCann James,
Milner William,
Moore James G.,
Oakes Peter M.,
Petrusky Herman,
Paugh John,
Quick John G.,
Rishel Daniel,
Ridgeway Edwin O.,
Reid John C.,
Reily Martin,

Deshay William,
Davis Thomas C.,
Day Andrew,
Devers James,
Devers Isaiah,
Everdale George,
Kulp Elias,
Kelly William,
Lee John,
Mellen Isaac,
Mellen William H.,
Murray Mathias,
McCarty Clarence,
McGuire Andrew,
McGor William,
Ray Adam,
Rollan Patrick,
Robinson John,
Rodgers Charles,
Roberts Caleb,
Riddle Richard,
Stoddart Thomas,
Suppinger Amos,
Sherr Adolph,
Toole Thomas,
Taylor Martin,
Weidle Joseph,
Watkins Edwin,
Yarrick Peter,

After being armed and equipped, Captain McClure was stationed at Elkton, Maryland. Thence June 18th to Chambersburg, thence in a few days to Hagerstown. Ordered by forced march to Williamsport to repeal an attack, but the enemy had retired. On a forward movement from Williamsport, they encountered Stonewall Jackson and beat him, at Falling Waters, and had the compliments of Gen. Patterson. The regiment volunteered for the three years service, but was mostly, on re-muster, filled with new men.

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14TH REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

Mustered in April 26, 1861.

Oscar Ephlin, Captain.
John A. Winner, 1st Lieutenant.
Clinton W. Pursel, 2nd Lieut.
Henry M. Trumbower, Sergeant.
Arthur Amandus, 2d Sergeant.
Freeze McWilliams, 3d Sergeant.
John C. Perrin, 4th Sergeant.
Jacob Miller, 1st Corporal.
Jenkins John R.,
Johnson Joseph H.,
Jones Edward,
Jones Matthew,
Jordon John,
Kelly Patrick,
Kelly Martin,
Kesler Michael,

Geo. W. Vangilder, 2d Corporal.
Adolphus Bookheister 3d Corporal.
Reese Flanigan, 4th Corporal.
Henry Metz, Musician.
William Milliner, Musician.
Alcorn John,
Alward John,
Blue Samuel,
Brown Benton B.,
Barnhart William,
Boush Montgomery,
Billmeyer William,
Caldwell Samuel W.,
Davis Lewis L.,
Danks George,
Davis Richard,
Deiss Reese,
Everheart Nathaniel,
Fields Elijah,
Fenstermacher Joseph H.,
Foin John A.,
Gaskins Harbit,
Handly William,
Huntingdon John,
Jones James,
Houser James,
Howe John T.,
Hopkins Richard,
Handshaw Peter,
Houser John J.,
Johnson Stephen,
Loudan Thomas,
Lewis John O.,
Mencer John,
Mower Charles,
McNinch Samuel,
Markel William,
Miller Jacob C.,
Ogden Andrew B.,
Pursel John,
Phillips James M.,
Robbe Joseph,
Rank Ellis H.,
Roderick Edward W.,
Rush Stephen L.,
Rollin Harris G.,
Small Charles,
Stall Samuel,
Snyder John C.,
Spade Hiram M.,
Sigler Robert,
Thomas James,
Thomas William J.
Terry Charles,
Tusman Casper,
Thorp James,
Thacher Edward,
Wise Mark W.,
Watts William M.,
Williams Daniel,
Woods John,
Young William,
Patton Alfred B.,

Excepting marching and drill the 14th did not see much service. Although several marches were made for the purpose, they never succeeded in encountering the enemy. They were with Gen. Patterson on the Potomac. Upon being mustered out, a large number of the men took service in other regiments recruiting for the war.

16th REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

In April 1861, the following citizens mainly of Berwick, went to Harrisburg to enter the service. They were mustered in April 20, 1861, for three months; but at once agreed to re-enlist at the expiration of that time, which most of them did. Their Captain was Dorsheimer, and the regiment was a part of the 4th Brigade, First Division; and subsequently of the Fifth Division and held the left of the line at Bull Run. Was in the second forward movement towards Martinsburg, thence to Bunker Hill, thence by forced march to Harper's Ferry, thence by Smithfield, menaced by Stuart's cavalry, to Charlestown in Virginia, thence at close of term of service to Harrisburg, where they were mustered out July 30, 1861,

S. F. Shwartz,
M. J. Goodman,
N. G. Williams,
Jacob Poff,
Thomas Stackhouse,
Harrison Swank,
A. D. Seely,
James Smith,
A. Lockart,
Robert Webster,
William Campbell,
Lafayette Myers,
J. F. Chemberlin,
A. S. Kensey,
Fernando Lake,
W. C. Thompson,
E. C. Bahl,
W. H. Crandall,
A. C. Thompson,
J. W. Gilroy,
J. A. Yount,
J. F. Hertz,
Lyman H. Fowler,
Cyrus Robbins,
Wesley R. Price.

100 DAYS SERVICE.

193d. REGIMENT.

COMPANY B.

The Company was from Montour county, was mustered into the service July 17, 1864, and mustered out November 5, 1864.

On the day of the organization of the regiment it moved for Baltimore, and went into camp there at Mankin's woods. About

September 1st, it moved to Camp Carroll, a mile southwest of the city on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Detachments of the regiment were used for provost duty, escorts, and other similar service; but were not in any battle or skirmish. Unless otherwise marked, all the men were regularly mustered out with the company.

John A. Winner, Captain.
James Foster, 1st. Lieutenant.
Isaac D. Crewitt, 2d. Lieutenant.
David K. Shutt, 1st. Sergeant.
John Keim, Sergeant.
Jacob Bookmiller, Sergeant.
James M. Elliott, Sergeant.
Henry Kneibler, Sergeant.
Hiram Echert, Corporal.
William Bordner, Corporal.
David Aten, Corporal.
Charles S. Baker, Corporal.
Melville R. Ditt, Corporal.
David Lochenthaler, Corporal.
James Bullamore, Corporal.
James R. Wilds, Corporal.
Augustus Woods, Musician.
Samuel Morgan, Musician.
Ashton Alexander, Private.
Alexander Park,
Brent William,
Bright Edward R.,
Bookmiller John,
Bredbender W. M.,
Buckalew W., deserted July 20, 1864.
Cook Benjamin,
Crossley John M.,
Cummings Russell,
Carroll Patrick,
Consor Asa A.,
Doran Joseph A.,
Dimmick Emanuel,
Davis John.

Davis James W.,
Eveland Hiram,
Evans John M.,
Evans George D.,
Fluck Lewis A.,
Fitzgerald Thomas,
Gearhart Alexander M.,
Gantner Cyrus S.,
Gibbs Sheldon T., promoted to Commissary Sergeant July 21, 1864
Hale John,
Hale Joseph,
Hinckley Charles R.,
Hinkert John,
Horner William L.,
Housel Jacob P.,
Harding Terrence
Heddings William M.,
Jones Caleb,
Johnson Henry W.,
Jones Stephen A.,
Jones, Francis W.,
Jones, Henry C., deserted July 2), 1864.
Klase Jesse,
Larafer William,
Lloyd William M.,
Learny William,
Learny Dennis, deserted October 12, 1864.
Martin John,
McGrath James,
Newberry Josiah,
Paugh Robert,
Purcell Charles P.,
Rake John,
Reninger William,
Rhoads George,
Robins Abram V.,
Runyan Jesse,
Robenbach Joseph H.,

Snyder Henry,
Snyder Jacob J.,
Stadler Aaron W.,
Scott Robert,
Sterick David L.,
Sampsol John G.,
Sult Alonzo J.,
Strawhecker D. H.,
Taylor John H.,
Taylor William E.,
Thomas James,
Woodside Charles,
Walker Harvey V.,
Weaver Benjamin,

NINE MONTHS' SERVICE.

132d REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

This company was from Montour county and was mustered into the service August 15, 1862. The Regiment was at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Its war record is first rate. When not otherwise accounted for the men were mustered out with the Company, May 24, 1863. Clinton W. Neal, of Bloomsburg, was Quartermaster of the Regiment.

Joseph E. Shreve, Captain, promoted to major September 18, 1862.

Charles E. Norris, Captain,

G. W. Vangilder, 1st Lieutenant, discharged on surgeon's certificate October 26, 1862.

Thomas Maxwell, 1st Lieutenant.

Charles A. Meylert, 2d Lieutenant, missing since February 22, 1863.

Edward W. Roderick, 2d Lieutenant.

David Shutt, 1st Sergeant.

J. M. Hassenplug, 1st Sergeant, killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

John S. Ware, Sergeant.

Isaac D. Crewett, Sergeant.

Michael Kessler, Sergeant, wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

George Lovett, Sergeant.

Jacob H. Miller, Sergeant, discharged January 30, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

Joseph H. Nevins, Sergeant, discharged on surgeon's certificate March 6, 1863.

Daniel Vanronk, Sergeant, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Jacob Redfield, Corporal, wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863.

James Williams, Corporal.
Conrad S. Aten, Corporal.
George Snyder, Corporal, absent, sick at muster out.
Alexander Huntingdon, Corporal.
Samuel Stall, Corporal.
Henry Vincent, Corporal.
John Harig, Corporal.
Charles Flick, Corporal, discharged December 6, 1862, for wounds received at Antietam, September 17, 1862.
Nathan F. Lightner, Corporal, discharged on surgeon's certificate 8 December, 1862.
William C. McCormick, Corporal, discharged March 1, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
Henry L. Schick, musician.
Appleman, Amos, Private.
Arnwine, Sylvester W. wounded at Antietam.
Adams Henry, died September 22 of wounds received at Antietam September 17, 1862.
Beaver Arthur W.
Bookmiller Jacob, wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
Blee Franklin G.
Black Jeremiah.
Carroll William, wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
Cooper Samuel E. deserted October 22, 1862.
Devine Franklin.
Davis William.
Dye Samuel V. discharged on surgeon's certificate April 8, 1863.
Earp William jr., wounded at Chancellorsville.
Easton James S.
Eggert Hiram.
Feidel Joseph.
Flickinger Samuel.
Foin John B. A.
Foster James.
Fitzsimmons C. W.
Fields John L.
Francis George, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 15, 1862.
Goodall Thomas.

Gulicks Samuel.
Gibson John, killed at Antietam.
Hale Joseph.
Hunt George E.
Hornberger Adam.
Hendrickson D.
Hillner Samuel, killed at Antietam.
Hummel Hiram, killed at Antietam.
Jones Thomas.
James Thomas.
Jones James W. killed at Fredericksburg.
Klase W J. W.
Klase Daniel J. P., killed at Antietam.
Lechthaler Conrad, discharged, date unknown.
Langer Samuel.
Leichow John, discharged October 28, for wounds received at Antietam, September 17, 1862.
Long Jacob, killed at Antietam.
Morgan Watkin.
Miller Levi M.
Moyer Jacob W.
Mayer Leonard.
Moyer Cornelius C.
Morris John, wounded at Antietam.
McCoy John.
McKee James, deserted August 16, 1862.
Neese William B. wounded at Antietam, discharged date unknown.
Phillips James M.
Reaser John P.
Reidy Simon.
Rantz Isaac
Rank David H. discharged on surgeon's certificate January 29, 1863.
Ringler William A. discharged May 5, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam September 17, 1862.
Rice Jonathan, killed at Fredericksburg, Virginia.
Stewart William.
Smith Edward D.

Sunday William.
Schreiver August.
Stine John.
Smith Edwin L.
Switzer Oliver B.
Snyder Sharps M.
Sechler Aaron.
Vandling Archibald, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 28, 1862.
Wright Angus.
Waugh Andrew.
Wallace John, discharged, date unknown.
Wate Samuel.
Wright Matthew R., killed at Fredericksburg.
Wray James D., deserted September 19, 1863.

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COMPANY E.

COLUMBIA COUNTY GUARDS.

The following is a list of the officers and privates of the "Columbia County Guards." They left Bloomsburg on the 8th of August, 1862, and were mustered into service August 13, 1862, and mustered out at Harrisburg, May 24, 1863. They were in the pursuit at the battle of South Mountain, in the battle of Antietam, in the thick of the fight at Fredericksburg, and at Chancellorsville. The number of men lost in battle shows the closeness of the work. General Trench in an order issued by him, says—"Knowing the character of the one hundred and thirty second Pennsylvania Volunteers, which has fought under my eye in two of the bloodiest engagements of the war, and which has the highest encomiums from its brigade commander, General Kimball, who knows what brave men are," &c., shows the high character of the whole command. All the men not otherwise accounted for, are to be considered as having been mustered out with the company.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Michael Whitmoyer, Bloomsburg.
1st Lieutenant, Andrew C. Mensch, Bloomsburg.

2d Lieutenant, D. R. Mellick, Lightstreet.
Sergeant, Wm. A. Barton, Espy.
" Wm. H. Gilmore, Bloomsburg.
" Wm. J. Renn, Chestnut Grove.
Corporal, Charles P. Sloan, Bloomsburg, promoted to Sergeant 10th of January 1863.
Corporal, I. Newton Kline, Orangeville, promoted to Sergeant 10th of January 1863.
Corporal, J. Pierce Mellick, Lightstreet, died at Washington, D. C., of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1863.
Corporal, Wm. C. Robison, Espy, discharged on Surgeon's certificate October 26, 1862.
Corporal, Clark Kressler, Espy.
" Ephraim M. Kline, Benton.
" Henry M. Johnston, Jerseytown.
Corporal, Clinton W. Neal, promoted to Quarter Master August 22, 1862.
Fifer, Azama V. Hower, Bloomsburg, discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 29, 1863.
Drummer, John Staley, Rohrsburg.
Wagoner, Tilghman Faux, Espy.

PRIVATES.

James S. Bomboy, Bloomsburg.
James W. Cook, "
James Cadman, "
Henry D. Croup, " discharged on Surgeon's certificate October 8, 1862.
C. S. M. Fisher, Bloomsburg, wounded at Antietam, Maryland, September 18, 1862.
Henry C. Hartman, Bloomsburg.
Charles M. Hendershot, Bloomsburg.
Wm. C. Shaw, Bloomsburg, absent, sick at muster out.
H. Clay Hartman, Bloomsburg.
Samuel Harder, " prisoner from December 13, 1862 to May 22, 1863.
Adam Heist, Bloomsburg.
Samuel Harp, " discharged on Surgeon's certificate July 13, 1863.

Augustus M. Kurtz, Bloomsburg.
Jonathan W. Snyder, "
Joseph Penrose, Bloomsburg, missing in action at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862.
Oliver Palmer, Bloomsburg.
Josiah Reedy, " wounded at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862.
John Roadarmel, Bloomsburg.
Isaac Roadarmel, "
Charles W. Snyder, "
Frederick M. Staley, "
George W. Sterner, "
Edward C. Greene, " corporal, 10 November 1862.
Amasa Whitenight, " wounded at Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862.
Samuel Wood, Orangeville, corporal 25th February, 1863.
David Ruckel, "
George W. Howell, "
Charles W. Muffley, "
Daniel Markle, "
Wm. Lazarus, killed at Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862.
Joseph S. Hayman, deserted August 30, 1862.
Samuel R. Johnson, Orangeville.
Hiram F. Kline, "
Jesse M. Howell, " died near Falmouth, Virginia, July 8, 1863.
Elwood W. Coleman, Orangeville.
Levi H. Priest, Benton.
Josiah Stiles, " absent, sick at muster out.
Thomas O. Kline, Orangeville.
Samuel Krickbaum, "
Francis M. Lutz, "
F. J. R. Treller, Lewisburg.
Lemuel Mood, Lightstreet.
Lafayette Applegate, Sereno.
W. H. Hunter, Sereno.
Joseph Lawton, Pine.
John Lawton, "
Isaac M. Lyons, "

Joseph W. Lyons, Pine.
Leonard Beagle, Mordansville.
Henry M. Sands, "
Hiram M. Broat, Jerseytown.
Clark Price, Lime Ridge.
James F. Trump, Espy.
Jacob W. Bomboy. "
Isaiah S. Hartman, " died October 16, of wounds received at Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862.
Jeremiah Reece, prisoner from May 3d to May 22, 1863.
Samuel M. Vanhorn, Greenwood, died at Washington, February 16, 1863, buried in Harmony burial ground, D. C.
Thomas Caruthers, Chestnut Grove, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 15, 1863.
Gaylord Whitmoyer, Chestnut Grove, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 17, 1863.
Peter O. Crist, Chestnut Grove.
Philip Watts, "
Samuel Young, Rohrsburg.
Abel Dialy, Roaringcreek.
Charles A. Folk, "
John Moore Eves, Millville.
Amos Y. Kisner, "
John F. Eck, Briarcreek.
Gotleib Wagner, Jackson.
Geo. M. Kline, Town Hill.
Moses J. Trench, Plymouth.
James B. Fortner, Mt. Pleasant, promoted to corporal 10th of July, 1863.
Robert P. Gillespie, Buckhorn.
John P. Guiles, "
Christian C. Hughes, Cambra.
John N. Hughes, Fowlersville, promoted to corporal 10th of January, 1863.

COMPANY H.

CATAWISSA GUARDS.

George W. John, Captain, resigned December 9, 1862.
Martin M. Brobst, Captain, promoted from 1st. Lieutenant, December 9, 1862.
Isaiah W. Willets, 1st. Lieutenant, promoted from 1st. Sergeant December 9, 1862.
Henry H. Hoagland, 2d. Lieutenant, died December 14 of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862.
P. R. Margerum, 2d. Lieutenant, promoted from Corporal December 16, 1862.
A. H. Sharpless, 1st. Sergeant, promoted from Corporal December 16, 1862.
Samuel F. Savery, Sergeant.
George Reedy, promoted to Corporal January 22, 1863.
Hiram N. Brown, promoted to Corporal January 22, 1863.
William McNeal, Sergeant.
Theodore Kreigh, Private.
Rolandus Herbein, "
Samuel J. Frederich, "
Francis M. Thomas, wounded at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862.
John P. Hoagland, promoted to Corporal November 21, 1862.
Ephraim L. Kramer, promoted to Corporal January 20, 1863.
D. Hollingshead, promoted to Corporal January 20, 1863.
Theobald Fields, promoted to Corporal January 20, 1863, wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia May 2, 1863.
George Harder, Private.
Burton W. Fortner, "
Brumbach H. H., "
Brobst John R., "
Burger William H., wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Beaver William,
Brumbach Joseph,
Bell John,
Barret Julius A., discharged on surgeon's certificate January 13, 1863.
Bates John, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 1863.

Brumbach Wm. J., discharged February 2, 1863.
Clewell Christian,
Cool Phineas, discharged on surgeon's certificate January 1863.
Cool Hiram, discharged January 1863 for wounds received at Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862.
Dillon John,
Drum Morgan G.
Dyer William H., died at Belle Plain, Virginia, December 1862.
Derr John, killed at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862.
Erwine Albert, died at Belle Plain, Virginia, December 15, 1862, buried in Military Cemetery, D. C.
Fetterman William.
Fetterman Daniel.
Fedder Christian M.
Fortner Henry B.
Fields Samuel A.
Fischer Lloyd W. B.
Fischer Jacob G.
Fischer John D., discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.
Hite Scott.
Hampton John, absent, sick at muster out.
Harder Arthur.
Harder Thomas E.
Hampton Ethan.
Hartman W. H. H., discharged on surgeon's certificate April 12, 1863.
Harder Clark, discharged on surgeon's certificate January 21, 1863.
Hawkins George H., died October 4, burial record October 10, of wounds received at Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862, buried in National Cemetery, Section 26, lot B, grave 221.
John Henry I.
John William E.
Kreigh Jeremiah S.
Kramer Edward.
Lashell Ralph M.
Lewis Emanuel L.
Ludwig John.

Margerum James P.
Marks William.
Martz Joseph.
Mensch Adam R.
Mears Commodore P.
Malony Charles.
Masteller Isaiah W.
McGraw Patrick, died at Warrenton, Virginia, November 6, 1862.
Ohl John F.
Payne Ervine C.
Parks William J. D., died December 28 of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862, buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Phillips David, killed at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862.
Reinard Tobias.
Reese Frederick.
Rider Lloyd I.
Rishel Elias C., wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia, December 13, 1862.
Robbins Henry J.
Rhoades Jeremiah, absent, sick at muster out.
Rider Wesley, died at Belle Plain, Virginia, December 1862.
Richards James M., killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.
Roup Josiah G., died of wounds received at Antietam September 17, 1862.
Schmick Benjamin B.
Schmick Charles S.
Snyder Jeremiah H., absent, sick at muster out.
Stewart Clark B.
Stokes John H.
Shoemaker Jesse.
Sanks John M., discharged on special order October 14, 1862.
Sterne George F., killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.
Small Christian, killed at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863.
Theile Lewis.
Thomas Samuel M., died at Falmouth, Virginia January 8, 1863.
Troup John, died October 4 of wounds received at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Waters Dennis.
Watkins Robert M.
Warne Monroe C.
Yeager Daniel L.

The "Catawissa Guards" were Company H, 132 Regiment, and were mustered into service August 14, 1862, for nine months, and mustered out May 24, 1863. In all cases where nothing is said of the fate of the soldier named, he was mustered out with his company. On the 13th of September the regiment by a forced march reached South Mountain just as the fight closed for the day. It joined in pursuit of the enemy. On the 17th, it was in close quarters in the battle of Antietam, where several men were killed. It was in the reconnoissance towards Leesburg and Charleston. It was in the assault on Mary's Heights at Fredericksburg, where Henry H. Hoagland was killed while receiving the flag from the hands of its dying bearer, and after the battle the regiment moved to Falmouth, Virginia, in camp and picket duty. It was in the forward movement upon Chancellorsville, and on the 3d of May was moved to the front and held its position until the retreat commenced. The regiment earned and sustained a first rate military record.

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136th REGIMENT.

COMPANY I.

Alem B. Tate, August 25, 1862, Commissioned 2d Lieutenant August 27, 1862, promoted to 1st Lieutenant 27 January 1863, mustered out with company May 29, 1863.

John C. Karns, August 25, 1862, promoted to Corporal March 1, 1863, mustered out with company May 29, 1863.

George Nicholas, promoted to Corporal March 1, 1863, mustered out with company May 29, 1863.

Boone Samuel W., mustered out with company May 29, 1863.

Bowman Joseph P., mustered out with company May 29, 1863.

Eves John P., died December 18 of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862.

Flack William A., mustered out with company May 29, 1863.
Fox Isaiah, wounded and captured at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 1862, died at Richmond, Virginia, January 10, 1863.
Hirleman David G., mustered out with company May 29, 1863.
Kitchen Joseph H., mustered out with company May 29, 1863.
Mott Samuel M., discharged on surgeon's certificate March 16, 1863.
Puff Jacob, mustered out with company May 29, 1863, and never heard of since.
Remley Daniel H., died in hospital near Belle Plain Landing of fever.
Rhone Livingston, mustered out with company May 29, 1863.
Vansickle J. H., mustered out with company May 29, 1863.
Vanderslice T. J., mustered out with company May 29, 1863.
Vansickle Aaron M., mustered out with company May 29, 1863.
Wright Thomas, mustered out with company May 29, 1863.

On the 26th of August the Regiment was one of the cordon of defenses of Washington. Thence to Sharpsburg, Warrenton, Brooks Station, White Oak Church and Falmouth. In the battle of Fredericksburg the Regiment lost 140 in killed, wounded and missing. It was out on the Mud March. In the battle of Chancellorsville it lost several men, and saw hard fighting. Mustered out at Harrisburg, the 29th of May 1863.

ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.

74TH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Recruited in Columbia county.

Those marked with a * in Wyoming county.

Samuel J. Pealer, March 13, 1865, discharged May 8, 1865.
John W. Beishline, " promoted from 1st. Lieutenant to Captain July 1, 1865, mustered out with company August 29, 1865.
*John F. Miller, March 13, 1865, promoted from 2d. to 1st. Lieutenant, July 1, 1865.
*John Beikler, September 6, 1861, promoted from Sergeant Company K. to 2d. Lieutenant, July 2, 1865.
William Saunders. March 4, 1865.
*Charles B. Fisher, "
Isaiah Hagenbuch, February 21, 1865.
Hiram W. Brown, "
Robert C. Parks, "
Fred M. Staley, February 17, 1865.
Albert Serles, "
*Walter Moulton, "
John Lemon, "
Francis W. Jones, February 25, 1865.
*Severn B. Palmer, March 1, 1865.
*Nelson Williams, February 7, 1865.
*William Peck, "
Samuel B. Anderson, March 4, 1865.
*Charles W. Wood, "
*Abbott William, discharged by general order May 12, 1865.
Beers David, March 4, 1865,

Blakely Alex R. March 10, 1865.
*Butters Comfort E., "
Boone Samuel W., "
*Burlingame A. G., "
Buckalew A. G., "
Bower Jonas M., "
Brittain Frank, "
Brines Charles, March 4, 1865.
Betz William S., "
Baker Charles, "
Bean Benjamin F., February 16, 1865.
Brown James M., March 10, 1865, died at Beverly, West Virginia, May 14, 1865.
Cain Philip, February 9, 1865.
Cain Michael, February 10, 1865.
Case James B., March 4, 1865.
Creveling Clark, March 10, 1865.
Caden John, "
Campbell William D., "
Chromas Nathan, "
Eveland Peter, "
Emory Hervey, "
Fox Lloyd, February 2, 1865.
Finley Martin, March 4, 1865.
Fowler Miles B., March 4, 1865.
Fox George, March 10, 1865.
Howey William, February 16, 1865.
Herson James, February 16, 1865.
Hufnagle George F., February 9, 1865.
Hartman David, March 10, 1865.
Hill Abram, March 10, 1865.
Henrie Francis S., March 10, 1865.
Herring Alex B., "
Hicks Mahlon B., "
Holligan Patrick, March 10, 1865, discharged by general order May 29, 1865.
James John C., March 4, 1865.
Kelchner E. A., March 4, 1865.
Kishbauch William, March 10, 1865.

Kline John C., March 10, 1865.
Lantz John, March 4, 1865.
May Joseph, February 21, 1865.
Mummey Israel, March 10, 1865.
Miller Cyrus B., March 4, 1865.
Miller Joseph B., "
Markle Joseph, "
*Mellon Jacob F., February 16, 1865, discharged by general order May 24, 1865.
*Miller Nathan E., February 16, 1865.
*McNeal Hervey, March 4, 1865.
Oliver Arthur, "
Oman Henry F., "
Price Wesley R., March 10, 1865.
Pohe Stephen, "
*Rusty Peter, March 4, 1865.
*Ruckey Emanuel, March 4, 1865.
Robins Abram V., February 9, 1865
Robins William W., February 27, 1865.
Shipman William A., February 21, 1865.
Shultz James, February 21, 1865.
Stiner George P., March 10, 1865.
Stahl John W., "
Shaffer Winfield S., "
Sult Alonzo J., February 9, 1865
Swank Wilson, February 9, 1865.
*Thompson James M., March 4, 1865.
*Titus George W., March 4, 1865.
Tronsue George, March 10, 1865.
Trump Charles W., March 4, 1865.
Williams John, February 10, 1865.
Wertman Willoughby, March 4, 1865.
Williams Montgomery, March 10, 1865, discharged by general order May 24, 1865.
Zimmerman George, March 10, 1865.

This company was assigned to the seventy-fourth in March 1865. It was at that time on guard and garrison duty on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, with headquarters at Green Spring. The regiment proceeded thence by rail to Webster, from which

place it marched to Beverly. It remained at the last named place on picket and guard duty from April 8, to May 12, when ordered to Clarksburg. Subsequently the headquarters were at Parkersburg, whence it did guard duty along the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It was mustered out of service at Clarksburg, August 29, 1865, whence it returned to Pittsburgh, where it disbanded. All the men not otherwise accounted for, were mustered out with the company.

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103d REGIMENT.

COMPANY B.

Recruited in Bloomsburg.

George H. Jones, Captain.
E. B. Yordy 1st Lt.
Wm. E. Sterner, 2d Lt.
John G. Gilroy, 1st Sgt.
Frank B. Gibson, Sgt.
H. C. Hartman, Sgt.
Alvah Wolcott, Sgt.
Jos. L. Shannon, Sgt.
Elias Hoffman, Corp.
Thomas B. Williams, Corp.
Jacob W. Fisher, Corp.
Wm. Thomas, Corp.
John Cox, Corp.
Jacob F. Fox, Corp.
Chester C. Marr, Corp.
A. M. Cadwallader, Corp.
Albertson David,
Auman Ananias,
Bodine Henry F.
Braut George,
Brian David,
Bennett Abraham,
Brink Dennison,
Boice Daniel,
Bradshaw Chas. deserted.
Jones Richard,
Krumm Amos,
Klett Andrew T.
Kline Harmon,
Kunkle Charles,
Kitchen Isaac H.
Long John,
Morris Robert,
Mittever William,
Moyer Philip S.
Millard Samuel J.
May William,
Mears John B.
Nuss Isaac,
Owens John,
Powell John D.
Powell Abiathan,
Penman John,
Richart John C.
Rooney Patrick,
Reiswick Well H.
Rehm John,
Reichelderfer Michael, died at Roanoke Island N. C. April 18, 1865.

Cadman John,
Cox Lloyd,
Diley Abel,
Evans Thomas,
Evans John W.
Evans James D.
Freas B. B.
Golder Henry,
Hower Azima V.,
Hopkins Thomas,
Hart Charles,
Heist Gideon,
Howell William,
Hendershott Frederick,
Hartzell Jacob,
Heist John,
Hess Shadrack,
Jones John C.
Jones Franklin,
Stiner Jacob,
Sands William,
Shipe Jonas,
Shaffer Harrison,
Snyder George I.
Stout Valentine,
Stephenson John R.
Stiff Moses
Snyder Joseph,
Summers Jesse, sick at muster out—absent.
Thornton Hiram W,
Terwilliger William,
Trout William,
Vannatta Benj.
Kitchen Eli,
Van Liew Peter,
Williams George.

The company was mustered into the service during the months of February and March, 1865, and attached to the 103d Regiment. They were mustered out of the service at Newbern, North Carolina, June 25, 1865.

209th REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Recruited in Columbia county.

Andrew C. Mensch, Captain September 12, 1864, mustered out May 31, 1865.
Wm. J. Robbins, 1st Lieutenant, September 23, 1864, mustered out May 31, 1865.
Russell Karns, 2d Lieutenant, September 12, '64.
Cyrus B. White, 1st Sergeant, August 31, '64,
George W. Sterner, Sergeant, August 31, '64.
Samuel Stead, Sergeant, September 2, '64.

William A Robbins, Sergeant, September 1, 1864.
Benjamin W. Hess, Sergeant, September 9, '64.
Camden Mears, Corporal, August 31, 1864.
John F. Hutchison, Corporal, "
James F. Carnes, Corporal, "
Joseph C Runyon, Corporal, September 1, 1864, discharged by general order, June 6, 1865.
Ebenezer S. Kase, Corporal, August 27, '64.
Jacob Trivelpiece, Corporal, September 1, '64.
John F. Ohl, Corporal, "
Oliver Palmer, Corporal, September 3, '64.
Amerman C. W., August 31, '64.
Andrews Irvin I., "
Abbott Oscar, August 31, '64, wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, discharged by general order June 13, 1865.
Abbott George W., September 2, '64.
Bittenbender E. E., "
Bogart Samuel, September 1, '64.
Baker Samuel W., September 1, '64.
Bright John H., August 31, '64.
Bigger George W., August 27, '64.
Barnes William C, September 1, '64.
Coleman William H., August 31, '64.
Croeman Mitchell, September 1, '64.
Croop Henry, "
Coleman Clinton J., August 31, '64.
Crawford Joseph, August 31, '64, deserted September 21, 1864.
Dietrick Joseph B., September 1, '64.
Dietrick John, September 9, '64.
Edgar George W, September 1, '64.
Guist John, "
Garrison Emanuel, "
Holdren George, September 9, '64.
Holdren Austin, September 9, '64, discharged by general order June 6, 1865.
Holter Isaiah, September 9, '64.
Hess Peter, September 1, '64.
Hunt David P., September 1, '64.

Hirliman George W., September 1, 1864, discharged by general order June 9, 1865.

Heller George, September 1, '64.

Hartman Thomas, September 1, '64.

Hughes Alexander M., September 2, '64.

Hughes John N., September 3, '64, promoted to 2d Lieutenant company D, 210th Regiment P V., September 19, 1864.

Henson John, September 1, '64, died December 26, 1864, buried in Loudon Park National Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

Henry William, September 1, '64, died at Point of Rocks, Maryland, February 12, 1865, buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Virginia, section F, division 1, grave 71.

Hall George D., September 1, '64, deserted September 7, 1864.

Itchner Frederick, September 2, '64.

Jamison Isaiah J., September 9, '64.

Jones David F., September 9, '64, wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, April 2, 1865, discharged by general order May 31, 1865.

Kline David B., September 9, '64.

Karnes Jackson, September 9, '64.

Karns Jacob, September 2, '64, discharged by general order, June 19, 1865.

Kisner Amos G., September 2, '64.

Kinley Levi, September 2, '64, discharged by general order May 31, 1865.

Kline Parvin, September 2, '64.

Lathrope Stilman F., September 13, '64.

Lauderbach Jesse, September 2, '64.

Lee Noel, September 9, '64.

Long Henry, September 9, '64.

Lyons Richard W., September 9, '64.

Leonard Merritt, August 31, '64, wounded at Ford Steadman, Virginia, March 25, 1865, absent in hospital at muster out.

Lazarus George, August 31, '64.

Lawbach Samuel, August 30, '64, died December 30, 1864, buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Virginia, section C, division 3, grave 39.

Miller Henry, September 1, '64.

Mills James R., September 1, '64.

Maury Daniel, August 31, '64.

Manning Robert, September 2, '64.

Marteeny Henry, September 1, '64, died at City Point, Virginia, January 23, 1865.

McCommons Peter, September 1, '64.

McBride William B., "

Ormsby William A., "

Pealer Jacob M., September 2, '64.

Pealer Samuel J., August 31, '64, discharged by general order March 12, 1865.

Potter Gustavus A., September 9, '64.

Parks Andrew H., "

Peifer George, "

Palmer Uriah, September 2, '64.

Pursel Robert, September 9, '64.

Rupert Richard, September 1, '64.

Royer William, August 31, '64.

Robbins James P., August 27, '64.

Rantz Philip, September 2, '64, died at City Point, Virginia, January 18, 1865

Schuyler Lewis H., September 2, '64.

Stewart Edward, September 1, '64.

Segar William, "

Shutt Henry, September 9, '64.

Shaffer John, "

Slife Lepo, August 30, '64

Sharp John, September 12, '64.

Stadden Joseph H., September 1, '64, discharged by special order April 3, 1865.

Smith Loomis B., September 2, '64, deserted September 7, 1864.

Thomas William, September 9, '64, died at Alexandria, Virginia, April 20, of wounds received at Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

Unangst William H., September 2, '64.

Unangst Abraham, September 2, '64, wounded at Fort Steadman, Virginia, March 25, 1865, discharged by general order June 24, 1865.

Vanover Samuel, September 9, '64.

Warner John B., September 9, '64, mustered out May 31, 1865.

Wenner Thomas, September 9, '64, wounded at Fort Steadman.

Virginia, March 25, 1865, discharged by general order June 19, 1865.

Whitmire Amos, September 9, '64.

Weaver Samuel A., August 31, '64, wounded at Fort Steadman, Virginia, March 25, 1865, discharged by general order June 20, 1865.

Yocum Miles S., September 9, '64.

Yinger George, September 1, '64.

The Regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, September 16, 1864. It was then sent to the front and was engaged in fatigue and picket duty, seeing some service, however. On the 25th of March, 1865, occurred the battle at Fort Steadman, in which the regiment behaved very gallantly. On the 2nd of April Fort Sedgwick was captured after a severe contest. Engaged thereafter in railway work, to Nottoway Court House, where it remained till April 20th. Thence to City Point, thence to Alexandria, where it went into camp, and on May 31, 1865, was mustered out.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

35TH REGIMENT.

SIXTH RESERVES.

COMPANY A.

"THE IRON GUARDS."

William W. Ricketts, April 22, '61, promoted to Colonel July 27, 1861.

Wellington H. Ent, April 22, '61, promoted to Major September 21, 1862.

Samuel Waters, April 22, '61, promoted to 2d. Lieutenant July 27, 1861, to Captain March 1, 1863, to brevet Major March 13, 1865, wounded at Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864, absent at muster out.

Isaac H Seesholtz, April 22, '61, resigned October 16, 1861.

Albion B. Jamison, April 22, '61, promoted from 1st Sergeant to 1st Lieutenant April 24, 1863, to brevet captain, March 13, 1865.

Samuel Knorr, April 22, '61, resigned October 25, 1862.

Harrison J. Conner, April 22, 1861, promoted from sergeant to 1st Lieutenant March 1, 1863, to brevet 1st Lieutenant March 13, 1865.

James Stanley, April 22, '61, promoted to 1st. Sergeant April 15, 1863.

W. S. Margerum, April 22, '61.

George W. Mears, July 8, '61, wounded at New Hope Church November 27, 1863, absent in hospital at muster out.

George R. Gensel, April 22, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate December 6, 1862.

R. W. Bowman, April 22, '61, discharged March 9, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Amos Gensel, April 22, '61, transferred to 191st. regiment, P. V., May 31, 1864. Veteran.

Uriah R. Burkert, July 8, '61, transferred to 191st. regiment, P. V., May 31, 1864. Veteran.

B. R. Hayhurst, April 22, '61, promoted to Sergeant Major June 22, 1861.

Charles B. Brockway, April 22, '61, transferred to Battery F, 43d. regiment P. V., date unknown.

William H. Snyder, July 13, '61.

Joseph R. Hess, April 22, '61.

Randolph Hayman, July 13, '61, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps—date unknown.

Marks B. Hughes, April 22, '61.

Benjamin F. Sharpless, July 13, '61.

William McNeal, April 22, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate September 6, 1861.

John C. Clark, April 22, '61, transferred to 191st. regiment, P. V, May 31, 1864. Veteran.

George Whitesides, July 8, '61, transferred to 191st. regiment, P. V., May 31, 1864. Veteran.

Chester S. Furman, July 13, '61, transferred to U. S. Signal Corps October 28, 1863.

Daniel M. Patterson, April 22, '61, died March 31, 1862.

George M. Demorest, April 22, '61, died September 23, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

Harman A. Shuman, April 22, '61, died March 10, 1863.

Achenbach Charles, April 22, '61.

Achenbach Calvin, July 13, '61, discharged December 6, 1862, for wounds received in action

Abbott John H., November 30, '61, dishonorably discharged April 10, 1863.

Bowman Henry C., April 22, '61.

Bruner Nelson, April 22, '61.

Berger Jeremiah, April 22, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate September 6, 1861.

Boltz John K., April 22, '61, deserted March 21, 1863.

Coleman John, April 22, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate October 24, 1863.

Coleman George S., April 22, '61, promoted to Adjutant August 11, 1862.

Chamberlin James W., July 13, '61, discharged November 21, 1862, to accept promotion as Major 178th. Pennsylvania drafted militia.

Coffman William E., July 8, '61, discharged July 14, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Chamberlin John, July 13, '61, transferred to U. S. Signal Corps August 21, 1861.

Drinker Francis P., July 13, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate December 8, 1861.

Eck Alfred, April 22, '61.

Eck Joseph S., April 22, '61.

Eck William H., April 22, '61, died May 8, 1863, of wounds received in action.

Fornwald Charles S., April 22, '61.

Griffith Thomas, April 22, '61.

Gottschall Samuel G., April 22, '61.

Gottschall Henry, April 22, '61.

Gottschall John Y., March 5, '63, transferred to 191st. regiment, P. V., May 31, 1864.

Hamlin Peter S., April 22, '61.

Hollingshead William, April 22, '61.

Hause Joseph P., April 22, '61.

Hughes Jonas H., July 13, '61.

Hower Sylvester, July 8, '61.

Harman Henry C., April 22, '61, discharged January 17, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Hayman Joseph S., April 22, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate May 12, 1862.

Hartman Isaac, April 22, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 28, 1862.

Harder Charles S., July 8, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 2, 1863.

Hagenbuch A. H., March 10, '62, discharged May 16, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Hoover Sebaldus, July 8, '61, transferred to 191st regiment P. V., May 31, 1864. Veteran.

Hite George W., April 22, '61, deserted, returned, transferred to 191st regiment P. V., by sentence of general court martial.

Howell John, March 10, '62, transferred to 191st regiment P. V., May 31, 1864.

Hamlin Milton G. W., April 22, '61, killed at Fredericksburg, December 3, 1862.

Hess John J., September 9, '61, killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

Jamison Benjamin F., July 13, '61.

Jacoby Flemings, April 22, '61, captured at Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864.

Jacoby Alonzo, July 8, '61

Kern William, July 13, '61.

Kortz Josiah, April 22, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate, May 21, 1862.

Kramer Julius C., April 22, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate August 27, 1863.

Kostenbauder M. V., July 13, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 31, 1861

Karns Moses, April 22, '61, transferred to U. S. regular army July 18, 1862.

Kern Henry, July 8, '61, transferred to 191st regiment P. V., May 31, 1864. Veteran.

Kurtz Emanuel, April 22, '61, promoted to principal musician November 1, 1862.

Kline John, April 22, '61, died August 31, 1862.

Lewis Hiram B., April 22, 1861.

Linn Henry, April 12, '61, died March 1st, 1863, of wounds received in action.

Mendenhall Theo., November 29, '61.

Millard Augustus, April 22, '61.

Mann Andrew W., April 22, '61

Metz David, April 22, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 2, 1862.

Megargell Dethic H., April 22, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 4, 1863.

Mason Malcomb W., April 21, '61, died February 12, 1864.

Monroe Robert, July 13, '61, died January 2, 1863, of wounds received in action.

McBride Isaiah, April 22, '61, killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

Nolton Henry, April 22, '61, transferred to 191st regiment P. V., May 31, 1864. Veteran.

Palmer William H., April 22, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate June 4, 1864.

Price William H., April 22, '61, discharged June 17, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Quimby Frank J., April 22, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 5, 1863.

Raup William, April 22, '61.

Ross David S., April 22, '61, transferred to 191st regiment P. V., May 31, 1864. Veteran.

Ramsay James H., July 23, '61, transferred to U. S. Signal Corps December 18, 1863.

Rehr Franklin, August 11, '62, died of wounds March 13, 1863

Sterling Baltis, July 13, '61.

Shortz Abraham, April 22, '61.

Stineman Leonard S., April 22, '61, discharged March 30, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

Strausser Franklin, April 22, '61, discharged April 15, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

Seitzinger Ludwig, April 22, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 13, 1863.

Staler Henry P., April 31, '61, deserted September 21, 1862.

Schwaderer C. F., April 25, '61, deserted August 21, 1862—Schuylkill county.

Smith Ashabel W., April 22, '61, not on muster roll.

Waher Reuben H., April 12, '61, discharged for wounds received February 5, 1863.

Tremble George W., April 22, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate November 29, '62.

Waters George, April 22, '61.

Whitenight P. C., April 22, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate October 18, 1862.

Walter Samuel C., April 22, '61, killed at Drainesville December 20, 1861.

Witman James E., July 13, '61, died September 1, 1861.

Young Jeremiah S., April 22, '61, transferred to U. S. Signal Corps August 21, 1861.

Zeigler Alexander, April 32, '61, mustered out with company June 11, 1864.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS—NOT IN BATES' HISTORY.

Getkin Frank, unaccounted for.

Getkin Jeremiah, unaccounted for.

Crossley John A, see 112th. 2d. Artillery, Battery F

Willard Augustus, returned with company June 14, 1864.

Lunger Benjamin F., unaccounted for.

Smith Peter B., unaccounted for.

Bowman Joseph P., unaccounted for.

Fox Aaron, unaccounted for.

Brown John, unaccounted for.

Betz John, unaccounted for.

On Thursday, June 14, 1864, "The Iron Guards" returned to Bloomsburg and had an enthusiastic reception. The following are the names: Col. Wellington H. Ent, Adjutant George S. Coleman, First Lieutenant A. B. Jameson, Second Lieutenant H J. Conner, commanding company, Sergeants James Stanley, W. S. Margerum, Corporals W. H. Snyder, Benjamin F. Sharpless, Joseph R. Hess, Marks B. Hughes, Privates Charles Achenbach, H. C. Bowman, Alfred Eck, Thomas Griffiths, Henry Gotschall, William Hollingshead, Sylvester Hower, Theodore Mendenhall, A. W. Mann, Baltis Sterling, George Waters, Nelson Bruner, Joseph S. Eck, Charles S. Fornwald, Samuel G. Gottschall, P. S. Hamlin, J. H. Hughes, John Kern, Augustus Willard, William Raup, Abraham Shortz, Alexander Zigler, Emanuel Kurtz.

Col. Ricketts died at Orangeville, August 10, 1862, having been discharged on surgeon's certificate February 27, 1862. Wellington H. Ent was promoted from Captain of Company A to Major September 21, 1862, to Lieutenant Colonel May 1, 1863, to Colonel July 1, 1863, to brevet Brigadier General March 13, 1865; wounded at Bethesda Church May 30, 1864; mustered out with regiment June 11, 1864. General Ent was the democratic candidate for Surveyor General of Pennsylvania in 1868, but was not elected.

The regiment was organized June 22, 1861. On the 11th of

July it moved to Greencastle, Pa., and on the 22d was ordered by the way of Harrisburg and Baltimore to Washington. It was mustered into the service of the United States July 27, 1861. It was assigned to the Third Brigade of McCall's Division. On December 20th the battle of Drainesville was fought, in which the Reserves won their first victory. It is impossible to follow the Reserves in all their movements and marches. It would be almost a history of the war. On the 13th of June, 1862, it embarked for White House, Va. On the 28th it was abandoned and the stores burned, and the army fell back, McClellan having been beaten in the Seven Days' fight. The regiment reached Harrison's Landing on the 1st of July. The last days of July came the three days' manœuvreing fight at Warrenton. After the Second Bull Run the Regiment moved towards South Mountain and took position on the extreme right. They performed a gallant service in capturing the rebel position on the mountain top, and the next two days were in the victory gained by McClellan at Antietam. And so it continued in march counter march and drill and in due course moved on toward Fredericksburg, in which battle it took a very prominent part. It made the celebrated "Mud March," and on the 25th June moved from Fairfax Station to join in the Gettysburg campaign. Thence to Falling Waters, Rappahannock, Bristoe Station, New Hope Church, through the campaign of the Wilderness, and on to the battle at Bethesda Church, fought after its term of enlistment had expired, and gaining a signal victory, it started for Harrisburg 1 June, 1864, where it was mustered out on the 11th of the same month, with a military reputation unsurpassed by any in the service.

COMPANY E. SIXTH RESERVES.

Recruited in Montour county.

Mahlon K. Manley, May 14, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate March 22, 1863.

Charles Richart, May 14, '61, promoted from 1st Lieutenant to Captain August 27, 1863, brevet Major, March 13, 1865.

John Horn, May 14, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate September 27, 1862.

Josiah Mull, May 14, '61, promoted from Sergeant October 11, 1861, to 2d Lieutenant April 13, 1863.

George W. Deen, May 14, '61, promoted to 1st Sergeant May 15, 1863, Commissioned 2d Lieutenant March 21, 1863,not mustered, mustered out with Company June 11, 1864.

Joel Metz, May 27, '61, Sergeant.

Thomas Levers, June 26, '61, promoted to Corporal July 15, 1861, to Sergeant April 6, 1862.

William A. Moyer, May 14, '61, Corporal April 6, 1862, Sergeant May 15, 1863.

Nicholas Frieze, May 14, '61, missing in action at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862.

William Kriner, May 14, '61, discharged May 26, 1862, for wounds received accidentally.

William E. Ackey, May 14, '61, transferred to 191st Regiment P. V., May 31, 1864, Veteran.

Abraham Wand, May 14, '61, wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864, absent at General Hospital, Washington, D. C. at muster out.

William Lezerve, May 14, '61.

William E Gillespie, June 20, '61, transferred to 191st Regiment P. V. May 31, 1864, Veteran.

H. Kustenbather, July ,11 '61, transferred to 191st Regiment P. V. May 31, 1864, Veteran.

John Leffler, July 11, '61, transferred to 191st Regiment P. V. May 31, 1864, Veteran.

Thaddeus S. Smith, June 25, '61, transferred to 191st Regiment P. V., May 31, 1864, Veteran.

Aaron R. Gibson, May 14, '61, killed at Bethesda Church, Virginia, May 30, 1864, Veteran.

Edwin Lockhart, May 14, '61.

Eli J. Richart, April 1, '62, transferred to 191st Regiment P. V. May 31, 1864.

Aderholdt Earnest, July 27, '61, wounded, with loss of leg, at Bristoe Station, Virginia, October 14, 1863, absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Buttles William, May 25, '61, transferred to 191st Regiment P. V. May 31, 1864, Veteran.

Brown James H., May 25, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate, February 12, 1862.

Bailey Olney, May 21, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 28, '61.

Bowman George, May 14, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate March 12, 1863.

Bingman George, May 14, '61, deserted September 18, '62.

Cowden Samuel, June 6, '61, transferred to 191st Regiment P. V. May 31, 1864, Veteran.

Cunningham Robert, May 14, '61.

Chronister John W., June 1, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate, February 26, 1862.

Chaplain Orvill, May 25, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 29, 1862.

Davis John, June 21, '61.

Darfus John, May 14, '61, absent at muster out of Company.

Francis Thomas, June 20, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate, November 20, 1861.

Flinn James, May 20, '62, wounded in action—date unknown—discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 19, 1862.

Grill Josiah, June 20, '61, transferred to 191st Regiment P. V. May 31, 1864, Veteran.

Garner Augustus, July 20, '61, deserted February 14, 1862.

Hare Joseph, May 14, '61.

Hilgert Jacob, May 16, '61.

Hagan Charles, May 24, '61, absent at muster out of Company.

Heisner Henry, May 14, '61, discharged February 12, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Hocker George, August 9, '61, missing in action, May 30, 1864.

Hunt William H., May 14, '61, died at Fairfax, Virginia, April 1, 1863.

Hileman Franklin, May 25, '61, killed at Fredericksburg, December, 13, 1862.

Hurst Miles, June 6, '61, deserted September 6, 1862.

Horff William, May 14, '61, deserted May 14, 1863.

Jones Benjamin A., May 14, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate, August 6, 1862.

Johnson, M. B., May 14, '61, died at Fredericksburg, Virginia, June 13, 1862.

King, Richard W., July 29, '61, captured May 20, 1864, died at Andersonville, Georgia, October 2, 1864, grave 11,463. Veteran.

Karigher, Gottleib, May 14, '61, discharged March 18, 1862, for wounds recived in action.

Kiezer John, July 20, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate, February 17, 1862.

Krelner George, May 30, '61, discharged March 28, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Koons John, May 14, '61, deserted August 28, 1862.

King James H., March 19, '64, not on muster out roll.

Lucas Abraham, May 25, '61, committed suicide at Camp Tenally Maryland, October 4, 1861.

Miller Joseph, June 23, '61, wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 11, 1864, absent, in hospital at muster out.

Marchal Carlisle, May 14, '61.

Moyer Lewis, June 25, '61.

Miller Jacob, August 27, '61, discharged September 12, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Metzgar Sebastian, May 25, '61, discharged February 28, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Miller John, May 14, '61, killed at Bethesda Church, Virginia May 30, 1864.

Mallon Felix, May 25, '61, deserted November 23, 1862,

M'Gill George, May 14, '61.

M'Laughlin B., May 25, '61, deserted December 11, 1862.

Melson Oscar, July 27, '61, discharged by special order, August 16, 1862.

Ott Alpheus D., July 10, '61, died at Bristoe Station, Virginia, February 29, 1864.

Pursell Perry, July 5, '61, discharged by special order, August 11, 1862.

Price Abraham, August 26, '61, killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

Richard John O., May 14, '61, absent in hospital at muster out.

Roup Jonas, May 25, '61, absent, in hospital at muster out.

Rantz Isaac, July 20, '61, missing in action at Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864.

Reinhardt Edmund, June 25, '61, transferred to 191st regiment P. V., May 31, 1864. Veteran.

Rose Joseph, May 14, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate, December 12, 1862.

Shedon John, May 14, '61, wounded at Bethesda Church, May 12, 1864, absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Staub Conrad, May 14, '61.

Shultz John, May 14, '61.

Springer Conrad, May 14, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 8, 1862.

Singhiser Theodore, June 6, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate, February 13, 1863.

Sevarts Gotleib, June 6, '61, discharged April 20, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Steinheiser Philip, August 28, 1861, discharged May 10, 1863 for wounds received in action.

Snyder William, May 14, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate, September 16, 1862.

Sechman Samuel, May 14, '61, died July 15, 1863 of wounds received at Gettysburg.

Shiffert Jacob, May 14, '61, killed at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

Springer Philip, June 1, '61, deserted August 24, 1862.

Traub William, July 27, '61, died at Georgetown, D. C., October 18, 1861, buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Vocht George, May 14, '61.

Van Vrankin D. D., May 25, '61, missing in action May 20, 1864. Veteran.

Vale Cyrus, May 14, '61, died at Washington, D. C., August 7, '61.

Welliver Thomas, May 25, '61.

Wagner Otto, June 1, '61.

West Christian, August 27, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 1, 1861.

Wagner Christian, May 14, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate April 20, 1863.

Williams George, August 27, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate January 8, 1862.

Woods Christopher, May 14, '61, discharged by special order, August 11, 1862.

Walter Joseph, July 12, 61, died at Georgetown, D. C., September 7, 1861.

Weaver Joseph, June 1, '61, killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

Walls John, July 24, '61, deserted August 14, 1862.

Yordy William T., May 14, '61.

Zerbe Wilkins K., June 5, '61, deserted June 4, 1863.

From Drainesville to Bethesda Church, by the way of South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and Spottsylvania Court House; gathering daily greener laurels, is glory enough for Company E., of the Sixth Reserves. The company was mustered out of service June 11, 1864, with an unstained military record; and all the men not otherwise accounted for were thus discharged.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

FIRST ARTILLERY.

BATTERY F.

COLUMBIA AND MONTOUR.

R. Bruce Ricketts, mustered in July 8, '61, promoted to first Lieutenant August 6, 1861, to Captain May 8, 1863, to Major, December 1, 1864, breveted Colonel.

John F. Campbell, mustered in July 8, '61, promoted to second Lieutenant, May 20, 1864, to first Lieutenant December 1, 1864, to Captain April 17, 1865, mustered out with Battery June 9, 1865. Veteran.

Charles B. Brockway, mustered in July 8, '61, promoted to second Lieutenant February 28,1862,to first Lieutenant March 16,1863, commissioned Captain November 30, 1864, not mustered, brevet Captain March 13,1865, discharged October 22,1864. Veteran.

Henry Wireman, mustered in July 8, '61, promoted to first Lieutenant December 6, 1864, mustered out with battery June 9, 1865. Veteran.

William H. Thurston, mustered in July 8, '61, promoted to first Lieutenant, April 22, 1865, mustered out with battery June 9, 1865. Veteran.

Francis H. Snyder, mustered in July 8, '61, promoted to second Lieutenant January 31, 1864, wounded at Mine Run, Virginia, discharged October 8, 1864.

George W. Mowrer, mustered in July 8th, 1861, promoted to second Lieutenant, April 22, 1865, mustered out with battery June 9, 1865. Veteran.

Frank P. Brockway, mustered in January 1, '62, promoted to second Lieutenant December 21, 1864, mustered out with battery June 9, 1865. Veteran.

William H. Trump, mustered in July 8, '61, first Sergeant, mustered out with battery June 9, 1865. Veteran.

Stephen E. Ridgeway, mustered in December 30, '61, Quartermaster Sergeant, mustered out with battery June 9, 1865. Veteran.

William B. Melick, mustered in July 6, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate July 18, 1862.

Albert Herbein, mustered in August 5, '61, mustered out with battery June 9, 1865. Veteran.

Franklin Houser, mustered in January 27, '62, mustered out with battery June 9, 1865. Veteran.

John H. Christian, mustered in July 8, '61, wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863, mustered out August 8, 1864.

Jacob S. Yordy, mustered in July 8, '61, mustered out with battery June 9, 1865. Veteran.

Jacob M. Harman, mustered in March 9, '64, mustered out with battery June 9, 1865.

Appleman Cyrus B., March 15, '64, wounded at Tolopotomy May 31, 1864, mustered out with battery June 9, 1865.

Fause Thomas E., mustered in July 8, '61, mustered out with battery June 9, 1865. Veteran.

Fox Jacob, mustered in July 8, '61, died October 16, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

Gotschall William, mustered in February 1, 64, mustered out with battery June 9, 1865.

Garringer Charles, mustered in February 21, '64, died at Washington, D. C., September 11, 1864.

Haag Jacob, mustered in July 8, '61, mustered out with battery June 9, 1865. Veteran.

Hughes Mason B., mustered in February 27, '64, mustered out with battery June 9, 1865.

Hart John A., mustered in July 8, 1864, mustered out at expiration of term.

Harder Priestly S., mustered in December 31, '61, mustered out January 23, 1865. Veteran.

Need Francis, mustered in July 8, '61, discharged May 31, 1864—expiration of term.

Powell William, mustered in July 8, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate February 10, 1863.

Rake John G., mustered in January 1, '64, mustered out with battery June 9, 1865. Veteran.

Roberts Josiah K., mustered in February 10, 64, mustered out with battery June 9, 1865.

Rake Isaac, mustered in July 1, '61, transferred to Battery G. March 26, 1864, mustered out with the battery June 29, 1865.

Remline Francis, mustered in July 5, '61, not on muster roll.

Shipman Charles, mustered in July 8, '61, mustered out with battery June 9, 1865. Veteran.

Shoemaker John, mustered in January 22, '62, discharged on Surgeon's certificate.

Savage Charles N., mustered in January 1, '62, deserted October 16, 1862.

Thompson Edward, mustered in December 26, '61, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Weaver John F., mustered in July 8, '61, on detached service as Regimental Hospital Steward.

The above are all certainly ascertained to belong to Columbia or Montour. Battery F participated with distinguished gallantry and efficiency in the following engagements, viz: Winchester, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Deep Bottom, a roll of battles of which they may well be proud, as well as of the additional fact that they remained in the service till the war was over, always doing their work thoroughly and taking it as it came, the march, the battle or the prison, with all of which Capt. Brockway has had close acquaintance.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

COMPANY G.

RECRUITED IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

William Silver, Captain, September 16, '61, resigned July 17, '62.

Nathan W. Pierson, August 15, '61, promoted from Adjutant to Captain May 19, '63, mustered out January 27, '65—expiration of term.

Augustus W. Rush, 1st Sergeant, September 16, '61, resigned July 22, '62.

Timothy Mahony, November 4, '61, promoted from 1st Sergeant to 1st Lieutenant, August 1, '62, mustered out November 5, '64, expiration of term.

John S. Marcy, November 4, '61, dismissed September 21, '64.

James W. Evans, November 4, '61, promoted from Sergeant to 1st Sergeant, April 9, '65, to 2d Lieutenant June 3, '65, mustered out with company July 12, '65. Veteran.

Richard Shepherd, November 4, '61, promoted from Sergeant to 1st Sergeant January 1, '64, mustered out November 5, '64, expiration of term.

W. W. Snyder, November 4, '61, promoted to Corporal April 9, '64 to Sergeant November 6, '64, Commissioned 1st Lieutenant March 26, '65. Veteran.

William H. Johnson, November 4, '61, promoted to Corporal November 6, '64, to Sergeant April 3, '65, Veteran.

John J. Dasher, September 24, '63, drafted, promoted to Sergeant November 6, '64.

George Besh, November 4, '61, promoted to Corporal January 1, '64, to Sergeant November 6, '64.

Wesley Cooper, November 4, '61, promoted to Sergeant January 1, '64.

William Shultz, November 4, '61, promoted from Corporal to Sergeant January 1, '64.

Thomas Slaughbaugh, November 4, '61, discharged November 18, '62, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, '62.

William S. Stark, March 11, '64, promoted to Corporal June 18, '64.

Henry C. Mott, November 4, '61, promoted to Corporal June 18, '64.

Urias Trate, October 26, '63, drafted, promoted to Corporal May 1, '65.

William Adams, November 4, '61, promoted to Corporal November 7, '64.

Jacob Ebling, September 24, '63, drafted, promoted to Corporal November 6, '64.

David Eberts, September 29, '63, drafted, promoted to Corporal November 6, '64.

H. Rummerfield, November 4, '61, promoted to Corporal November 6, '64.

Lewis H. Breeze, March 17, '64, promoted to Corporal May 8, '65.

Caleb Creasy, November 4, '61, promoted to Corporal, January 1, '64.

William H. Robbins, November 4, '64, promoted to Corporal January 1, '64.

W. Weatherwalks, November 4, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate April 9, '62.

Charles E. Bohl, November 4, '61. Veteran.

Adams Noah, November 4, '61. Veteran.

Anderson William, September 23, '63, drafted.

Ace George, October 19, '64, drafted.

Bush Jacob, October 8, '62

Boyer John, October 24, '63, drafted.

Bowers John, October 22, '63, drafted

Bunn Samuel, October 17, '63, drafted.

Burgher Abram, February 25, '65.

Bouch Frederick, July 24, '63, drafted.

Blon Nicholas, July 24, '63, drafted.

Bumbaugh Andrew, March 20, 1864.

Bloom John, March 12, '64

Bumbaugh Andrew, November, 4 '61, mustered out November 5, '64, expiration of term.

Baily Weston, November 4, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 30, '62.

Brown Amos, November 4, '61, killed accidentally at Charleston, South Carolina, February 18, '65. Veteran.

Carroll William, September 24, '63, drafted.

Chatman William, November 4, '61. Veteran.

Carey Chesterfield, October 31, '63, drafted.

Culver Solomon, November 5, '61, mustered out November 5, '64, expiration of term.

Covey Vincent M., November 4, '61, deserted March 14, 1862.

Davis Edward H., November 12, '63, drafted.

Delamp Alamaza, October 24, '62.

Dalton Thomas, March 2, '65.

Dougherty James, November 4, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 9, '62.

Etchells Alfred, July 24, '63, drafted.

Engle Stephen, October 15, '63, drafted.

Ersenhower M. W., October 28, '63, drafted.

Edwards Joseph D., February 27, '65.

Early James, March 23, '64.

Evans James, November 4, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate October 19, '62.

Fitzgerald Patrick, September 24, '63, drafted.

Fritz Charles, September 25, '63.

Hew George, November 4 '61. Veteran.

Foust Edward, September 24, '63, drafted.

Fix James, October 29, '63, drafted.

Fitzgerald Walter, March 3, '65.

Frederick John, December 1, '61, deserted April 5, '64.

Galligan John 2d, November 4, '61. Veteran.

Grass Charles, September 23, '63, drafted.

Gilligan John 1st, November 4, '61, mustered out November 5, '64, expiration of term.

Gemian Thomas, November 4, '64, discharged on surgeon's certificate April, '63.

Gilligan Peter, January 1, '62, mustered out January 22, '65, expiration of term.

Haines Leonard, October 12, '63, drafted.

Hepler William, March 18, '65.

Hawk Charles, September 24, '63, sick, absent at muster out.
Halstead Theodore, March 20, '65.
Hand John, November 4, '61. Veteran.
Hanlon James, July 24, '63, drafted.
Horan Stephen, March 2, '65.
Harris Job, July 31, '63, drafted, discharged by general order May 26, '65.
Horor Michael, November 4, '61, mustered out November 5, 64, expiration of term.
Haight William, November 4, '61, mustered out November 5, '64, expiration of term.
Holland David, November 4, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 13, '62.
Harley John,——— ——, not on muster out roll.
Holmes Charles, September 24, '63, drafted, deserted June 18, '64.
Johnston James P., November 4, '61. Veteran.
Jones Edward D., November 4, '61, transferred to gunboat service February 17, '62.
Keys Albert, October 30, '63, drafted.
Keating John, September 24, '63.
King William C., December 9, '61, mustered out December 16, '64, expiration of term.
King Henry H., December 9, '61, mustered out December 16, '64, expiration of term.
Kinney Edward, July 24, '63, drafted, deserted December 8, '64.
Long William, September 24, '63, drafted.
Lamberson A. B., September 23, '63, drafted.
Lockard Alfred A,, March 17, '64.
Lawrence John, October 22, '63, drafted, absent, sick at muster out.
Lake Fernandez, November 4, '61, mustered out November 5, '64, expiration of term.
Lelley Samuel, November 4, '61, mustered out November 5, '64, expiration of term.
Lehman Joseph, September 24, '63, drafted, discharged by general order July 12, '65.
Lane John E., October 14, '63, drafted, drowned at Morris Island, South Carolina, June 29, '64.
Muntz John F. October 30, '63, drafted.

Mott James S., March 17, '64.

Mack George, October 8, '62.

Mack James, October 8, '62

Miller Edward, March 20, '65.

Merrellus Cornelius, November 3, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate February 20, '63.

Miller Jeremiah, February 13, '62, died at Hilton Head, South Carolina, January 17, '65.

Motz William, November 4, '61, died at Yorktown, Virginia, October 2, '62.

McAfee Joshua, November 4, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate February 4, '63.

Nicholas Pilger, November 4, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate October 29, '62.

Oberender John N., February 15, '65.

Ocks Adam, February 15, '65.

Ocks Charles, February 16, '65, discharged on general order June 25, '65.

Ollendick Joseph, October 16, '63, drafted, died at Hilton Head, South Carolina, June 27, '65.

Parks John, November 4, '61, Veteran

Porter James, September 24, '63, drafted.

Patton John, October 12, '63, drafted.

Padden Henry, March 2, '65

Phillips Henry, February 14, '65.

Pringle Caleb, November 4, '61, mustered out November 5, '64, expiration of term.

Pointon John, November 4, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate November 14, '62.

Powell James, November 4, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate June 2, '63.

Phillips Henry, November 4, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate June 11, '62.

Phillips David, November 4, '61, died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 8, '62, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, '62.

Paden John, November 4, '61, deserted March 28, '61.

Rittenburg Joseph, November 4, '61, Veteran.

Ryan William, November 9, '63, drafted.

Rupert John J., September 24, '63, drafted.
Rindy John, September 24, '63, drafted.
Rush Henry, November 4, '61.
Rozelle Edward E., November 4, '61.
Redcay Charles, November 4, '61, mustered out November 4, '63, expiration of term.
Redcay George, November 4, '61, mustered out November 5, '64, expiration of term.
Ritch John, November 4, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate October 29, '62.
Scott Wesley, November 4, '61, Veteran.
Sanders George M., November 4, '61, Veteran.
Shupp Charles, October 15, '63, drafted, absent, sick, at muster out.
Steinhower Jacob, October 4, '63, drafted.
Seibert Franklin, September 24, '63, drafted.
Schrick John, November 4, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate August 44, '62.
Smithers John, November 4, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate November 30, '62.
Stout Joseph, November 4, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate March 8, '62.
Shiner Joseph, November 4, '61, mustered out November 5, '64, expiration of term.
Stout William H., November 4, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate July 6, '63.
Smith Martin, November 4, '61, died at Washington, D. C., February 1, '62.
Smith John P., November 4, '61, died at Washipgton, D. C., February 8, '62.
Shuman Milton, November 4, '61, deserted September 1, '63.
Swartz John, November 4, '61, deserted September 1, '63.
Thompson A. H., November 4, '61, mustered out November 5, '64, expiration of term.
Thomas Charles, September 1, '64, discharged by general order June 24, '65.
Taylor Dilton N., November 4, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate September 16, '62.
Vanduser James, March 28, '64.

William Curtis, November 4, '61, mustered out November 4, '64, expiration of term.

Welsh John, October 16, '63, drafted, deserted November 1, '64.

Many of these Columbia county men were among the first in the field and the last out, and in every place did credit to themselves and the county. The Regiment was at first under General Henry M. Naglee, and was in the following engagements, viz: Lee's Mills, Bottom's Bridge, and a four days' fight on the advance to Richmond, Fair Oaks, Mechanicsville, and the line of the Chickahominy. In December, 1862, it was sent to North Carolina, in January, '63, to Port Royal in South Carolina, and went through an arduous campaign. They made the assault on Fort Johnson, in July 1864, led by Colonel, late Governor Hoyt, and if supported would have captured the place. A detachment of the 52d, on the 18th February, '65, planted her flag on Fort Sumter. When Sherman marched through South Carolina, the Fifty-Second joined him. Their march terminated in April, with Johnson's surrender near Raleigh. Thence to Salisbury, N. C., and thence to Harrisburg, and a muster out July 12, '65.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY D.

HURLEY GUARDS.

Alexander J. Frick, captain, mustered in September 18, '61, resigned October 2, '62.

George Zinn, captain, October 1, '61, promoted from 2d lieutenant company B October 2, '62, to lieutenant colonel December 23, '63.

Alexander G. Thornton, captain, December 24, '61, wounded at Port Public June, 9, '62, promoted from 1st seargent to 1st lieutenant October 2, '62, to captain December 23, '62, discharged July 8, '64.

John W. Rissel, captain, december 9, '61, promoted from sergeant major to 2d lieutenant December 23, 1862, to 1st lieutenant November 16, '63, to captain July 26, '64, discharged December 14, 1864.

Uzal H. Ent, 1st Lieutenant October 1, '61, resigned October 2, '62.

James W. Hunter, August 1, '62, promoted to 2d lieutenant September 22, '62, to 1st lieutenant December 23, '62, discharged September 15, '63.

David Larish, December 24, 1861, promoted to 1st Lieutenant October 17, '64, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V., January 13, '65. Veteran.

Calvin MacDowell, August 30, '61, resigned June 25, '62.

Lewis M. Clark, October 2, '61, captured at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, '63, transferred to company G, 57th regiment P. V., January 13, '65.

William A. Tobias, December 24, '61, not accounted for.

James G. Moore, December 24, '61, captured at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, exchanged, not accounted for. Veteran.

Joseph D. Hampson, December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Henry Funk, December 24, '61, wounded at Winchester, March

23, 1862, killed at Mine Run, Virginia, November 30, 1863.

Josiah Henninger, ———, not accounted for.

James W. Price, December 24, '61, wounded at Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1863.

Charles Manning, December 24, '61, wounded at Winchester, Virginia, March 24, 1862.

Fred C. Hess, December 24, '61, transferred to company G, 57th Regiment P. V. January 13, '65, promoted to Corporal, Veteran.

Stephen Johnson, December 24, '61, captured at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 23, '63, died at City Point, June 19, '64, buried in National Cemetery, section E, division 1, grave 154. Veteran.

Pierce Russel, December 24, '61, promoted to Corporal February 13, '62, wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, '63, transferred to Company G, 57th Regiment P. V., January 13, '65, promoted to 1st Sergeant January 1, '65. Veteran.

Charles Sill, December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Theobald M. Dawson, December 24, '61, captured at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, '63, exchanged, not accounted for—found in Company G, 57th Regiment P. V. January 1, '64, transferred to Company H June 10, '65, Veteran.

William Prosser, December 24, '61, captured at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, '63, transferred to Company G, 57th Regiment P. V. January 13, '65, promoted to Sergeant July 1, 64. Veteran.

John F. Crawford, December 24, '61, prisoner from August 16, '64, to March 2, '65, discharged April 13, to date March 7, '65.

Theodore W. Overpeck, December 21, '61, not accounted for.

Roman Dunn, December 24, '61, transferred to Company G 57th Regiment P. V. January 13, '65.

Apsker George, December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Arble James B., December 24, '61, killed at Port Republic,, Virginia, June 9, '62.

Albert John, December 24, '61, died at Washington, D. C., July, '62.

Albaugh Henry A., December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Bunker Isaiah W., December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Barrett Frederick, December 24, '61, promoted to hospital steward.

Bowers Cornelius D., December 24, '61, wounded at Winchester, Virginia, March 23, '62, not accounted for.

Bailey Francis J., December 24, '61, wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, '63, transferred to Company G 57th Regiment P. V. January 13, '65. Veteran.

Boger Christian, December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Benton Anderson, captured at Chancellorsville, May 3, '63.

Baish Ephraim, October 7, '62, wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, '63, transferred to Company G 57th Regiment P. V. January 13, '65.

Bingaman John, September 26, '62, wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, '63, transferred to Company G 57th Regiment P. V. January 13, '65, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 21, '65.

Clayton James E., December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Crofut Alonzo D., December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Campbell John T., December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Clark John A., December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Connelly Patrick, captured at Chancellorsville, May 3, '63.

Connell John, transferred to Company G 57th Regiment P. V. January 13, '65, mustered out at expiration of term.

Dawson Daniel W., December 24, '61, wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, '63, not accounted for.

Dweany Philip, captured at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, '63.

Doney Peter, captured at Chancellorsville May 3, '63, died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 5, '65.

Eby Jacob, wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, '63, died November 3, '64, buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Fowler Thomas C., December 24, '61, wounded at Winchester, March 23, '62, not accounted for.

Fowler William R., December 24, '61, killed at Winchester, Virginia, March 23, '62, buried in National Cemetery, lot 10.

Fest Henry, December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Frank Penrose, December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Foster John, December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Farley Charles, June 28, '62, transferred to company G, 57th regiment P. V., January 13, '65, discharged by general order June 1, '65.

Fitzharris Michael, December 23, '61, captured at Chancellorsville May 3, '63, transferred to company A, transferred to company

G. 57th regiment P. V., promoted to sergeant June 10, '65, Veteran.

Foust Cornelius, October 7, '62, transferred to company G, 57th regiment P. V. 13 January '65, promoted to corporal June 10, '65.

Gessner William, September 26,'62, transferred to company G, 57th regiment P. V. January 13, '65, discharged by general order June 6, '65.

Hess Asa Y., December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Hess Wilbur F., December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Hildebrandt Joseph, December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Hilburn Z. W., December 24, '61, died at Yorktown, Virginia, May 30, '64, buried in National Cemetery, section A, grave 343. Veteran.

Harding John, December 24, '61, wounded at Winchester, March 23, '62, killed at Port Republic, Virginia, June 9, '62.

Holcomb Guy, December 24, '61, wounded at Winchester, March 23, '62, transferred to company G, 57th regiment P. V. January 13, '65. Veteran.

Hakes Reuben, December 24, '61, wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, '63, not accounted for.

Hagar Charles W., August 12, '62, wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, '63, transferred to Company G, 57th Regiment P. V. January 13, '65, discharged by general order June 1, '65.

Hall Hosea L., April 12, '64, died June 28, '64, buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia.

Hopkins Kelroy, December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Jacoby George, December 24, '61, wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, '63, and at Petersburg June 19, '64, transferred to Company G 57th Regiment P. V. January 13, '65, discharged September 9, '65. Veteran.

Jones Joseph, December 24, '61, wounded at Winchester March 23, '62 discharged 23 December, '64, expiration of term.

Kline Abner W., December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Kline Jacob, December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Kline Abraham E., December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Knapp Harvey W., December 24, '61, transferred to Company G, 57th Regiment P. V. January 13, '65. Veteran.

King James, December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Lunger Andrew, December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Larish Cyrus W., December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Larish Wilbur F., December 24, '61, transferred to Company G, 57th Regiment P. V. Veteran.

Lynch Robert, December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Leamer George, October 8, '62, wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, '63, transferred to Company G 57th Regiment P. V.

Leader Henry, captured at Chancellorsville May 3, '63.

Loudenshlager J. J., September 20, '62, transferred to Company G, 57th Regiment P. V. discharged by general order June 1, '65.

Larish Frank M., October 16, '62, transferred to Company G, 57th Regiment P. V. 13 January '65, discharged by general order June 8, '65

Millard Lockard F., December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Merrell Charles C., December 24, '61, missing at Port Republic June 9, '62, transferred to Company G, 57th Regiment P. V. Veteran.

Milheim Augustus, December 14, '61, not accounted for.

Miller Miles, December 24, '61, not accounted for

Murray Ferdinand, December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Morrison John, December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Moore Benjamin W., August 11, '62, transferred to Company G, 57th Regiment P. V.

Prosser John, December 24, '61, died March 31 of wounds received at Winchester, March 23, '62.

Reser Reuben H., December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Riddle John, December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Rutter Anthony E, December 24, '61, died July 16, '64, buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island.

Simonton Thomas E., December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Seeshultz William E., December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Smith Peter B., December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Sanders George W., December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Steele Samuel A. L., December 24, '61, captured at Chancellorsville.

Shellenberger, J. G., December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Steele Calvin, December 24, '61, captured May 29, '62.

Squires Smith B., December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Schooley Jacob, December 24, '61, died at St. Louis, Missouri, December 19, '63.

Sanders John H., December 24, '61, not accounted for.

Sage William, December 24, '61, transferred to Company G, 57th Regiment P. V.

Sheadle Milton, September 26, '62, transferred to Company G 57th Regiment P. V.

Teter James C., December 24, '61, discharged June 6 for wounds received at Winchester, Virginia, March 23, '62.

Wheeler Jesse L., December 15, '61, wounded at Winchester, and not accounted for.

Wingate J. Russel, December 24, '61, promoted Company G, 1st Lieutenant August 15, '63, died 18 June, '64, of wounds received at Petersburg.

Wigherman Foster, December 24, '61, promoted to principal musician Not accounted for.

Willard H. H., not accounted for.

Weller Henry, Oct. 7, '62, transferred to Company G, 57th Regiment P. V.

Weller David, transferred to Company G, 57th Regiment P. V.

Williams S. Charles, not accounted for.

This Company, known as the "Hurley Guards" was recruited in Columbia and Montour, and a few men subsequently were received from other counties. I have not thought it necessrry to separate or omit them. The Regiment reached Hancock, Md., January 2, '62. The battle of Winchester was fought March 23, '62; and that at Port Republic June 9th. On the 15th of June Samuel M. Bowman of Columbia county was commissioned Colonel. The Regiment was also in the battle of Fredericksburg, and received a handsome compliment in the report of Gen. Carroll. It did gallant service at Chancellorsville, lost heavily and was highly spoken of in the campaign of the Wilderness, and along down to Petersburg, in the thick of the fray, keeping up its military record, until its muster out, when as has been seen a large number of the men went into the 57th Regiment P. V., and remained until mustered out June 29, '65, at the close of the war.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT.

COMPANY H.

"BALDY GUARDS."

Recruited in Montour county.

Joseph F. Ramsay, resigned, October 21, 1862.

Charles W. Eckman, September 25, 1861, wounded at Wilderness May 5, and at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864, promoted from 2d to 1st Lieutenant July 25, to Captain, October 21, 1862, to Lieutenant Colonel November 27, 1864, to Colonel January 23, 1865.

Joseph H. Johnson, October 21, '61, promoted from Corporal to Sergeant October 1, 1862, to 1st Sergeant January 1, 1863, to 2d Lieutenant May 1, 1863, to 1st Lieutenant, August 1, 1864, to Captain November 28, 1864.

Lefferd H. Kase, October 21, '61, resigned July 20, 1862.

Max B. Goodrich, October 21, '61, promoted from 1st Sergeant to 2d Lieutenant, July 25, to 1st Lieutenant October 21, 1862, died June 14, of wounds received at Wilderness, Virginia, May 5, 1863.

Oscar Sharpless, October 21, '61, promoted from Corporal to Sergeant, January 1, 1863, to 1st Lieutenant, November 30, 1864, to brevet Captain April 2, 1865, wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, May 12, 1864.

Seth C. Freeze, promoted from Sergeant to 2d Lieutenant, November 1, 1862, resigned March 12, 1863.

Jared Runyan, promoted to Corporal March 18, 1863, to Sergeant July 1, 1864, to 1st Sergeant November 30th, 1864, to 2d Lieutenant January 1, 1865, wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, April 2, 1865, discharged on surgeon's certificate May 15, 1865. Veteran.

Frederick Laubach, October 21, '61, promoted from Corporal to

Sergeant, January 1, 1863, to 1st Sergeant January 1, 1865, commissioned 2d Lieutenant May 15, 1865, not mustered, prisoner May 3d to October 31, 1863. Veteran.

Clark Guinn, promoted to Corporal July 1, '64, to Sergeant September 9, 1864, wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864 and at Petersburg, Virginia, March 25, 1865, absent at muster out. Veteran.

William Miller, October 21, '61, promoted to Corporal October 1, 1864, to Sergeant December 1, 1864, wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864, and at Petersburg March 25, 1865, absent at muster out. Veteran.

Charles W. Sholes, October 21, '61, promoted to Corporal November 30, 1864, to Sergeant January 1, 1861, wounded at Wilderness, Virginia, May 5, 1864, absent on furlough at muster out. Veteran.

John T. Howe, October 3, '61, deserted, returned, promoted to Corporal September 1, 1864, to Sergeant April 3, 1865.

Alfred B. Parton, October 3, 1861, discharged on surgeon's certificate August 14, 1862.

William Young, October 3, '61, wounded at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862, discharged on surgeon's certificate September 22, 1862.

David R. Eckman, wounded at Wilderness, Virginia, May 6, 1864, promoted to Corporal October 1, 1862, to Sergeant January 1, 1863, to Qaartermaster Sergeant January 1, 1865, absent on furlough at muster out.

J. A. Fenstermacher, October 3, '61, promoted to Sergeant October 3, 1861, promoted to Sergeant October 1, 1862, wounded at Wilderness May 1, 1864, killed at Opequa, Virginia, September 19, 1864. Veteran.

Hiram Layland, October 3, '61, promoted to Corporal November 30, '64, to sergeant January 1, '65, wounded at Wilderness May 5, '64, killed at Petersburg, April 2, '65, buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, division E., Section E., grave 96. Veteran.

George A. Garrow, October 12, '61, promoted to corporal November 30, '64. Veteran.

Wesley G. Miller, March 17, '64, wounded at Wilderness, May 5, '64, promoted to corporal November 30, '64. Veteran.

Gideon Mellon, February 25, '64, wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864, promoted to Corporal November 30, 1864.

Amos Gass, October 21, '61, promoted to Corporal January 1, 1865, wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, March 25, 1865, absent in hospital at muster out. Veteran.

John F. Broadt, October 21, '61, promoted to Corporal January 1, 1865. Veteran.

Charles Kneibler, October 21, '61, promoted to Corporal April 3, 1865, wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862 and at Petersburg, Virginia, March 25, 1865, absent at muster out.

Samuel Quinn, October 21, '61, promoted to Corporal March 1, 1865. Veteran.

John C. Howes, October 21, '61, promoted to Corporal January 1, 1865, wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, April 2, 1865, absent at muster out. Veteran.

Orville D. Harder, October 3, 1861, discharged on surgeon's certificate, September 22, 1862.

Charles W. Weaver, October 3, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate January 27, 1863.

George S. Walker, October 21, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate April 14, 1863.

John Byerly, October 21, '61, discharged December 17, 1864, to date expiration of term.

Lewis M. Yoder, October 21, '61, wounded at Wilderness, Virginia, May 5, 1864, discharged on Surgeon's certificate October 27, 1864.

Silas R. Hartman, October 3, '61, killed at Cedar Creek, Virginia October 19, 1864. Veteran.

Martin V. Murray, October 3, '61, promoted to Corporal January 1, 1865, wounded at Charlestown, Virginia, August 21, 1864, killed at Petersburg, April 2, 1865. Veteran.

John Benedict, February 29, 1864, transferred from Company G October 28, 1864.

L. D. Haughawout, October 3, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate June 11, 1862.

Joseph L. Hale, October 3, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate January 11, 1863.

Acor Joseph S., October 8, 1864, drafted.

Auld James, October 3, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 24, 1862.

Ammerman John, October 21, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate June 28, 1862.

Albright James, August 26, '63, drafted, discharged on surgeon's certificate June 14, 1865.

Brocius Luther S., October 24, '61, prisoner May 3, to October 27, 1863 Veteran.

Blue Thomas H., February 25, '64.

Brant Henry, November 26, '64, substitute, wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, March 25, 1865.

Brobst John R., February 16, '64. Veteran.

Brodhead Daniel W., October 13, '64, drafted, wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, April 2, 1865.

Behnoy Ephraim, February 27, '63.

Blatchley Samuel, February 27, '65.

Berger George, December 25, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate July 24, 1862.

Beal Conrad, September 26, '64, drafted, wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, March 25, '65, discharged by general order June 7, 1865.

Buckley William, September 26, '64, drafted, wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, March 25, 1865, discharged by general order June 20, 1865.

Barnhart Henry C., October 21, '61, died at Danville, Pa., March 5, 1864. Veteran.

Bear Joseph, October 27, '61, missing in action at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862.

Brunner Jacob L., August 26, 1863, discharged by general order June 13, 1865.

Brugler Edward S., February 17, '64, not on muster out roll.

Culp John, February 29, '64.

Campbell John W., November 14, '64, drafted.

Canada James D., October 3, '61.

Calderwood Enos, November 16, '64, drafted.

Cornelison Jacob, February 24, 1865.

Cleaver Alem B., November 12, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate September 23, 1862.

Cornish George, January 28, '64, discharged on surgeon's certificate 1865.

Culp William, February 24, '61, killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Cline Charles D., September 8, '64, died at Washington, D. C., December 26, 1864

Driver Augustus, November 16, 64, drafted, discharged by general order May 30, 1865.

Daugherty James, November 28, '64.

Deiterick Charles F., November 26, '64, substitute, died at City Point, Virginia, March 26, of wounds received at Petersburg, Virginia, March 25, 1865.

Dauby James, November 3, '64, substitute, deserted February 6, '64.

Eckenrode Joseph, November 29, '64, substitute, wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, March 25, 1865.

Everett Philip, October 3, '61, mustered out October 27, 1864, expiration of term.

Everhart Nathaniel B., October 3, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate, October 23, 1862.

Eckman Philip H., October 3, '61, killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862.

Freeze Henry F., October 29, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate September 15, 1862.

Foley Theophilus J., October 3, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate 1862.

Flanigan Wilson, October 3, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate June 14, 1862.

Foley Charles E., November 2, '61, discharged November 5, 1862.

Fortner Harris B., November 21, '61, died at Washington, D. C., January 3, 1862.

Frame Robert H., February 25, '64, killed at Petersburg, Virginia, March 25, 1865

Frymire William, October 21, '61, deserted January, 1862.

Fitzpatrick James, November 3, '64, substitute, deserted February 5, 1865.

Gulic Charles V., October 24, '61. Veteran.

Gibbs Sheldon T., October 3, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate October 15, 1862.

Garrow John, died at City Point, Virginia, March 26, of wounds received at Petersburg, March 25, 1865.

Garra James, December 1, '64, substitute, deserted February 3, 1865

Hower Uriah, October 27, '64.

Hanna James, November 18, '64, drafted.

Hannon William, November 16, '64, drafted.

Hummel Henry, February 13, '65, wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, April 2, 1865.

Henry William, October 3, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate April 28, 1862.

Hower John J., October 3, '61, promoted to Commissary Sergeant July 1, 1864.

Hoover Jacob B., September 6, '64, deserted November 12, 1864.

Harvey Francis J., November 21, 1864, substitute, deserted February 2, 1865,

Jones William L., March 14, '64.

Jones Robert E., November 21, '64, drafted.

Johnson James H., October 3, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate, September 22, 1862.

Jenkins Richard, October 21, '61, mustered out October 27, '64, expiration of term.

Johnson Tobias S., September 27, '64, drafted, wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, March 25, '65, discharged by general order June 25, '65.

Johnson Jackson B., October 21, '61, wounded at wilderness May 6th, '64, and at Fisher's Hill, Virginia, September 22, '64, died October 13, '64, buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, Virginia, lot 18.

Kreigh George D., October 21, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate September 5, '62.

Kline John, October 3, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate September 22, '62.

Kline Daniel, October 21, '61, mustered out October 27, '64, expiration of term.

Kurtz Samuel H., October 13, '61, killed at Fair Oaks May 31, '62, buried in National Cemetery, Seven Pines, Section B, lot 126.

Knerr William, October 3, '61, captured at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, '63, died at Danville, Pa., August 23, '63.

Kirst Samuel, October 3, '61, deserted July 2, '63.

Lebo Franklin, October 12, '61 Veteran.

Lynn Henry, February 21, '64, wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, May 12, '64.

Lehman Espy A., November 26, '64, substitute.

Leisenring H. H., October 3, '61, wounded at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, '62, discharged on surgeon's certificate October 31, '62.

Leiby Harman, February 26, '62, discharged on surgeon's certificate September 22, '62.

Lawrence John, October 3, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 21, '62.

Lehman Henry C., September 21, '64, drafted, discharged on general order June 20, '65.

Levers John, October 3, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 17, '63.

Lawrence Harman K., October 21, not on muster out roll.

Mensch Thomas M., October 3, '61.

Miller Percival, February 1, '64, wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, '62 and at Opequa, Virginia, September 19, '64.

Moore James B., November 21, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 6, '63.

Miller Franklin, September 8, '64, discharged by general order June 20, '65.

Miller Henry, August 13, '62, wounded at Wilderness, Virginia, May 5, '64, discharged by general order June 20, '65.

Mutcheler Joseph R., October 3, '61, died June 28, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, '62.

Miller Joseph D., October 3, '61, died May 26, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, May 18 '64, buried at Alexandria, grave 1938. Veteran.

Mowrer John R., October 1, '61, killed at Opequa, Virginia, September 19, '64.

Morrill Thomas, October 3, '61, died June 14, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, May 12, '64. Veteran.

Miller John, October 3, '61, not on muster out roll.

McAllister Andrew G., November 18, '64, drafted.

McFatridge Michael, November 18, '64, drafted, wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, April 2, '65.

McClure Philip H., October 21, '61, died at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, September 22, '62.

Osman Peter P., October 3, '61, missing in action at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, '62.

Perrin Richard, October 3, 61, discharged on surgeon's certificate April 11, '62.

Patton John W., September 26, '64, drafted, discharged on general order June 20, '65.

Persing Joseph B., September 6, '64, discharged by general order June 20, '65.

Pennsyl Eli, October 3, '61, wounded at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, '62, died at Baltimore, Maryland, July 5th '62.

Phillips John W., October 3, '61, missing in action at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, '62.

Ramsey Reuben, December 26, '61, wounded at Chancellorsville Virginia, May 3, '63. Veteran.

Ritchie Jacob G., June 4, '64, drafted.

Rhady Joseph, November 26, '64, substitute.

Rauch W. H., October 3, '61, wounded at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, '62, discharged on surgeon's certificate September 28, '62.

Rishel Charles R., October 3, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 16, 62.

Reynolds Alfred, October 21, '61, killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, '62

Slay William, October 3, '61. Veteran.

Steward John, October 24, '61. Veteran

Stephens William, October 24, '61, wounded at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, '62. Veteran.

Slay Peter, February 25, '64. Veteran.

Swank Isaac, February 25, '64, wounded at Wilderness, Virginia, May 5, '65, and at Petersburg, April 2, '65.

Shissler James, February 25, '64, wounded at Wilderness, Virginia, May 5, '64, and at Petersburg, Virginia, April 2, '65.

Shaffer John L., February 16, '64.

Sylvester Charles, November 12, '64, substitute, discharged by general order June 14, '65.

Stertz Peter, June 7, '64, drafted, discharged by general order August 2, '65.

Sholes Charles L., October 25, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate July 7, '62.

Stephens Charles, October 21, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate September 13, '62.

Sperring Jacob H., October 29, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate July 26, '62.

Smith William, October 24, '61, wounded at Fisher's Hill, Virginia, September 22, '64, discharged on surgeon's certificate June 14, '65. Veteran.

Sechler William W., wounded at Fisher's Hill, Virginia, November 3, '64, discharged on surgeon's certificate June 14, '65, Veteran.

Snyder Lambert P., September 6, '64, discharged by general order June 20, '65.

Snyder Henry F., October 3, '61, died June 19, '62, at White House, Virginia.

Snyder William M., October 3, '61, killed at Williamsburg, Virginia, May 5, '62.

Shissler Edward, October 3, '61, died May 10, of wounds received at Wilderness, Virginia, May 5, '64. Veteran.

Snyder John C., October 3, '61, died October 14, '64, at Danville, Pa. Veteran.

Shannon John M., October 3, '61, discharged by general order May 11, '65, to date October 3, '64, expiration of term.

Taylor Jonathan W., September 26, '64, drafted, discharged by general order June 20, '65.

Turner William, October 21, '61, wounded at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, '62, drowned October 5, '62, at Point Lookout, Maryland.

Tittle Oscar, October 3, '61, killed at Opequa, Virginia, September 19, '64. Veteran.

Varus Valentine, November 18, '64, drafted.

Williams John W., December 1, '64, substitute, wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, March 25, '65.

Wiley John, November 26, '64, substitute.

Waltmire Jacob, November 18, '64, drafted.

Woods Charles, October 3, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate January 3, '62.

Warntz Alem, October 3, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate April 11, '62.

Wagner Charles, November 9, '61, died July 14, '64, at City Point, Virginia.

Wilson Thomas, November 30, '64, substitute, deserted February 3, '65.

Winner Robert, December 6, '64, substitute, deserted March 29, '65.

Wirtz Israel, October 3, '61, captured at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, '63, exchanged, deserted, date unknown.

Young Hiram B., substitute.

The Ninety-Third saw much and arduous service. The numbers killed and wounded and missing in Company H prove that the men were always in the front. The official list of engagements is as follows, viz: Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Marcy's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Coal Harbor, Petersburg, Opequa, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Those not otherwise accounted for were mustered out with the company June 27, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED EIGTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY B.

A. Stanley Gearhart, Captain, discharged on Surgeon's certificate August 5, '64.

Abner H. Brown, Captain, promoted from 1st Lieutenant January 7, '65

Adam Hand, 1st Lieutenant, discharged June 9, '65.

S. Hamilton Norman, 2d Lieutenant, promoted from private Company K, 109th Regiment P. V, April 29, '64, died June 24, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 3, '64

Thomas S. Anderson, commissioned 1st Lieutenant June 26, '65, Veteran.

Daniel H. Harkels, Sergeant, commissioned 2d Lieutenant June 26, '65. Veteran.

William H. Jenkins, Sergeant.

Cyrus S. Appl bee, Sergeant.

James C. Henry, sergeant.

George W. Crum, Sergeant, prisoner from June 22, '64 to March 1, 1865, discharged by general order June 12, 1865.

Stephen T. Stasa, Sergeant, discharged on surgeon's certificate May 1, 1865.

David C. Sutton, Corporal.

John Riley, Corporal.

David R. Bailey, Corporal.

Menae. Riley, Corporal.

Jacob Kline, Corporal.

Andrew J. Stewart, Corporal.

William J. Kline, Corporal.

Fayette Winn, Corporal.

Charles MacGregor, musician, absent in hospital at muster out.

Acre Franklin, private.

Boughner William B., discharged by general order July 14, 1865. Veteran.

Bailey William C., wounded at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 3, '65, absent in hospital at muster out.

Bastian Mathias D., discharged on surgeon's certificate March 23, 1865.

Barger John, discharged by general order June 20, '64.

Brown Elias, discharged by general order June 3, '65.

Brown Perry, discharged by general order June 3, '65.

Blyer Samuel, discharged by general order June 3, '65

Berry Simon J., discharged by general order June '65.

Browerson George, discharged by general order June 8, '65.

Bruner Henry M., killed at Deep Bottom, Virginia, August 14, '64.

Bilger Jesse R., killed at Boydtown Plank Road, Virginia, October 27, '64.

Burstine Edwin, killed at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 3, '64, buried in National Cemetery section D, as E. T. Burslem.

Bastian Joseph D., died July 14, of wounds received at Petersburg, Virginia, June 22, '64, buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia.

Bessee Robert S., missing in action at Ream's Station, Virginia, August 25, '64.

Burd Franklin G., died May 24, '65, buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia.

Burd Harvey R., deserted November 13, '64.

Carpenter Dennis, mustered out with company.

Castle Adolphus, transferred to Company E., 7th Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, August 17, '64, discharged by general order July 26, '65.

Crawford Lott, captured, died at Andersonville, Georgia, October 24, '64, grave 11,436.

Chrisman Charles, died August '64.

Burke Isaac, mustered out with company.

Deckert Jesse, discharged by general order July 13, '65.

Dreese William, discharged by general order July 13, '65.

Devore Lewis, killed at Petersburg, Virginia, June 22, '64.

Durke John H., missing in action at Petersburg, Virginia, June 22, '64.

Gearhart William, discharged by general order June 3, '65.

Galespie Anthony, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 30, '64.

Greene Adam, killed at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 3, '64, buried in National Cemetery, Section B.

Healey John S., mustered out with company. Veteran.

Harris Thomas, discharged on surgeon's certificate June 7, '65.

Hedglin John, died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 1, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 3, '64.

Haskel Reuben, missing in action at Petersburg, Virginia, June 22, '64.

Hand Isaac, died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 21, '64.

Jenkins John, mustered out with company.

Katterman Benjamin, mustered out with company.

Keistard Godfrey, mustered out with company.

Kinney Irwin, discharged by general order June 3, '65.

Kinney Isaac, discharged by general order June 3, '65.

Kulp David, missing in action at Petersburg, Virginia, June 22, '64.

Krominger Jacob, captured, died at Andersonville, Georgia, October 18, '64.

Lattimore Robert, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, May 20, 1864.

Lott John T., deserted May 18, '64.

Martz Isaac, absent, sick at muster out.

Morgan Archibald, discharged August 23, '64.

Miller David, died at City Point, July 1, of wounds received at Petersburg, Virginia, June 22, '64.

Morgan Dennis, died March 25, '65.

Miles John, died at City Point, July 1, of wounds received at Petersburg, June 22, '62.

Meed Harley, captured, died at Andersonville, Georgia, September 21, '64, grave 9583.

Mansfield Joseph, died May 15, '64.

Morgan Matthias R., died July 21, '64.

McClune John, mustered out with company.

McCurdy Samuel O., discharged by special order October 13, '64.

Nickerson Bernard, deserted October 10, '64.

Nolen James, discharged by general order May 15, '65.

Osborne Daniel D., discharged on surgeon's certificate May 15, '65

Poff Joseph, absent, sick at muster out. Veteran.

Pifer Daniel S., transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 30, '64.

Persing Stephen K., transferred to company H, Veteran Reserve Corps, February 24, '64.

Reese Conoway, mustered out with company.

Rhodes Morris K., discharged on surgeon's certificate March 16, '65.

Reed Emanuel, discharged by general order June 20, '65.

Robbins Asher W., discharged by general order June 20, '65.

Reeser David M., killed at Petersburg, Virginia, June 22, '64.

Ray James R., captured, died at Andersonville, Georgia, August 1, '64, grave 4476.

Stephens Asa A., mustered out with company.

Shop William, discharged by special order October '64.

Stasa John G., killed near Petersburg, Virginia, June 18, '64, buried at Meade's station.

Slayman Joseph, killed near Petersburg, Virginia, June 18, '64, buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery.

Simmons Harrison, missing in action at Petersburg, Virginia, June 22, '64.

Sleek William, transferred to 33d company 2d battery, Veteran Reserve Corps, October 29, '64, discharged by general order September 4, '56

Trempore John, discharged by general order June 3, '65.

Tomlinson William P., killed near Petersburg, Virginia, October 20, '64.

Vaughan Edward, mustered out with company.

Wagoner Augustus, killed at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 4, '64.

Welfley Nathan, killed at Boydtown Plank Road, Virginia, October 27, '64,

Waide Andrew J., killed at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 3, '64.

Williams Smith, missing in action at Petersburg, Virginia, June 22, '64.

Warner Cyrus C., captured, died at Andersonville, Georgia, September 21, '64, grave 9464.

Wilson John, deserted May 18, '64.

Williams Charles, deserted April 3, '65.

Yocum Henry M., mustered out with company.

Young John W., discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 28, '65.

Yoeman George W., died at Alexandria, Virginia, January 25, '65, grave 2791.
Zimmerman W. H., mustered out with company.
Zimmerman A. W., discharged on surgeon's certificate March, '65.

This company was recruited in Montour county and the regiment was organized May 18th and joined the Army of the Potomac as it was crossing the Pamunky river, May 28, '64. The next day it was in the battle of Tolopotomy creek. Was in that at Cold Harbor, losing heavily; and was in the assaults constantly, losing in 26 days 350 men. Was in the Deep Bottom expedition, in the Weldon Railroad fight, at Hatcher's Run, and constantly on duty till the capture of the Rebel Army at Appomattox Court House; and was in the grand review at Washington. A fitting close to a long, perilous and glorious career.

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

A part of this Company recruited in Montour county, was a body of troops known as the First Battalion, organized for six month's service. It was Company D, of that organization, mustered in June 22, '63, mustered out January 9, '64, but was immediately re-organized and became Company C, of the 187th Regiment. Company D had done guard and provost duty in the State, and this publication follows the fortunes of Company C, which was organized in March '64 at Camp Curtin. It reached the army in the field during the battle at Cold Harbor. In all the heavy fighting before Petersburg it had a full share, and was highly complimented. It had the head of the procession at President Lincoln's funeral obsequies, from Baltimore to Independence Hall. It was mustered out at Harrisburg August 2, '65. Joseph F. Ramsay, Lieutenant Colonel, discharged September 29, '64, the Company being in command of Captain Young. All the men not otherwise accounted for were mustered out with the Regiment.

William Young, Captain.
Orville D. Harder, 1st Lieutenant.
George G. Lovett, 2d Lieutenant, promoted to Captain Company K, discharged March 9, '65.
James R. Johnson, 2d Lieutenant.
Alfred B. Patton, 1st Sergeant.
John S. Ware, Sergeant.
Sette K. Sharpless, Sergeant.
William H. Cool, Sergeant.
Frank Rockafeller, Sergeant.
James B. Moore, killed at Petersburg, Virginia, June 18, '64.
John C. Irvin, Corporal.
Hugh P. Libhart, Corporal.

Amos Garman, Corporal.
John H. Harder, Corporal.
William H. Mohr, Corporal.
Daniel Marshall, deserted January 19, '65.
James B. Forest, Musician.
Charles P. Harder, Musician.
Alward Arthur, private.
Brown Benton B, private.
Brown George W., private.
Beatty John R., private.
Berdaniel George W., private.
Bryant William, private.
Beaver Charles S., private.
Brace Henry E., private.
Birtch Isaac, private, deserted October 10, '64.
Cutair Charles, private.
Case Nelson B.
Caslin Michael.
Campbell Andrew.
Craig William, died at Williamsport Pa., April 12, '64.
Devine John C.
Echart Samuel.
Elliot William
Easten James S.
Eyerly Charles W.
Funston Charles R.
Foreman Osman.
Frame Joseph L.
Fox John.
Fribley William H.
Flanigan Reese, died at Dand's Island N. Y., August 23, '64, buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.
Gandiblue Joseph.
Gibbons James H.
Gibbs James M.
Gibbs Charles H., discharged on general order May 30, '65.
Geiger William, transferred to 157th Regiment P. V.
Henry John.
Heßler Jacob W.

Hallihen William F., discharged on general order July 5, '65.
Hale Ephraim K., discharged on general order July 5, '65.
Hawrer John, deserted February 21, '64.
Ickus John.
Ickus Henry.
Jackson George W.
Jackson Caleb.
Jones William P., deserted March 1, '65.
Kercher Gottleib.
Kutchman Theodore, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Levers Joseph.
Lewis William.
Maney Patrick.
Miller John.
Morgan Thomas P.
Morgan Watkins.
Milner William, discharged on Surgeon's certificate July 4, '65.
Mellin Oscar G., discharged on general order July 5, '65.
Nash William, wounded with loss of leg at Petersburg, Virginia, June 18, '64, discharged October 31, '65.
O'Brian John.
Oplinger Samuel, deserted May 11, '64.
Powley Henry.
Patton Irwin T.
Pollan John, deserted March 1, '65.
Rank David H.
Reed Peter M.
Rishel George.
Rishel Charles.
Roberts John.
Rantz Isaac.
Ridgway Warren M.
Roderick John J.
Spoonebager Peter.
Smith Edward D.
Slack Jacob.
Sechler John.
Stahl Samuel.
Snell Isaac.

Slack John W., discharged April 17, '65, for wounds received in action.
Sponeberger James, deserted March 31, 65.
Steward William, deserted March 31, '65.
Thornton Grier M., dishonorably discharged.
Vangilder George W.
Vogle William.
Wray Lewis V., wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, June 18, '65, and mustered out with Company.
Wertman John.
Werkheiser A. B.
Ware James D.
Watts William M.
Wallace John H.
Williams William.
Warren Henry.
Warren George, absent, sick, at muster out.
Wirt William, absent, sick, at muster out.
Waldren John, discharged January 5, '65, for wounds with loss of arm, received at Petersburg, Virginia, June 28, '64.
Wray James, deserted February 2, '64.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH REGIMENT.

SECOND ARTILLERY.

BATTERY F.

COLUMBIA AND MONTOUR.

Rohrsburg, Pa., December 3rd, 1878.

COL JNO. G. FREEZE,

Dear Col: In complying with your request that I furnish a list of names of men in Battery F, 2d Pa. Art., from this county, I have endeavored to be as accurate as the dates in my possession would permit. I have included the names already published, in order to make the record more complete—have furnished a few names of parties who never returned to this county, and a few names of parties that entered from Montour county but upon their return located here, in this county.

As it may not be generally known why some officers were commissioned and not mustered, I will state that it was the result of conflict of authority. In the Spring of 1864 our regiment had become very strong, numerically, numbering about 2500 men, its numbers rendering it unwieldy. Then it was proposed that a regiment be formed from the surplus men of the old to be known as the 189th regiment, P. V. Governor Curtin commissioned a full set of officers from the old organization, taking such as had been identified with its early history. To this arrangement Col. Gibson, then commanding, objected, and having the ear of the War Secretary (they being West Pointers) the Governor's authority was set aside. The new regiment was sent to the front as a provisional affair—named 2nd Pa. Provis. Art., its organization being temporary and somewhat imperfect.

Respectfully Yours,

GEO. W. UTT.

Wm. M. McClure, January 4, '62, commissioned Colonel 189th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, April 30, '64, not mustered, promoted to Colonel, October 30, '64.

S. D. Strawbridge, January 8, '62, promoted to Captain of Battery I, December 13, '62, commissioned Major of 189th regiment, P. V., April 30, '64, not mustered, breveted Colonel March 18, '65 commissioned Colonel April 18, '65, discharged January 11, '65, term expired.

John S. Kline, promoted to Corporal August 7, '62, to Sergeant June 12, '63, commissioned 1st Lieutenant of Battery K, 189th regiment, P. V., April 30, '63, not mustered, to 2d Lieutenant, January 15, '65, to 1st Lieutenant May 3, '65, mustered out with battery January 29, '66. Veteran.

John Moore Wilson, promoted to 1st Lieutenant Battery D, October 24, '62, discharged February 15, '64.

George W. Utt, December 24, '61, promoted from Sergeant May 4, '63, commissioned Captain Battery I 189th regiment P. V., April 30, '64, not mustered, discharged December 26, '64, expiration of term.

Lloyd T. Brewer, July 25, '62, promoted to Corporal July 4, '63, to Sergeant————, to 2d Lieutenant July 1, '65, mustered out with battery January 29, '66.

Josiah Mensch, January 28, '62, promoted to Corporal October 1, '64, to Sergeant December 1, '64, mustered out with battery January 29, 1866. Veteran.

John McMullen, November 25, '61, promoted to Corporal October 1, '64, to Sergeant February 1, '65, mustered out with battery January 29, '66. Veteran.

John Marshall, January 1, '62, promoted to Corporal November 10, '64, to Sergeant July 1, '65, mustered out with battery January 29, '66. Veteran.

John Hartzell, January 2, '62, promoted to Corporal December 1, 64, to Sergeant December 22, '65, mustered out with battery January 29, '66. Veteran.

Franklin P. Kline, promoted to Corporal February 1, '64, to Sergeant May 6, '65, discharged October 28, '65, expiration of term.

Jonathan P. Bare, November 29, '61, promoted from Corporal

January 15, '63, discharged November 24, '64, expiration of term.

Reese J. Millard, January 2, '62, Captain in battery I, 2d Pro. Pa. A., from April 20, to August 26, '64, paroled prisoner, discharged by special order March 19, '65.

Charles Mowrer, December 4, '61, promoted from Corporal December 10, '63, 1st Lieutenant in battery I 2d Pro. Pa. A., from April 20 to August 26, '64, discharged by special order November 10, '64. Veteran.

Norman C. Kline, January 26, '62, promoted to Corporal January 7, '65, mustered out with battery January 29, '66. Veteran.

Charles Mattis, December 3, '61, promoted to Corporal October 29, '65, mustered out with battery January 29, '66. Veteran.

Thomas H. Bennet, November 29, '61, promoted to Corporal February 1, '64, discharged November 28, '64, expiration of term.

John Lanciscus, December 11, '61, promoted to Corporal December 10, '63, discharged December 10, 64, expiration of term.

Henry J. Potter, November 29, '61, promoted to Corporal February 1, '64, discharged November 28, '64, expiration of term.

Calver Zimmerman, January 15, '62, promoted to Corporal November 13, '63, died at Washington D. C., March 18, '64, buried in Harmony Burial Grounds.

Adams Albert J., December 4, '61, mustered out with battery January 29, '66. Veteran.

Antrim Samuel R., July 13, '63, mustered out with battery January 29, '66.

Buchecker Edward E., December 18, '61, discharged December 17, 63, expiration of term.

Crawford Franklin, November 26, '61, mustered out with battery January 29, '63. Veteran.

Crawford Isaac, February 24, '64, mustered out with battery January 29, '66.

Cooper Peter, November 11, '61, mustered out with battery January 29, '66. Veteran.

Curry Robert, November 16, '61, died at Fort Saratoga, D. C., October 14, '62.

Crossley John A., December 27, '61, died July 24, '63, of wounds received at Petersburg, Virginia, on the 15th of July.

Cole George W., mustered out with Battery January 29, '66.

Eggert Richard W., August 22, '62, discharged by general order June 24, '65.

Farver George, December 25, '61, mustered out with battery January 29, '66. Veteran.

Fogle Michael, January 1, '62, discharged on Surgeon's certificate May 29, 62.

Farral John, December 1, '61, discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 10, '62.

Fairman William, discharged October 28, '65, expiration of term.

Fowler Joshua K., discharged October 28, '65, expiration of term.

Farver Theodore, mustered out with Battery January 29, '66.

Farver Samuel, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 29, '64.

Grautz Adam J., September 16, '62, discharged by general order June 24, '65.

Hendrickson Jacob, December 14, '61, discharged December 3, '64, expiration of term.

Heacock Wm. E., absent at muster out.

Heacock Geo. L. mustered out with Battery January 29, '65.

Hoffman George W., discharged by general order June 27, '65.

Johnson William R., December 19, '61, discharged December 18, '64, expiration of term.

Kulp Elias, December 19, '61, discharged December 18, '64, expiration of term.

Kesty John, August 22, '62, killed at Petersburg, Virginia, August 29, '64, buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Division B. Section B. grave 53.

Keller George, discharged by general order June 24, '65.

Lee George S., November 26, '61, commissioned 1st Lieutenant Battery F, 189th Regiment P. V. April 30, '64, not mustered, mustered out with Battery January 29, '66. Veteran.

Lee Stephen B., December 18, '61, discharged December 17, '64, expiration of term.

Long Charles S., December 27, '61, discharged December 27, '64, expiration of term.

Lutz Francis M., mustered out with Battery, January 29, '66. Veteran.

Lutz Jacob B., mustered out with Battery, January 29, '66.

Lotshaw Jacob P., mustered out with Battery January 29, '66.

Murir Lamont, July 24, '64, mustered out with Battery January 29, '66. Veteran.

Manning Philip, November 28, '61, discharged November 29, '64, expiration of term.

Mazaell Martin, December 11, '61, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 28, '64.

Magill Thomas, January 2, '62, discharged January 1, '65, expiration of term.

McEwen George, December 27, '61, mustered out with Battery January 29, '66, Veteran.

McClure John, December 27, '61, discharged December 27, '64, expiration of term.

Musgrave Simon, January 15, '62, discharged January 14, '65, expiration of term.

Major Samuel, January 28, '62, discharged January 27, '65, expiration of term.

Muffley Charles, mustered out with Battery January 29, '66.

McMullen David, discharged by general order, June 24, '65.

McCarty David H., December 11, '61, promoted to Corporal December 27, '61, transferred to Signal Corps, January 12, '64.

McCormick Thomas, August 22, '62, discharged by general order June 24, '65.

Price Clarence, December 25, '61, mustered out with battery January 29, '66. Veteran.

Pursell Benjamin C., mustered out with battery January 29, '66.

Pursell Joseph S., discharged by general order June 24, '65.

Parker John R., died at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, July 27, '64, buried in National Cemetery, Hampton, Virginia.

Roe Henry P., December 24, '61, mustered out with battery January 29, '66. Veteran.

Robison George, November 25, '61, mustered out with battery January 29, '66. Veteran.

Rambo Alexander, December 6, '61, mustered out with battery January 29, '66. Veteran.

Rambo Thomas H., February 15, '64, mustered out with battery January 29, '66. Veteran.

Remley William, February 19, '64, mustered out with battery January 29, '66

Ruckle David, February 24, '64, prisoner from July 30, '64 to April 17, '65, mustered out with battery January 29, '66. Veteran.

Ruckel Billington, mustered out with battery January 29, '66.

Roe Hartley, killed at Petersburg, Virginia, June 26, '64, buried in National Cemetery, City Point, section D, division 4, grave 74.

Rich Israel L., discharged October 28, '65, expiration of term.

Roe Asa F., transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, discharged by general order, November 14, '65.

Reese John, killed near Fort Burnham, Virginia, buried in National Cemetery, Hampton.

Ragan Maurice, killed at Petersburg, buried in National Cemetery, Hampton, Virginia.

Reichelderfer Thomas, December 2, '61, mustered out with Battery January 29, '66, Veteran.

Shoemaker William, December 25, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate May 29, '62.

Shaffer Aaron, December 25, '61, mustered out with battery January 29, '66. Veteran.

Shultz Joseph R., December 4, '61, discharged December 3, '64, expiration of term.

Steiner John, December 23, '61, mustered out with battery, January 29, '66. Veteran.

Smith Stephen J., December 11, '61, discharged December 10, '64, expiration of term.

Smith Daniel H., December 11, '61, discharged December 10, '64, expiration of term.

Spade Daniel, January 15, '62, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 28, '64.

Sands John, February 23, '64, mustered out with battery January 29, '66. Veteran.

Thatcher Edward, November 13, '61, mustered out with Battery January 29, '66, Veteran.

Triflepiece Henry, January 25, '61, discharged January 24, '64, expiration of term.

Utt William H., December 29, '61, discharged December 29, '64, expiration of term.

Utt Elias, October 27, '62, discharged October 26, '65, expiration of term.

Utt Jacob, October 29, '62, discharged October 28, '65, expiration of term.

Weidel Joseph, December 1, '61, mustered out with battery January 29, '66. Veteran.

Wilcox Alvin, December 29, '61, deserted September 30, '63.

This regiment garrisoned Washington until some time in '64, when it was divided, and part of it was in the battle of the Wilderness and on up to Petersburg. It was at Cold Harbor and at the Mine explosion, where it lost heavily. It was also in the fight at Fort Harrison, losing over 200 in killed, wounded and prisoners. On the evacuation of Petersburg it was ordered to duty in that city. It was on duty in Virginia, for the purpose of maintaining order and tranquility till January, '66. It was mustered out at City Point, Virginia, and discharged on the 16th of February at Philadelphia.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT, P. V.

COMPANY A.

In this Company, recruited in Luzerne county, quite a number of Columbia county men are found. I may not have succeeded in culling them all out, and shall be obliged to the survivors if they will inform me of any omitted names. The Captain of the Company was George B. Lennard, and the regiment was at first under the command of Colonel John C. Dodge, jr., and afterwards of Colonel Henry M. Hoyt: The 52d was in the movement of '62 against Richmond, and all that peninsula campaign; in the siege of Fort Nassier and the taking of Charlestown; and it was the old flag of the 52d that first floated over recaptured Sumter. The regiment was mustered out July 12, '65.

Ezra O. West, mustered September 23, '61, promoted to Corporal November 6, '64.

Loren D. Rosell, mustered September 7th '61, promoted to Corporal November 6, '64, mustered out with Company.

Allabach Ed. W., mustered October 9, '61, discharged August 1, '62 for wounds received at Seven Pines, Va., May 24, '62.

Ager Wellington, mustered September 23, '61, killed at Fair Oaks, May 31, '62.

Adams Robert, discharged January 26, '65, expiration of term.

Ditts Charles G, mustered September 23, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate October 29, '63.

Davis Elias, mustered September 23, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate May 25, '63.

Dodson Charles M., mustered September 23, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate September 4, '62.

Everett Samuel, October 15, '63, drafted—mustered out with Company.

Eveland Nelson S., September 2, '61, discharged by general order June 21, '65.

Hess Jacob, August 27, '61, mustered out November 5, '64, expiration of term.

Harrington Henry, October 9, '61, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps November 15, '63.

Hess Samuel W., October 9, '61, died at Washington, D. C., December 28, '61.

Lutz M. P., October 9, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 3, '62.

Laubach Fred, October 9, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate October 27, '62.

Meeker Albert, March 12, '64, mustered out with Company.

Megargel O. A., March 28, '62, mustered out with Company.

Patterson A. D., October 9, '61, discharged on surgeon's certificate June 20, '63.

Roberts Samuel, October 17, '61, mustered out with company. Veteran.

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FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY H.

Clarence G. Jackson, mustered into service August 2, '62, in Company H, 84th Regiment P. V. promoted from 2d to 1st Lieutenant, January 18, '63, to Captain July 1, '63; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, '63, transferred to Company H, 57th Regiment P. V. January 13, '65, and discharged by special order March 10, '65.

Hiram S Marr, October 16, '62, promoted to Corporal March 1, '65, to Sergeant June 1, '65, mustered out June 29, '65.

Uriah Edgar, September 16, '62, discharged by general order June 1, '65.

Hilburn Samuel, September 18, '62, mustered out June 29, '65.

Hossler Fred jr., September 18, '62, mustered out June 29, '65.

Hossler Jacob, September 18, '62, absent sick at muster out.

Seeley Andrew D, August 6, '62, transferred from 84th Regiment P. V., 13 January '65, discharged by general order June 1, '65.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT—SIXTEENTH CAVALRY.

Russel R. Pealer, mustered October 2, '62, into Company E, promoted from Sergeant Major to 2d Lieutenant, December 12, '64, to 1st Lieutenant May 8, '65, wounded at Hatcher's Run, Virginia, February 6, '65, mustered out with Company August 11, '65.

Daniel C. Swank, mustered October 2, '62, into Company E, promoted from Quartermaster Sergeant to 2d Lieutenant November 18, '62, to 1st Lieutenant September 20th, '64, to Captain May 5, '65, wounded at Trevilian Station, Virginia, June 12, '64, transferred to Company I. July 24, '65, mustered out with Company August 11, '65.

Peter S. Ashleman, mustered October 2, '62, into Company E, transferred Company I, discharged on Surgeon's certificate February 27, '63.

John Notestine, mustered October 27 ,'62, Company F, promoted to Corporal June 17, '65, discharged by general order July 24, '65.

EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Daniel Harris, October 15, '61, killed at Charles City Cross Roads Virginia, June 30, '62.

CHAPTER XXIX.

ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.

TWO HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT.

J. Milton Shuman, August 30, '64, Company E, promoted from private to 1st Lieutenant, September 19, '64, discharged by special order February 14, '65.

William H. Evans, September 13, '64, into Company B, promoted to 1st Lieutenant January 28, '65, wounded at Hatcher's Run, Virginia, February 6, '65, absent without leave at muster out.

John P. Guild, September 7, '64, 1st Lieutenant, Company D, mustered out with Company May 30, '65.

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ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT—COMPANY G.

William S. Townsend, mustered in April 8, '62, wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, died at Philadelphia at the Chestnut Hill Hospital, May 29, '64.

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ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT—THIRD ARTILLERY—BATTERY D.

Amos Townsend, mustered in December 13, '62, died on James River November 6, '64.

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FIFTH REGIMENT—BATTERY M.

Charles A. Knorr.

EIGHTIETH REGIMENT.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

In 1861 William B. Sipes of Philadelphia, was authorized by Secretary of War Cameron to recruit a regiment of cavalry. On the 19th day of December of the same year it broke camp near Harrisburg, Pa., for Louisville, Ky., and upon arrival there reported to Gen. Buell. It remained in arduous and active service until the close of the war, and was discharged August 23, 1865. A part of Co. D. and a part of Co. H. were recruited in Montour county, and I have endeavored to select from them the names of the Montour county men. If they are omitted I will be glad to have the names supplied to me, to be added.

COMPANY D.

Samuel Robinalt, deserted December 8, '64,
Michael Breckbill, mustered out with Regiment.
Samuel Sprout, mustered out with Company.
Newton L. Sayers, deserted December 25, '64.
John Dugan, discharged on surgeon's certificate July 22, '63.
William C. McCay, deserted January 12, '65.
Joseph Heffler, died at Madison, Indiana, January 12, '65.
W. Forest.
John T. Newcomer, mustered out October 31, '64, expiration of term.
T. J. Trumbower, died at Louisville, Kentucky, February 13, 1862—National Cemetery, section A, range 13, grave 6.
Martin Kieffer.
Charles E. Wagner, mustered out with Company.
Hiram Wertman.
William H. Kieffer, mustered out with Company.
Charles A. Balliet, died at Limestoneville, Pa., May 7, 1864.
Daniel W. Rank, mustered out December 16, 1864, expiration of term.
Capt. James Bryson, died at Louisville, Ky., April 1, '62.
W. Caldwell.
Jacob F. Balliet, discharged on surgeon's certificate, February 1863.

Joseph D. Fulton, mustered out with Company.
———Carnathan.
Alfred Roberts, mustered out with Company.
Thomas H. Sanders, not on muster out roll.
Wm. A. Fetter, mustered out October 3, '64, expiration of time.
Thomas Keisteller.
Daniel G. Dildine, died at Bardstown, Ky., February 22, '62.
Daniel F. Wagner, discharged on surgeon's certificate, November 16, '62,

COMPANY H.

Capt. Samuel Hibler, resigned February 16, '62.
Thomas J. Wenck, mustered out with Company.
Thomas Davis, prisoner from August 20, '64, to April 28, '65, discharged June 17, to date May 18, '65.

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"THE COLUMBIA GUARDS."

This Military Company, belonging specially to Danville, but famous all over Columbia county, in honor of which it took its name, by its connection with the Mexican war, was organized in 1817. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico, the Company was under the command of Capt. John S. Wilson, and their offer of service being accepted they were mustered into the service of the United States on the 28th day of December, 1846. They were escorted as far as Pittsburgh, on their way to the seat of war, by a number of citizens and cheered on their way with every demonstration of popular approval. They were placed in the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Col. Wynkoop, and afterwards by Col. Geary, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania.

Capt. Wilson died at Vera Cruz on the 10th day of April, 1847 and the command devolved on Dr. C. W. Frick, who gallantly led the Guards during the campaign. Their first engagement was at the storming of Vera Cruz, and the second at Cerro Gordo, where they lost one man, John Smith. At the battle of Chepultepec

they lost two men, William Dietrich and John Snyder. On approaching the city of Mexico, the defense of San Angelos, with all the military stores, was committed to the Guards; and on the 13th of September 1847, they were among the first in triumphant entry into the city.

They returned to Danville on the 28th day of July 1849. The whole county turned out to welcome them, and such a demonstration as was then made had never been seen in Danville before or since.

The Guards kept up their organization until the Rebellion, and entered the Union service under Capt. Oscar Ephlin. On the expiration of their term of service they were honorably discharged and the Company disbanded.

The following is the muster roll of the Columbia Guards, as they went into the United States service for the war with Mexico:

Captain—John S. Wilson.

Lieutenants—1st, Clarence H. Frick; 2d, Edward E. LaClere; 3d, William Brindle.

Sergeants—1st, George S. Kline; 2d, Jas. D. Slater; 3d, Robert Clark; 4th, Charles Evans.

Corporals—1st, John Adams; 2d, James Oliver; 3d, John Smith; 4th, Arthur Gearhart.

Music—Drummer, Thomas Clark; Fifer, Jesse G. Clark.

PRIVATES.

Charles W. Adams,
Alvin M. Allen,
Jacob App,
Geo. W. Armstrong,
Frederick Brandt,
Samuel Burns,
Elam B. Bonham,
Wm. Banghart,
John Birkenbine,
Samuel D. Baker,
Francis Bower,
Francis B. Best,
William Brunner,
Wm. H. Birchfield,
Randolph Ball,
Jasper Musselman,
Edward McGonnel,
George Miller,
William Moser,
Archibald Mooney,
Mahlon K. Manly,
John G. Mellon,
Alex M'Donald,
Daniel Martial,
Richard H. M'Kean,
Charles Moynthan,
Robert M'Almont,
Hugh M'Fadden,
James M'Clelland,
Norman B. Mack,

Peter Brobst,
Abram B. Carley,
Michael Corrigan,
Wm. Dieterech,
William Erle,
Daniel S. Follmer,
Chas. W. Fortner,
Robert H. Forster,
Sewell Gibbs,
Edward Grove,
George Garner,
Thomas Graham,
Shepherd W. Girton,
Samuel Huntingdon,
Adam Heisler,
Henry Herncastle,
Oliver Helme,
William S. Kertz,
William King,
Jerome Konkle,
Charles Lytle,
Ira Lownsberry,
Robert Lyon,
John A. Lowery,
Benjamin Laform,
Benj. J. Martin,
William McDonald,
Casper Oatenwelder,
Daniel Poorman,
Peter S. Reed,
Philip Rake,
James A. Stewart,
Peter M. Space,
Jona R. Sanders,
Oliver C. Stephens,
Daniel Snyder,
Edward Seler,
Peter Seigfried,
John C. Snyder,
John N. Scofield,
William Swartz,
Joseph Stratton,
Wm. H. Sawaney,
John A. Sarvey,
Benj. Tumbleton,
Adam Wray,
Wm. White,
George Wagner,
Jacob Willet,
Jerome Walker,
George Wingar,
Peter W. Yarnell,

MILITARY OCCUPATION.

INTRODUCTORY.

In the year 1869, a narrative of the military occupation of Columbia county, the arrest of many of our citizens, their incarceration in military prisons and their subsequent trial before a military commission, appeared in the columns of *The Columbian* newspaper. It was accompanied with a commentary on the facts and evidence adduced upon the trials; and to these were added reports of additional cases and personal experiences of harsh, cruel and unlawful treatment suffered by innocent persons in our county. What was then and there published stands uncontradicted, and as a portion of the history of the county is here inserted. A few paragraphs by way of comment and remark have been omitted.

The first detachment of troops arrived in Bloomsburg on Saturday evening, August 13, 1864, and additions continued to be made for several days, until the number amounted to about one thousand men. The arrests were made August 31, 1864, and the trials commenced at Harrisburg, October 17, 1864.

Of the seven men convicted, one, William Appleman, paid his fine; one, Samuel Kline was pardoned by President Lincoln; and five, John Rantz, John Lemons, Joseph VanSyckle, Rev. A. R. Rutan, Benjamin Colley and Valentine Fell were pardoned by President Johnson.

To the narrative of these occurrences is added, among other interesting matter, the argument of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black before the Supreme Court of the United States on the Milligan case, with the opinion of the Court, delivered by Mr. Justice Davis. This opinion fully vindicates the legal position taken by our people, and is a just and authoritative condemnation of the actions of the military detachment, and of the trials and sentences by the military commission.

CHAPTER XXX.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

In order to preserve as faithful a record as possible from facts, dates and evidence in our possession, we propose to cast into the form of a succinct and corrected narrative, the incidents preceding and accompanying the armed occupation of Columbia county in the year A. D. 1864. The publications heretofore made on the subject omit many matters important to be known and remembered in connection therewith.

During the civil war, the Republican party, backed by the administration and the army, which had been subsidized to its purposes, became insolent in its behaviour and revolutionary in its purposes with regard to government. No man was allowed to speak freely against or criticise or condemn the course the dominant party were pursuing. All over the loyal North military spies, irresponsible Provost Marshals and armed forces were distributed for the purpose of overawing the people and of preventing at the elections a fair and free expression of opinion. And the nearer the Presidential election of 1864 approached, the more overbearing became these government officials and employees, until a reign of terror was inaugurated in the country. The State of Pennsylvania was particularly the scene of atrocious outrage. Where it was thought the elections required to be manipulated there soldiers were located, citizens were arrested, property was destroyed, the State itself degraded, and the constitution and laws set at defiance. The counties of Berks, Columbia, Clearfield, Pike, Schuylkill and many others were subjected to military raids the memory of which will abide with the victims and their posterity for generations.

About the first of August 1864, a squad of men led by a young

man named Robinson, a citizen of Luzerne county, attempted to stop by challenging upon a public highway of this county, in the night time, several of our citizens—citizens not one of whom, so far as has ever been ascertained, was amenable to military law. Neither party knowing the other in the darkness, the challenged party fired and wounded Robinson severely and one of his companions slightly. The affair passed, no information was made, no warrant was taken out, in short no attempt was made by the civil authorities to search for or arrest any of the parties. Subsequently a man named Smith was taken up, but he was never tried for the offense. Robinson and his company had no authority or pretense of authority to make arrests, or to act in any way on behalf of the government. Following immediately upon this shooting affray it is believed that some person or persons (whose name or names have never yet transpired) went to Harrisburg and perhaps to Washington. Representations seem to have been made as a foundation for a military raid, that the drafted men in Columbia county had never reported. What more was alleged has not been learned. The result was, that on Saturday evening, August 13th 1864, the first detachment of soldiers arrived in Bloomsburg; and in a few days, by constant accretions, the armed force numbered one thousand men. It was given out by those in the secret, or who desired to be thought so, "that they were to scour the county." They encamped upon the Agricultural Fair Grounds, below Bloomsburg, and on Tuesday the 16th of August, Major General Couch commanding the Department of the Susquehanna arrived, and he made our town for a time his Head Quarters. At that time the force consisted of Capt. Lambert's Independent Company of mounted men; one section of the Keystone Battery of Philadelphia, under command of Lieut. Roberts, and a batallion of Infantry under Lieut. Col. Stewart. Subsequently, they were reinforced by a batallion of the Veteran Reserve Corps, completing the Army of Occupation.

The leading Republicans had long and earnest interviews with Gen. Couch. Finally Senator Buckalew was sent for. Subsequently several gentlemen waited upon Col. Freeze with a proposition to bear a message from the General commanding the Department to the non-reporting drafted men. He at first declined to go, but finally yielded to earnest solicitation and ac-

cepted the mission. The following correspondence will fully explain the object and condition of affairs at the time. The first letter is Gen. Couch's official manifesto.

Headquarters Department of the Susquehanna,
Bloomsburg, Pa., August 16, 1864.

COL. J. G. FREEZE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,

Sir:

You are authorized by me to inform those persons in Columbia county who have not reported as required under the previous "drafts," and are known as deserters, *that the charge of desertion shall be remitted* by me provided they duly report themselves on or before 12 P. M., Saturday, August 20, current.

This does not apply to those charged with the crime of murder.

I am, very respt.,
D. N. COUCH,
Major General Commanding Department.

Several days afterward, in order to put upon record every circumstance relating to Col. Freeze's expedition up the creek, he addressed the following note to a gentleman cognizant of all the facts and circumstances:

Bloomsburg, Pa., August 22, 1864.

CHARLES R. PAXTON, ESQ.,

Dear Sir:

As you were fully acquainted with every step, preliminary to my taking a message up the creek, from Maj. Gen. Couch, Commanding Department of the Susquehanna, I beg that you will, as fully as your leisure will permit, in reply to this, state the facts in connection therewith. I am, with great respect, your friend,

J. G. FREEZE.

To which, on the next day, Mr. Paxton replied as follows:

Bloomsburg, Pa., August 23, 1864.

JOHN G. FREEZE, ESQ.,

Dear Sir:

Yours of yesterday is received, and I will, with pleasure, comply with your request. It was thought by Gen. Couch to be advisable to notify the deserters in

the northern part of this county, that the penalties to which they were subject as deserters, would be remitted, provided they would immediately report to the Provost Marshal. At the General's request, or with his approbation, I saw Mr. Buckalew who approved of the plan, and suggested that you would be a fit person to communicate with the deserters, and said he would see you, and try to induce you to do so. After he had seen you, I called on you and you refused to go. Subsequently, for reasons unknown to me, you consented to go provided Gen. Couch would give you in writing the communication it was thought expedient to send to the deserters, the substance of which is above stated. I then introduced you to the General and left you with him.

Respectfully and truly yours,
C. R. PAXTON.

During the interview spoken of above Col. Freeze offered to take Gen. Couch in a carriage up the creek to all points and have him personally meet the people and hunt the fort alleged to have been erected; or if the General preferred, each one should choose a friend and the four proceed together in a carriage on the expedition. The Colonel pledged himself for the entire safety of the party, and agreed to drive to any and every place where any one said the fort was located, or entrenchments or defensive or offensive preparations had been made. The General declined, while admitting he thought there would be no danger. Gen. Couch returned to Harrisburg, Wednesday August 17th.

On that same evening Col. Freeze had an interview with Col. Stewart, in command of the forces, and gave him a statement of all the facts in his knowledge in relation to the Robison affair, also a full report of his mission up the creek, from which he had just then returned, assuring him there would be no resistance by any citizens to the arrest of alleged deserters, that ten men could arrest them as safely as ten hundred; and concluded by making the same offer to him, that had already been made to Gen. Couch. Col. Stewart also declined.

This persistent refusal on the part of the military authorities to become acquainted with our people, and make themselves familiar with localities and facts, argues very strongly that the object of the raid upon our County had an entirely different object than the one so ostentatiously set forth, to-wit, the arrest and mustering

into service of non-reporting drafted men. They listened only to the false, malicious and exaggerated reports and stories of the enemies of the people, and were thus prepared to "Scour the County."

And to prove beyond controversy that such was the case, the fact exists that during the time the troops were encamped on the Fair Grounds, a cavalry officer told Col. Freeze in the presence of Col. Hiram R. Kline, Messrs. Levi Cox, Martin Ammerman and Cyrus Robbins, that he had been told by a prominent Republican that to his, the Republican's "certain knowledge, there were five hundred non-reporting drafted men up the creek." Another Republican who had a corn field adjoining the grounds or near them, requested the soldiers not to take any roasting ears from his patch, and pointed out to them one belonging to a "copperhead," which was a proper object for destruction and spoliation. Again, when Gen. Couch first arrived at Bloomsburg, he was advised to call upon Senator Buckalew who had just returned from a session at Washington; whereupon the General mounted Cedar Hill, "solitary and alone," and found the Senator at work in a field. He then detailed to him his dreadful story of insurrection in the Fishing Creek Country and insisted that it was very extensive and dangerous, *and that it was represented to him* (Couch) *that Colonel Kline was the leader.* Mr. Buckalew's reply was, as we are informed, that he had no particular information of what had occurred in the Creek region beyond newspaper statements; that he did not believe there was any general combination of the inhabitants to resist the draft; that the statement about Col. Kline was inconsistent with the character of that gentleman and was no doubt a falsehood, that in his opinion any military or civil officer could proceed into any of the upper townships without being molested. He further proposed to postpone a journey which he was about to make to Niagara and accompany Couch to any place he might desire to visit in the county for the ascertainment of the truth. The General alleged that he was pressed for time, and the interview closed. The Radical leaders no doubt had given Couch his story, and it would seem they were very anxious to have Col. Kline, (an active Democrat and respectable gentleman,) arrested. In fact it is very likely that Couch's visit to Mr. Buckalew and the emphatic statement made by the latter alone

prevented the arrest of Col. Kline and his incarceration in a Government Bastile.

THE ARRESTS.

The troops collected in the manner described, moved from the Fair Grounds, near Bloomsburg on Sunday August 21, 1864, and advanced up Fishingereek, on the Orangeville road. They were under the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel Stewart. The column was escorted by a large number of sympathisers in military methods in buggies and carriages. The force was composed upon the highest principles of military art; infantry, cavalry and artillery being united in proper proportions, and the flag of the United States prostituted for a base purpose, was borne in front. But the great feature of the scene was the civilian escort. It was for them a joyful Sunday and their looks spoke their exultation. So far as they were concerned the churches were abandoned, the quiet of the day disregarded, and a political raid upon their fellow citizens attended and encouraged. Their passions were gratified and their hopes were strongly excited at the prospect of political advantage from the armed occupation of our territory, and the application of military influence to our elections. Up past the Forks, over Cedar Hill, through Light Street, along the narrows beyond, all the way to Orangeville, streamed the military line and the Radical escort "in all the pomp and circumstance" of inglorious war. Beneath the hot rays of an August sun the army of occupation approached the doomed region of the Upper Townships, in which its exploits were to be performed and its infamy made complete. We will not now, however, follow further the military advance to the North, but will return to Bloomsburg and trace subsequent events.

On Saturday, August 28, Major General George Cadwallader arrived here from Philadelphia to assume command, and he continued his progress up the creek the next day with three hundred additional troops. Again was Sunday selected to push troops forward to the proposed scene of operations. The General returned to Bloomsburg on Tuesday, the 30th, and had long conferences with leading Radicals; and during the night of the 30th, upon orders from him, troops were posted at various points in the upper townships, and at the break of day next morning about one hun-

dred citizens were arrested and marched to a meeting house near the village of Benton. Here they were subjected to a summary ordeal and inspection, their cases being passed upon by a scoundrel officer in the pulpit upon whispered consultations with prominent Radicals of the neighborhood.—We say "a scoundrel officer" with good reason; for he was subsequently tried by a military court and convicted as a villain, and we have besides the proof at hand (which will be hereafter given) that he extorted a bribe from one of our citizens under circumstances of peculiar infamy. There was no open examination of the cases of the arrested men nor any opportunity afforded them for explanation or defense. Whispered consultations between their malicious political enemies who were on the pulpit platform or near it, and the military satrap whose will and word stood in place of all law and justice, constituted the grounds of judgment by which they should be discharged or ordered into exile from their homes to be incarcerated in distant prisons. Finally a part of them were discharged without any reason assigned for their arrest or explanation of their discharge; but forty-five were ordered under guard to Bloomsburg, thence to be conveyed by rail by way of Harrisburg and Philadelphia to Fort Mifflin on the Delaware. The prisoners were nearly all driven on foot like cattle, the long 18 miles from Benton to Bloomsburg, without breakfast, and had no meals furnished to them on their way to Philadelphia.

They reached Fort Mifflin on the first day of September. One of the number was released on the second day after the arrest.

The names of the persons arrested and detained, with their ages and occupations, and length of incarceration, are as follows:

NAMES.	AGE.	OCCUPATION	DETAINED.
Daniel McHenry,	37.	farmer & merchant.	4 mo.
Elias J. McHenry,	33.	farmer.	70 days.
*Joseph Coleman,	68.	"	49 "
Mathias Kline,			
Abraham Kline,			
Samuel Coleman,	45.	"	53 "
Josiah Coleman,			
Charles Coleman,	26.	"	53 "
John Lemons,	35.	farmer and butcher.	8 mo. 11 "

*Was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Silas Benjamin,	31.	carpenter.		53	"
Samuel Appleman	46.	farmer.		53	"
William Appleman,	51.	farmer and lumberman.		83	"
Reuben Appleman,	25.	farmer.		52	"
Thomas Appleman,	22.	"		53	"
James McHenry,	44.	merchant.		103	"
Dyer L. Chapin,	44.	"	4 mo.	2	"
Elias McHenry,	47.	farmer.		49	"
Samuel Kline,					
John Rantz,	60.	"	8 mo.	11	"
**Wm. E. Roberts,					
John Yorks,					
Henry Hurliman,	49.	"	4 mo.	9	"
George Hurliman,	46.	"	4 mo.	3	"
John J. Stiles,	39.	inn keeper.	4 mo.		
Hiram F. Everett,	33.	merchant.	4 mo.		
Stott E. Colley,	52.	farmer.	4 mo.		
Benjamin Colley,	37.	"	8 mo.	11	"
Joseph Van Sickle,					
Rohr M'Henry,	36.	farmer and distiller.	2 mo.		
John Karns,	59.	farmer.		53	"
†John C. Karns,	23.	"		53	"
Montgomery Cole,	40.	"		53	"
Russell M'Henry.	26.	"	4 mo.	5	"
James Evans,	53.	"		52	"
Jonathan Steele,					
H. H. Hurliman,	21.	carpenter.		49	"
Wm. Hurlyman,	19.	farmer		53	"
Valentine Fell,	49.	blacksmith.	8 mo.	11	"
‡John R. Davis,	58.	farmer.		53	"
§Armillis Davis,	20.	carpenter.	5 mo.	3	"
Samuel M'Henry,	57.	farmer.	4 mo,	17	"
M. D. Appleman,	26.	wheelwright.		53	"
John Baker,	44.	farmer.		53	"
Abram Hartman,	29.	"	4 mo.	4	"

**Died in the Fort.

†Been in the service nine months.

‡Sick when arrested,

§Drafted while in the West and knew nothing of it until he arrived at home.

None of these persons, we believe, (with the one exception noted) were drafted men, or amenable upon any pretense whatever to the jurisdiction of military authority.

Cadwallader then moved his forces up the creek beyond Benton and hunted in all directions for the fort, field pieces and intrenchments, for a week. He came back to Bloomsburg after the search, and in an interview with Senator Buckalew, Judge Elwell and Col. Tate, pronounced "the whole thing a complete farce." He left Bloomsburg for his home in Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, September 7th, 1864.

OBJECT OF THE RAID.

During the progress of the occupation of 1864, calumniation of our people was scattered broadcast by the radical press and by radical orators. It was announced by them that insurgents numbering hundreds or thousands were armed and organized in this county; that they had thrown up intrenchments; that they had erected a fort; that they had field-pieces or cannon, and that refugees from Canada and deserters from other sections had joined them in considerable numbers. Though all these statements were utterly false, they were made and repeated with the utmost confidence because an excuse was wanted for the steps taken, for the outrages committed by lawless power. One example of these slanders may be mentioned:

A certain Reuben E. Wilson, a preacher, then resided in Bloomsburg and was seduced from his sacred calling.

The following letter will show the flagitious statements made by him in a street speech at Milton, and will illustrate the course of insolent slander to which our people were subjected in the days of the military occupation.

MILTON, Sept. 14, 1865.

J. G. FREEZE, ESQ.,

Dear Sir:

Your note of the 12th inst. is received, and in reply, say, that I did not hear the speech made by Rev. Wilson myself; but he stated in his speech in this place in the open street, that there were some thousands of men up Fishingcreek in arms against the Government—that these men attempted to set fire to the town of Bloomsburg several times, and had burned Mr. Clark's stable.

I have made inquiry since the receipt of your letter of those who heard the speech; and they say he said as above stated. The exact number of thousands they do not now recollect.

Truly Yours,
C. W. THARP.

Mr. Tharp is a gentleman of high credit, a member of the Bar, and has recently represented Northumberland county in the Legislature. It is perhaps only necessary to add, that it is understood that Mr. Clark's stable was burned through the carelessness of some little boys who were playing about it with matches, and that the other statements made by Wilson were without foundation.

But no matter what were the statements made to invite the military inroads, or to give to it abroad a color of necessity or propriety, after troops were sent here one thing is very certain: That the military authorities were without any excuse whatever for continuing their occupation of the county and for holding our citizens in prison, as well as for sundry acts committed or authorized by them while the occupation continued, (to which we shall hereafter refer). For the troops traversed the whole course of Fishing Creek from its mouth to its sources, and ascended the North Mountain into the forests of Sullivan, "scouring" the whole region through which they passed, and ascertained beyond all question that there was no insurrection—no field works, no fort, no cannon, no refugees from Canada or deserters from abroad—and that there had not been, in point of fact, in all that region any actual resistance to the execution of the laws or molestation of any officer, civil or military, in the performance of his duties. All this was fully known not only to the corrupt officer (Lt. Col. Stewart) who had immediate charge of the troops, but to Gen. Cadwallader himself. His declaration that the alleged insurrection (or his chase of it?) was "a complete farce," was based upon his personal examination of "the seat of war"—of his scientific inspection of the sugar-camps of Benton and the huckleberries of Sullivan—as well as upon his personal intercourse with the inhabitants upon the line of his route.

We are not aware that there were any deserters (properly so called) in the county at the time of this military incursion. If there were such they must have been very few in number. There

were some non-reporting drafted men as there were in all other parts of the country, but it is preposterous to allege that the purpose was to secure them to the public service. They were not numerous and not one among them (so far as we know or believe) had ever offered the slightest resistance to a legal or regular arrest. Certainly troops were not to be called for to arrest drafted men until the ordinary means had failed, and then only so many as were reasonably necessary for the purpose. Besides, the army sent into the county was more likely to drive off drafted men than to arrest them, and its cost was twenty times as much as would have been required to obtain voluntary enlistments equal in number to the number of men who had failed to report. But in point of fact it was announced that the occupation of the county was to put down an armed and organized insurrection, and the troops proceeded at once to arrest citizens who did not owe military service, instead of drafted men, thus exhibiting its object in an unmistakable manner.

NECESSITY OF THIS NARRATIVE.

Having described the beginning of the occupation, exposed the pretenses for it, and mentioned the first arrests made in the prosecution of its unholy work, we are brought naturally to the narration of its performances after it became fixed upon our people. The necessity for this narrative consists in the fact that we describe a great crime for which some degree of punishment is to be inflicted by public opinion, and that justice demands that the victims of the military raid as well as our people generally, should be defended against falsehood and slander. Besides, our review must be instructive as it will admonish us that arbitrary power is always selfish, unjust, and oppressive, and that its encroachments and usurpations are to be opposed with sleepless vigilance and steady courage.

But we proceed without further digression, with the narrative of occurrences after the troops were located in the county.

TROOPS AT ELECTIONS.

"No body of troops in the army of the United States or of this Commonwealth shall be present, either armed or unarmed, at any place of election within this Commonwealth during the time of such election: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any officer or soldier from exercising

the right of suffrage in the election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified according to law."

(Act, 2nd July 1839, Sec. 95—P. Laws, 541.)

This is a very plain law and a very good one, intended to secure the independence of elections, and it was in full force in 1864 at the time of these occurrences. But it was held in contempt by the military power and was rudely broken.

The following performances took place in the county:

At the election eleven soldiers with arms stood at the election polls in Centre township all day.

In Beaver township a camp of about sixty soldiers was located within a few rods of the polling place; and from ten to fifteen of them stood at the polls all day, the squads relieving one another.

In Mount Pleasant township from ten to fifteen soldiers came upon the ground in the morning before the polls opened, and attended the voting the whole day, armed.

In Fishingcreek township ten to twelve soldiers armed were stationed at the polls and other squads within call at three different points on the road leading to the place of holding the election. Two men were arrested on the election day.

In Hemlock township eleven soldiers stood armed, all day at the polls, and some part of the time twelve were present.

In Benton township, at the State election, about fifteen soldiers prowled around the election ground all day; and at the Presidential election about forty of them were in the township, some of them attending the polls.

In Jackson township there were eight or ten in squads of two, who marched around the place of holding the election all day, and at the close of the election they all came into the house and demanded the returns. Of course they were refused.

In Sugarloaf township at the State election two armed soldiers were located within half a mile of election house in one direction —two more within a quarter of a mile in another—two or more at Ezekiel Cole's and West Creek, within a mile; and four marched past the polls repeatedly during the day. And at the Presidential election six or eight armed soldiers and an orderly stood in the yard of the house where the election was being held, and others near by. In the evening they came and demanded the returns, sword in hand.

In Briarcreek township four soldiers armed, arrived the night before the November election, and they staid about the grounds all day until the closing of the polls. They arrested one man during the day.

In Orange township and within the village and within easy distance of the polls, there were a number of soldiers at the October election. Between that and the November election an additional number arrived, took possession of the public school house, then occupied by a school of about seventy pupils, and held it till so late in the winter, that the people of the township were deprived of the benefit of a public school for the year. This seizure and appropriation of property and violation of private right was most wanton and unprovoked and was instituted and applauded by civilians who had passions to gratify and interests to subserve.

ELECTION ARRESTS.

Immediately before and on the day of the State Election,(1864,) a number of arrests were made at various points in the County to prevent citizens from voting, and in one instance to wreak revenge upon a county officer for preventing, in a particular case, the consummation of such a rascally purpose. A part of these arrests were made under military orders by soldiers of the Army of Occupation, and part under authority of the Deputy Provost Marshal for the county, by soldiers who constituted his guard, having been assigned to him for service. Some of those cases (selected by way of example) we will hereafter describe. For the present we propose to open up a little the character of the officer who commanded the troops and whose word, for a time, was law absolute in this county. As the main instrument of despotism in making arrests, and clearly responsible for most of them, he merits particular notice and shall receive it.

LIEUT. COL. STEWART.

One of the corrupt performances of this officer is shown by the subjoined documents, the originals of which are now in our possession. Mr. Alexander Hess of this county, a drafted man clearly entitled to be excused by reason of physical disability, was coerced by Stewart into paying him $100, as the condition of escaping an arrest or standing discharged from the draft. Observe the date of this transaction—15th September 1864—when the reign of terror was fully established, and when the military commander could

with most effect use his power to plunder his victims. This corrupt villian knew perfectly well that he had no power to discharge any one from the draft, that power residing in the Board of Enrollment of the District, and he knew also, from a personal examination of the case, that Mr. Hess was unfit for service and would not be held to service by any competent authority. But the opportunity of extortion was greedily seized by him and he appropriated the hard-earned money of this poor man to his private use and carried it off with him when he left the county. The documents are as follows:—

AFFIDAVIT.

State of Pennsylvania, }
County of Columbia. } ss.

Alexander Hess of the said County being duly sworn saith:

That he was drafted into the military service of the United States in the year A. D. 1864; That on the 15th day of September, A. D, 1864, he reported to Charles Stewart, Lt. Col. Commanding U. S. Forces in Columbia County. That Col. Stewart inquired of your Deponent what sum of money he would give to be discharged from the Draft and not to be further troubled; stating at the same time that he had the authority to discharge him. Your Deponent replied that he was poor and not able to pay much, but offered to Col. Stewart for a certificate of discharge *fifty dollars*. Stewart refused this and notified your Deponent that he would be held to service, and that he (Stewart) could do as he pleased with him. Finally he agreed to grant the discharge upon the payment of one hundred dollars. That sum was thereupon paid to him, the said Lt. Colonel Charles Stewart, and he gave a discharge of which the following is a copy.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES

Sept. 15th, 1864.

This is to certify that I have this day examined Alexander Hess of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, and find him badly ruptured and unfit for service in the armies of the United States:

CHAS. STEWART,
Lt. Col. Com'dg."

That upon presenting the original of the forgoing certificate to William Silver, Deputy Provost Marshal of the District, he was informed that it was worthless, and that he must report: That

your Deponent then gave bond with security in the sum of one thousand dollars, to report to the proper authorities whenever called upon.

That he received a notice hereto annexed, requiring him to report at Bloomsburg, on the 25th January A. D. 1865. That he did so report, and was by them discharged; as is certified by the said Dep. Pro. Marshal, hereto annexed:

ALEXANDER HESS.

Columbia County, ss.

On the 25th day of February A. D. 1867, personally appeared before me, Jesse Coleman, Prothonotary of said county Alexander Hess the said Deponent to me personally known, and being duly sworn according to law saith, that the facts set forth in the forgoing statement subscribed by him are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn and subscribed before me 25th Febr'y. A. D. 1867. } ALEX. HESS.

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothy.

BOND.

Know all men by these presents that we Alexander Hess of Sugarloaf township in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, and Henry C. Hess and Joshua B. Hess, all of the same township are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of two thousand dollars lawful money of the United States to be paid to the said United States or the authorities properly constituted to receive the same; to which payment well and truly to be made and done we do bind ourselves and each of us by himself for and in the whole, our heirs, executors and administrators and each of us firmly by these presents; sealed with our seals and dated the seventeenth day of January A. D. 1865.

Whereas, the said Alexander Hess has been drafted into the military service of the United States; now the condition of this obligation is such that if the said Alexander Hess shall, whenever called upon by the Deputy Provost Marshal of said Columbia county or by any other of the properly constituted authorities of the United States aforesaid to report as a drafted man as aforesaid,—if he shall so report when so called upon then this obliga-

tion to be null and void, or else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of J. S Woods and W. Wirt.	ALEX HESS,	[L. S.]
	H. C. HESS,	[L. S.]
	J. B. HESS,	[L. S.]

NOTICE.

Deputy Provost Marshal's Office,
Bloomsburg Jan. 24th 1865.

ALEXANDER HESS,

Sir: You will report at these Head Quarters Wednesday Jan. 25, 1865, without delay to meet the Board of Examiners at ten o'clock.

By Order of
WILLIAM SILVER,
Deputy Provost Marshal 13th District Pa.
Per W. H. Abbott, Agent.

CERTFICATE.

I, William Silver, late Deputy Provost Marshall of the 13th District of Pennsylvania do hereby certify on honor, that Mr. Alexander Hess, within named, in pursuance of the annexed notice, did report at Bloomsburg, to the Board of Examiners, on the 25th day of January A. D. 1865, and that upon examination he was discharged by the Board on account of physical disability—Rupture. Witness my hand this 25th day of February A. D. 1867.

WILLIAM SILVER,
Late Deputy Provost Marshal.

Case of Rev. A. R. Rutan:—On the 31st day of August 1864, this gentleman was arrested by three soldiers at his residence in the lower end of Luzerne county and brought across the county line, about ten o'clock at night, to the camp near Benton. The day following he was taken by Lt. Col. Stewart before Gen. Cadwallader who, perceiving no reason for holding him, discharged him upon parole to appear when called for, and he returned home. He was not wanted or called for *until the night before the October election*, when six drunken soldiers arrested him again at his residence and hurried him across the county line to the camp near Coleman's. This was late in the night and the arrest was made in a rude and threatening manner to the great disturbance and

alarm of a quiet family. A man named Steele was compelled to drive Mr. Rutan's team to the camp. Mr. Rutan was kept at the camp two days and nights, sleeping on the ground, and was then sent to Harrisburg by way of Bloomsburg, under guard. Thus an additional voter was silenced at the October election. The 44 electors of this county, first arrested, were meantime securely held in custody at Fort Mifflin (save one who died a prisoner,) and a number of citizens (some of whose cases will be mentioned hereafter) were also arrested on the day of election, or just before, and withheld from the polls.

Mr. Rutan confessedly had broken no law, nor had he interposed any act of resistance to the prosecution of the war. He was a man well advanced in years and not liable to military duty or to military jurisdiction and he was a peaceful and inoffensive citizen. But these circumstances counted as nothing in his favor when the grasp of military power instigated by political hostility was upon him and he was compelled to pass the ordeal of an unlawful military commission. They were "as dust in the balance" against the fact that he was a Democrat, that he had been active or at least emphatic in his condemnation of the party in power, and that his arrest and conviction for some pretended offense might intimidate the people of his section and weaken the friends of honest government and Constitutional rule. He was arrested three times and at last convicted on a sham trial and sentenced to imprisonment, from which he was subsequently discharged upon the urgent remonstrance of influential men of both parties, and permitted to return to his home.

When he was first taken to Harrisburg, at the time already mentioned, a fellow named Wessels was playing Judge Advocate before the Military Commission and industriously engaged in "making up a case" against Columbia county prisoners. He conceived the idea of using Mr. Rutan for his purpose, and the latter was approached with suggestions that he "should tell all he knew", (meaning something he did *not* know) "and be saved from all further trouble." "He should be free at once and go harmless if he would make a clean breast of it, etc., etc." These urgent invitations to turn informer were received by Rutan with prudence; he restrained his indignation, and Wessels supposed he had produced the desired impression upon him and could coerce him into

performing the wicked work proposed. He therefore paroled him to go home, upon condition that he should write out "all he knew about a meeting near Benton" at which a man named Headley or Hadley spoke, and transmit the narrative to Harrisburg. This Mr. Rutan could very honorably and safely promise to do, for the meeting in question was perfectly innocent and harmless (as was shown upon subsequent investigation,) and a truthful statement concerning it could do no possible harm. It had been held more than a year and a half before and had no connection whatever with the Military Incursion or with the events which immediately preceded it.

Mr. Rutan returned home, but as he knew perfectly well that what Wessels wanted was not the truth, but falsehood concerning the Hadley meeting, and to fix and use him as a witness upon the Columbia county trials, and that the transmission of his true statement would probably result in his being again arrested, he hesitated a short time in performing his promise. During this hesitation he was approached by a self styled government runner, who for a valuable consideration, agreed that he "would clear him of all, and there would be no more arrests made on him, and there would be no more soldiers troubling his family by coming after him." This contract for peace and quiet was executed in part, when Mr. Rutan was arrested for the third time by soldiers, in the night time, and hurried off to Harrisburg. It seems that Wessels had become impatient, as he was in pressing need of testimony, and had ordered Mr. Rutan to be seized and sent to him that he might be subjected to direct and thorough manipulation. And he was put under strong pressure to extort from him confessions or statements which could be used upon the trials of the other prisoners, and justify their seizure and imprisonment. It was thought that his age, standing, and clerical character would give importance and influence to whatever testimony, true or false, could be obtained from him. Mr. Rutan in mild language informs us, that he "was interrogated upon the disloyalty of different men of whom he knew nothing wrong," until the experiment was abandoned as hopeless. He was given up as incorrigible. The pumping and threatening process being in his case a complete failure, because he knew of nothing wrong and would not falsify, nothing was left to the military power but to punish him for his contumacy. He

was thrust into prison among deserters and bounty-jumpers, and kept there until about the last of November when, as he expresses it, "he had some kind of a trial,"—that is, he had a summary, imperfect, unfair and hostile hearing before a Military Commission, and was subjected to an unjust, unlawful, cruel and infamous sentence. He had offended the Judge Advocate and other managers of persecution very deeply; had disappointed their hopes; had refused to become a false witness and rogue at their bidding. As he would not become their instrument, he was made their victim, and was taught that vengeance will not linger when lawless power is offended by the scruples or integrity of the citizen.

The hopes entertained of making him a witness and the disappointment felt at his delay in making report, are indicated by the following extract from one of the radical sensation newspapers of that time—the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. It said, speaking of the Columbia county prisoners:—

"One named Reutant," (Rutan) "a preacher, manifested much concern in regard to his flock, and begged to be permitted to fill the vacated pulpit. The commission consented, on condition that he would, when he got home, write a full account and confession of all he knew in connection with these conspiracies. To this Reutant (Rutan) "expressed himself willing to comply, and he was accordingly paroled, but he has not since been heard from, as promised."

Upon the (so-called) trial of Mr. Rutan, we believe the Hadley meeting was not insisted upon as a disloyal assemblage and the participants therein as criminal, although it was with reference to it that Mr. R. was originally examined with great strictness and directed to make up a statement. The pretense that it was criminal or disloyal had in the meantime been completely exploded upon the trial of other prisoners and could no longer be set up. But other pretexts for his conviction were found. It was charged that he had attended one or more political Club meetings in Luzerne county, the most remarkable feature of which was, that like those of the "Loyal Leagues" they were held in secret. He was also charged with having made disloyal declarations on several occasions in discourse or conversation. The main declaration insisted upon however, was neither proved nor credible. It consisted of violent and profane language, which no sensible man

ever believed he uttered, and the witness to prove it, was flatly impeached as unworthy of belief, and that too even by republican witnesses. A balder case for merely censuring a man was never made out, and there could be no pretense even that a criminal offense had been committed.

Such however was the case upon which Mr. Rutan was convicted and sentenced to a severe imprisonment which was only terminated by the interference of the President of the United States. Altogether he was subjected to great hardship and suffering; his crops were lost; his business broken up, and his family harassed and humiliated.

Case of David Lewis:—Mr. Lewis, a leading citizen and reputable gentleman of Sugarloaf township, was taken out of his bed at 11 o'clock at night of the day before the State election of 1864, by soldiers, and compelled to go with them to the military camp at Coleman's, six miles distant. He was kept there without examination over election day and until 11 o'clock on the day following, when Capt. Short who was, in command at the camp, examined and discharged him. There was no pretense that he had committed any criminal offense, and the questions asked him were only appropriate to him in the character of a witness. Mr. Lewis was fifty-three years of age, and would at any time have attended, upon request, at the camp or elsewhere in the neighborhood, to answer interrogatories. Of course he was arrested simply to prevent him from polling his vote at the Sugarloaf election, and after that object was accomplished he was permitted to go home and never further called in question.

Mr. Lewis made the following statement in regard to the matter: "I reside in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county. On Monday night, October 10, (the night before the election.) soldiers came to my house and arrested me. It was about 11 o'clock, and I had been some time in bed and asleep. There were two soldiers at the house. A third one was in the road, having in charge Ezekiel Cole, who had been arrested at his house a mile distant, and from his bed as he informed me. I was taken with Cole to the camp below Benton, on the Coleman farm, about six miles, arriving there shortly after midnight. I was there put under guard and kept until Wednesday without any examination or informa-

tion as to the cause of arrest. About an hour after Cole and I arrived in camp, Rev. Mr. Rutan was brought in, (probably between one and two o'clock,) and on Tuesday morning Daniel B. Hartman, one of the election board of Benton township, was brought in. Neither I nor any of the others were drafted men. I am 53 years of age, the others are about the same age, except Hartman, who is a cripple.

On Wednesday morning Cole was called up, and after some questions asked him, was discharged. I was called up about 11 o'clock and asked several questions by Capt. Short, which I answered. He then consulted with a man named Pealer—commonly called "Professor Pealer"—for a few moments, and then told me I was dismissed for the present. He ordered the guard to let me go. I told him I would have thanked him kindly if he had called me up the day before and asked me those questions. He said he could not attend to it. Hartman had been examined the day before and released.

Rutan, Cole and myself, were legal voters, and we were deprived of our votes by these night arrests and by being kept in custody over election day. We had all, as well as Hartman, been living openly at our homes for some time before.

I would have answered all the questions put to me by Capt. Short, at any time, without hesitation, and would have attended for that purpose at the camp or any other place in the neighborhood, upon reasonable notice.

Nov. 11th, 1864. DAVID LEWIS.

Case of Ezekiel Cole:—Mr. Cole was also a citizen of Sugarloaf township, of reputable standing, not liable to military duty nor charged with any offense. He likewise was seized the night before the election by soldiers, taken seven miles to the Coleman camp, kept over election day and discharged the morning afterwards. The form of putting a few questions to him was gone through with, and he was told he might go home. In his case also a lawful voter was silenced, and the election return of Sugarloaf township slightly improved for the radical party.

Case of Daniel B. Hartman:—This gentleman who was a cripple and one of the election officers of Benton township, was

seized on election morning at the place of voting and hurried off to the camp several miles distant. This was one of the acts intended to intimidate voters and keep them away from the polls. Mr. H. was, however, discharged some time during the same day and permitted to go home as he best could. There was no reason at all for his arrest except the political one above mentioned.

Case of Thomas Downs:—Thomas Downs was an elector of Bloom township in 1864, a son-in-law to Michael Casey, an old and well-known citizen, and had been a soldier in service in the war. He enlisted in May 1861 and served a year and a half when he was taken prisoner. He was subsequently paroled and reported himself to our military authorities at Annapolis by whom he was directed to go home and remain there until called for. He never received any notice that he was exchanged nor any information that renewed service under his enlistment was required. In the summer of 1864, however, he was drafted under the conscription law, reported himself in a proper manner, paid 300 dollars commutation money, and was discharged from the draft. He had been openly at Bloomsburg many months before the general election in 1864, when, upon going to the place of election and approaching the polls, ticket in hand, he was seized, pulled away and taken into custody by soldiers of the Deputy Provost Marshal's guard. He was held by them very carefully, permitted to to go home for his dinner, but not permitted to approach the Court House where the election was held, and was subsequently forwarded as an arrested soldier to Georgetown in the District of Columbia. This arrest on election day was a great administration triumph. Another vote was gained, or rather another voter was silenced, and for the time Capt. Silver and his soldiers were in high credit.

The editor of *The Columbian* became fully acquainted with the facts of Mr. Down's case subsequently, and upon his energetic remonstrance to the Provost Marshal General regarding the hardship of his case, the injustice done him, and the positive illegality of holding him to double service—that is, under his enlistment and under the draft—secured the refunding to his wife of the $300 commutation paid by him. This was accomplished after some expense and much trouble, in June 1865.

We will only add, that Mr. Downs complains that his certificate of discharge from the draft was taken from him, or stolen from him, at Georgetown, whereby he was prevented from producing it upon his trial.

Case of Daniel H. Fry:—Mr. Daniel H. Fry of Main township was not in accord in his political views with the administration at Washington. His case required attention and he was waited upon *the day before the election* (Monday, October 10th, 1864,) by soldiers, and arrested by them. Mr. Fry stared upon his captors and inquired the cause of his arrest. They told him he was a *deserter*, which statement put Mr. Fry into a state of complete bewilderment. He protested he could not understand the accusation; that he had never been in military service even at a militia training, much less in a regular force; that he had never enlisted or been drafted for the war, nor had he been informed in any manner that his military abilities were required by the Government. The answer to all his protestations was, that "orders must be executed," and he was brought forthwith across the Susquehanna to Bloomsburg and presently found himself thrust like a felon into the county jail. The thick jail door closed behind him and its iron chain was hooked securely. All this was quite a new experience to Mr. Fry, the idea even of going to jail never having before entered his mind, but he summoned his courage and recollecting that his friend Mr. Michael F. Everly resided hereabouts, he sent for him, opened to him his situation and requested his friendly aid. Mr. Everly was skilled in the German language, had some inkling of the law, and naturally sympathized with Mr. F. in his "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." His selection as adviser and friend was therefore judicious. It happened also that the elder Fry had followed the younger to Bloomsburg, and that he likewise was inquisitive as to the cause of his son's arrest. He had brought him up "to the best of his knowledge and belief" in a proper manner, and was astonished and grieved to find not only that he was the inmate of a public jail but that he had concealed his iniquity (whatever it might be) from parental inspection and reproof.

Mr. Everly and Mr. Fry Sr., prosecuted their researches for some time without result. The arrest continued a profound mys-

tery to client, counsel, parent and public. But at length Capt. Silver opened a little the road of investigation, for he was found competent not only to execute the law but to expound it also. His exposition was to the following purport:—'True it was,' he said, 'that Daniel H. Fry had not been in fact drafted into the military service or notified to appear, *but he ought to have been*; that Daniel Fry, the father, had been drawn in the draft, had been notified to appear and had duly reported himself to the Board of Enrolment, *but this was all a mistake*; the proceeding ought to have been upon Daniel H. Fry, *therefore the latter had been seized as a deserter!*' He might have added, like another Dogberry, that though this was not '*crowner quest* law' it was good Provost Marshal law, which had become to all intents and purposes, "the law of the land."

His explanation not being satisfactory, affidavits of the facts were at once prepared and sworn to, and application made to the Dep. Prov. Marshal to discharge Mr. Fry, parole him, to take bail for his appearance, etc., but all to no purpose. He was held in confinement *beyond election-day*, when upon orders from the military authorities at Harrisburg, he was discharged upon the ground that his arrest was illegal, unauthorized, and improper. We will add, that it was clearly outrageous and criminal also, and that the sole motive for making it was to deprive Mr. Fry of his vote and to affect the result of the election. Considering the *time* when the arrest was made and the circumstances which attended and followed it, this conclusion is inevitable. And the pretext put forward for his arrest is too absurd and preposterous to merit the slightest attention. It merits only contempt.

Cases of Holter and Heller:—On Saturday October 8, 1864, (three days before the State election,) Daniel Holter a citizen of Hemlock township was arrested by soldiers under the orders of the Deputy Provost Marshal, and was brought by them to Bloomsburg and lodged in the county jail. On Monday following Wm. H. Heller, another citizen of Hemlock township was arrested by the same authority and was also lodged in the jail. He was promised hearing or examination of his case on Monday and again on Tuesday morning, but none was given him. In fact both the prisoners were committed to prison without any warrant or other

written authority, or cause shown, and no hearing or examination of their cases was permitted up to the afternoon of election day when the events to be presently mentioned took place. That they were unlawfully arrested and for the express purpose of depriving them of their votes at the election, is most unquestionable.

Holter and Heller secured their votes in the manner we shall describe, but were hurried off to Harrisburg on election night and held there in confinement for two days. But when their cases were examined by the military authorities there, they were promptly and honorably discharged and returned to their homes. There being no cause or even a reasonable pretense for their arrest, they could not be held in custody nor their persecution continued. The high-handed, outrageous and shameless proceedings against them came to an inglorious conclusion.

Case of Sheriff Furman and Robert C. Fruit:—Holter and Heller (of whom we have just spoken) being in the custody of the Sheriff on election day, it was believed that their votes were silenced or prevented and that a certain radical gain was secured. The fact was the subject of conversation in the town and of evident exultation with the radical leaders. It was so good a thing to have power on their side; to have an accommodating Deputy Provost Marshal with a guard of soldiers under his hand, acting in concert with the troops in the county, to pick up voters and keep them away from the polls! After a time the rights of Holter and Heller as voters came into consideration among their political friends, and the Sheriff consulted Senator Buckalew on the subject. The latter promptly advised him that Holter and Heller had been unlawfully and improperly arrested; that they were not liable at all to be arrested by the military authorities of the United States, never having been mustered into the Federal service nor drafted under United States laws; that there was no law, State or Federal, which required or authorized him (the Sheriff) to receive drafted men or deserters, or those claimed to be such, into the county prison, or to hold them there in custody for one moment; and that what he (the Sheriff) had already done and might thereafter do in the matter of receiving and holding such men in charge, was and would be entirely voluntary and upon his own responsibility without any obligation of law. These views were

afterwards fully sustained by the military authorities at Harrisburg and by Gov. Curtin and his Secretary and Attorney General. The Sheriff was further advised that his relations to the Deputy Provost Marshal in the matter, (putting the legal question aside,) were simply those of comity: that having received the men to accommodate the Deputy Provost Marshal and holding them for that reason alone, good faith could only require that he should not permit their escape, but should deliver them up to the Deputy Provost Marshal when called for. In the meantime he could permit them to vote in their proper election district without any violation of faith or of duty. Further, that it was evident that Holter and Heller had been arrested and put in his charge not only without lawful cause, but for the express purpose of depriving them of their rights as electors, and that to this fraudulent and unlawful enterprise he (the Sheriff) would become a party by keeping them away from the polls. This, as nearly as we can ascertain, was the advice received by Sheriff Furman and he acted upon it promptly. A carriage was procured, Mr. Robert C. Fruit (Clerk to the County Commissioners) volunteered as an aid to the Sheriff, and the men were driven from the jail by way of Iron street and the mouth of Little Fishing Creek to the Hemlock election polls, four miles distant, where they gave their votes. Thus the shameful fraud intended by their arrest was defeated. All honor to Josiah H. Furman and to the men concerned with him in executing this act of evident justice! They preserved the law from violation, securing to two of their fellow-citizens their undoubted rights and defied the rage and vengeance of power! Their action was legal, laudable, bold and timely, met the necessities of the case in exactly the proper manner, and deserves to be held in lasting remembrance.

But the Sheriff and his assistant did not escape punishment for their upright conduct. When, in the course of the afternoon, the fact transpired that they had taken Holter and Heller to Buck Horn to enable them to vote, radical excitement and indignation became intense. To have the fruits of rascality snatched from their mouths in the very hour of sweet enjoyment was intolerable and a desire for full vengeance filled every breast. The dignity also of Mr. Deputy Provost Marshal Silver had been touched at a tender point and required signal vindication. Therefore, a squad

of soldiers of Capt. Silver's guard was sent in pursuit of the Sheriff and his companions with orders to arrest them and bring them to the Captain's Head Quarters in the Exchange Block or Biggs' Buildings. This order was executed with as much of speed as possible, but almost too late to take the arrested parties *flagrante delicto*. For the Sheriff and his assistant with Holter and Heller in charge were within 500 yards of the jail, on their return, when the soldiers met and arrested them. They were all—the whole party—put in strict confinement and held behind bayonets and barred doors during the remainder of the day, with imperfect access of friends and with no knowledge of the treatment or fate for which they were reserved. That there was no popular outbreak upon that occasion, that the arrested men and their friends and the people generally submitted to this open and insolent outrage upon the laws—this most flagrant invasion of private right and of the principles of liberty—furnished high evidence not only of their peaceful disposition but of their determination to give no color of justification to the slanders of their enemies. In fact, during the whole latter half of 1864 while arrests wholly unjustifiable were being made in various parts of our county and circumstances well calculated to excite indignation and turbulence were continually occurring, our people everywhere remained peaceful and law-abiding. Under great and continued provocation they firmly kept the peace and by their conduct gave the most effectual contradiction possible to those miscreants both at home and abroad who defamed them. By unbroken patience and by upright conduct they proved beyond all dispute that the charge of insurrection by them, or of an insurrectionary spirit among them, was a base and utter falsehood, fit only for denunciation or contempt.

Sheriff Furman and the others above named, were arrested about four o'clock in the afternoon. They were sent in the evening of the same day, under guard, to Harrisburg, where they arrived a little after midnight. They were then thrust into a room in the third story of a building used by the Provost Marshal, among negroes, bounty jumpers, deserters and other vile scum of the army. There they were kept that night and Wednesday and Wednesday night, but by reason of the active exertions of their friends on Thursday, they were graciously allowed quarters in the County Penitentiary.

Discharge of Sheriff Furman and others:—It will be observed by our narrative, (carried already to the point of time when Sheriff Furman and Mr. Fruit were furnished quarters in the Dauphin county Penitentiary,) that two important offices in our county were virtually suspended and the transaction of public business interrupted. The Sheriff was withdrawn from his office and from the charge of the County prison, as was Mr. Fruit from the office of the County Commissioners, whose business was confided to him as Clerk between the meetings of the Board. Public interests therefore, as well as private rights, were assailed in the election day arrests which we have described. It will also be observed that the Courts of Justice were wholly ignored in the proceeding and treated with open contempt. Judge Elwell, it may well be assumed, had a proper interest in the uninterrupted performance of duty by the Sheriff—the principal officer of his Court—as well as in the maintenance and due administration within his judicial district, of those general laws of the State which guarantee and protect the liberty of the citizen. But no opportunity was sought or permitted of bringing the arrested men before him for examination; in fact they were hurried off to Harrisburg to avoid due inquiry and judicial action by him, which it was well known must condemn the arrests and restore the arrested men to liberty. Nor was any greater respect paid to the District Court of the United States having jurisdiction in this county (to which any offender against the laws of the United States might have been sent in due course of law) than was paid to our State Court. Military power, when it assumes despotic functions, avoids and hates the Civil Courts as much as the Devil is said to avoid and detest holy water, and never willingly submits to their jurisdiction and censure; lawless itself, it hates all regular justice and the tribunals by which that justice is administered.

But we will proceed to trace the progress of those events at Harrisburg which affected Sheriff Furman and his fellow victims. And in doing so we shall avail ourselves of papers and memoranda which were made at the time when the events occurred (and now furnished us) as well as of personal information concerning unwritten facts which we have been able to procure from reliable sources. Fortunately, at the time in question and at other times subsequently, a member of our bar was in attendance at Harris-

burg as one of the counsel for the Columbia county prisoners first arrested, and was in a situation to obtain full and accurate information of all that took place there. To him and to the other counsel (members of the Harrisburg bar) who were engaged in the defense of our people before the Military Commission, we are largely indebted for documents and for details of fact upon the subject of the military inroad and occupation,

Passing over intervening time we will come to the occurrences of Thursday October 13th 1864. Early in that day Mr. Buckalew (who had arrived at Harrisburg) visited the secretary of the Commonwealth (Mr. Slifer) and opened up to him the matter of the arrests. Subsequently by appointment he had an interview in the Executive Building with Gov. Curtin, Secretary Slifer and Mr. Meredith, the Attorney General. The whole subject was considered and a common opinion entertained and expressed that the arrests were improper and unlawful. Gov. Curtin, however, upon being appealed to as the Chief Magistrate of the State (and as such bound to see that the laws were faithfully executed, and that his subordinate state officials received due protection) declared that he could do nothing with Capt. Dodge (the little military satrap who held command at Harrisburg at the time;) that Dodge had treated his Secretary in an insulting manner upon a recent occasion when a proper interposition on behalf of a citizen was attempted; but that he would telegraph a statement of the case to Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War,and ask for him an order of discharge. This plan of proceeding involving delay and an uncertain issue, Mr. Buckalew said he would himself confront the terrible Dodge and endeavor to obtain from him what was desired. Pursuing this design he went to the court house and found Dodge, cap in hand, about to leave his office and apparently not at all inclined to a protracted interview or to any patient attention to business. We have had the scene which ensued described to us, but can hardly hope to succeed in representing it by written language. Dodge wanted to be off; the Senator insisted on being heard, and there *was* a hearing and conversation pretty much after the following fashion:

Dodge: "That was a pretty bold proceeding by the Sheriff, to carry off our prisoners."

Senator: "No law was broken and it was just. Besides, there was no escape."

Dodge: "They were in custody and it was the duty of the Sheriff to keep them in prison until called for. You say you advised this?"

Senator: "Certainly I did: the men had a right to vote. The Sheriff was not bound to take them or keep them in charge at all. His act in receiving them was voluntary and you have no jurisdiction over him."

Dodge: "His conduct was not respectful to us. They were our prisoners."

Senator: "It is not your business to manage elections or take offense when men give lawful votes. Why should these men be disfranchised? You could complain of the Sheriff only in case he refused to return your prisoners when you wanted them. Now Major—I believe you are a Major?—"

Dodge (*becoming interested*): "Well, I'm not sure; I was nominated but I believe not confirmed at the last session."

Senator: "Yes, I think I remember the case. No doubt it will come up again next winter."

About this time the Major (in prospect) underwent a complete transformation in demeanor and speech. He had been standing, half impatient, ready to leave. But the sudden reflection that the man before him would have a vote in the Senate upon his confirmation to a higher rank in the army, worked like a charm. He passed back across the room, put down his military cap, placed himself at his writing-table, politely invited his visitor to take a chair, and resumed the conversation:

Dodge (*very kindly*): "Well, what do you want done?"

Senator: "An order to discharge the Sheriff and his assistant."

No sooner said than done—the order was written and handed over. Dodge then rose from his chair all benignity, radiant with satisfaction at a good action performed. In fact, at that moment, Dodge felt at peace with the whole world—felt a benevolent interest in the welfare of all his fellow-creatures—felt or imagined he felt, already, the gentle pressure of a Major's straps upon his shoulders! He was a happy man and quite open to any appeal of benevolence or of duty. The occasion was improved in the interests of justice. Dodge was reminded that he had the Hemlock

voters (Holter and Heller) also under his hand; that they were unlawfully held and should also be discharged. He promptly took back his order and underwrote upon it what was desired. That document in its final form was as follows:

DODGE'S ORDER.

"Capt. Opdyke will release the Sheriff of Columbia county and his assistant, confined on charges preferred by Cap. Silvers.

These men will hold themselves subject to any order which may in future be received from the recorder of the Military Commission in session here.

RICHARD J. DODGE,
Capt. Dept. Com'dg.

Mr. Buckalew states that the two men arrested as deserters are delinquent drafted men from the draft of 1862. If so, they are not liable to arrest as deserters. R. J. D."

The above paper being produced to Capt. Opdyke, who was, we believe, a Deputy Provost Marshal and was playing prison-keeper, Sheriff Furman, Mr. R. C. Fruit, Daniel Holter and Wm. H. Heller were all promptly brought up and discharged. They left in the night train and arrived at Bloomsburg, Friday morning, October 14. Here they were met at the depot by a concourse of citizens and welcomed home with cheers and rejoicing.

THE COUCH CORRESPONDENCE.

Senator Buckalew to General Couch.

BLOOMSBURG, SEPT. 26, 1864.

Major General D. N. Couch, Chambersburg, Pa.

DEAR SIR:—I have refrained from writing you on the subject of the arrests of citizens of this county, in the confident expectation that they, or the greater part of them, would be discharged and permitted to return to their homes. Most of these persons are men of fair character and respectable position; some of them are aged men accustomed to active employments, upon whom imprisonment is peculiarly severe, and as to all of them, their families and business suffer by their absence. And surely the offences with which they are charged can be neither grave nor dangerous, when they are not announced or recognized in the community from which they are taken. Only conjecture or suspicion can be exercised upon their cases even by those least friendly to them.

I do not doubt that the charges upon which the arrests were ordered arose in some degree from a disordered state or condition of mind in their accusers, who were carried away by an impression of combination and armed resistance to the laws in the Fishing Creek townships. Upon inquiry made by me since my return from Washington in July, and particularly since our interview in August, I have obtained information which enables me to speak confidently upon this subject. And I have to say, that there has not been a time during the present year when a Sheriff, Marshal, or other executive officer, could not have executed peaceably any warrant or writ whatever in this county; that there have been no fortifications or military positions prepared or occupied by insurgents, nor any intention of establishing them; that there has been no large number of men assembled in arms to resist the conscription, as was reported; that no cannon or other arms were obtained for a position on the North Mountain; that neither deserters from abroad nor refugees from Canada came to the assistance of the so-called "insurgents," and, in short, that the reports sent abroad of insurrection in this county, (and probably also the statements sent to Washington as to the foregoing particulars,) were quite groundless and false. Gen. Cadwallader's researches upon the upper waters of Fishingcreek and on the North Mountain I believe were thorough, and should be held as satisfactory by the public authorities. To the President Judge of this district and to me, he characterized the alleged erection of works of resistance and the assembling of men in arms to resist the Government, as a "farce." But the arrests in question were ordered and actually made before the North Mountain was scaled and before the imposture which had misled men abroad, was fully exploded. Had the truth been known in the outset, I conclude I would have been spared the composition of this letter and you the trouble of perusing it.

But while the imposture of "the Fishingcreek rebellion" remained undetected—before the advance of Gen. Cadwallader upon the forests of Sullivan—forty-four of our citizens were taken into custody and transported to Fort Mifflin, where forty-three yet remain. With a single possible exception, none of them were deserters or drafted men. They were farmers and business men, having no connection with the military service of the United States and

many of them above the age of forty-five years. Neither they nor their friends were distinctly informed of the charges against them, nor has the privilege of giving bail for their appearance to answer, been permitted them. And their accusers are still unknown as well as the authority by which they were arrested. I hear it said recently, that their arrest was under an order from the Provost Marshal General at Washington, in which case you are not responsible for the order, but only for its execution.

These men, thus arrested, have been confined in prison nearly one month, in an imperfectly ventilated bomb-proof of a Government Fort, subjected to vermin and other hardships, and even if it can be shown that they have been guilty, to some extent, of imprudent or criminal speech or action, they have undergone enough to satisfy the demands not only of justice but of vengeance. Besides, two of them are officers of the county (the one a Commissioner and the other Treasurer) whose attention at home to public business is necessary. I therefore now make application for their discharge without further proceedings or delay, as a measure of justice and humanity, warranted by the facts and demanded by public opinion in this section.

I shall not, General, submit to you any observation upon the illegality of these arrests, nor upon the propriety of turning these men over for trial (if they are to be tried at all) to the proper court of the United States which holds regular terms in an adjoining county (at Williamsport.) It is sufficient for my present purpose to say, that the arrests were unnecessary; that no such formidable combination of men to resist the laws as was alleged had any existence; and that these men have undergone already severe and prolonged imprisonment. I suppose no advocate of military arrests of citizens in States untouched by actual war, will pretend they should be made except in cases of utmost urgency, nor that punishment in such cases should degenerate into persecution.

I must add some remarks upon the subject of keeping troops here. This county has a population of 30,000 and no more peaceful, law-abiding district is to be found in the United States. For many years the quarterly terms of our County Courts have not had an average duration of four days. The introduction of a large armed force here was not therefore provoked by the general

character of our people, but must have been occasioned by the particular falsehoods already mentioned and which have been fully exposed. With their exposure the reason for an armed force of occupation wholly failed and a part of that force has been withdrawn. I shall hope you will find employment elsewhere for the remainder, and if not, that you will give the officers in command stringent orders against interfering with our elections, and particularly against placing troops at the places of election in contempt of an ancient statute of this Commonwealth.

It remains only to notice in this communication, the two facts which remain after freeing the case of "the Fishingcreek insurrection" from falsehood. They are: 1st. That here, as elsewhere, some drafted men had failed to report for duty; and 2nd, That there had been a small night affray in which a young man named Robinson was wounded. I have to observe upon these points (to which the case as originally stated has dwindled,) that for the arrest of the offender in the affray, a single officer, or at most a Constabulary force, was adequate; and that as to the drafted men though they were probably impertinent and boastful, they were not numerous nor formidable. I believe that in all military movements there should be an employment of force clearly sufficient to accomplish the purpose in view, but in the case of these men who had failed to report, the advance of a single company of troops would have had the same effect as the advance of an army, to-wit, their dispersion or submission.

The men whose folly or malignity was exercised in creating the spectre of the insurrection, and who have caused an unnecessary and large outlay by the Government, (perhaps in all a quarter of a million of dollars,) are those upon whom the indignation of authority should fall, rather than the men now in custody. In a proper place and in due time, I shall probably conceive it to be my duty to insist upon an investigation of this whole transaction, to the end that the truth shall become known and just responsibility be placed where it belongs.

I am, General, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. R. BUCKALEW.

Reply of General Couch.

HEAD QUARTERS, DEP'T. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA;
Chambersburg, Pa., September 29, 1864.

HON. C. R. BUCKALEW,
United States Senator,
Bloomsburg, Pa.:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt this day of your note of the 26th. inst., in reference to the Citizen Prisoners arrested in Columbia county, &c., &c.

The commission for their trial has been ordered and I had hoped it would have been ready to take up their cases before this, but there have been delays beyond my control, still everything is being done that can be to expedite matters.

I went to the Fort on Saturday last for the purpose of seeing myself how the prisoners fared, inspect their quarters and if necessary order them to be removed to a more comfortable place of confinement—there seemed to be no cause for complaint and hence no change was made.

I fully agree with you that no fortifications were erected by the "insurgents," but General Cadwallader who made a close examination of the country is satisfied that they had one, and probably two pieces of artillery, that there was an organization to resist the draft, the members of which were armed, and I have other information to the same effect.

The men arrested are charged in general terms with resisting the Draft, which covers the case of those who advised resistance, procured arms, knowing they were for that purpose, or sold arms for the same object.

The arrests were not to my knowledge, made by direction of the Provost Marshal General, nor are the prisoners held to satisfy vengeance, but to determine whether they are guilty of the great crime of which they are charged, or not.

As regards the troops interfering with the elections, you and your friends may rest assured that there will be no just cause for complaint.

When assigned to the command of this Department, I was instructed by the Secretary of War, not to interfere with politics, which being in accordance with my natural inclinations, has been scrupulously carried out.

I cannot for one moment think that you believe troops are retained in Columbia county to control the elections.

I was very glad to receive your letter, recollecting with pleasure our interview in August last, and the assistance you extended me at that time.

The subject has received my careful consideration and I hope to be able to so conduct matters, that none but the guilty shall suffer, and so soon as I can satisfy myself that any of the suspected parties are only slightly involved in this treasonable movement, it will be consistent with my duty to the Government to order their conditional release.

I am Sir, very Respectfully,
Your obd't. Servant,
D. N. COUCH.
Major General Com'dg. Dep't.

A second letter to Gen. Couch.

Bloomsburg, October 11, 1864.
Tuesday Evening.

GEN. D. N. COUCH,

Dear Sir:—I received in due course of mail your letter of 29th September, and am duly sensible of your politeness in giving so prompt an answer to my communication. I notice with satisfaction your statement that you visited "Fort Mifflin" and gave attention to the treatment of our citizens confined there, as the fact proves your possession of those feelings of humanity which do honor to our common nature. I read also with satisfaction and approval your observations upon non-interference with our elections by troops under your command or control, and particularly your assurance to me and my friends (as you expressed yourself) that we should have no cause for complaint in that particular. These were good words and I have no disposition to think them or to represent them as insincere. But, unfortunately, the proceedings of your subordinates have not been consistent with them.

Col. Albright, who came up to this county to collect evidence, preparatory to the trial of our citizens at Harrisburg, did not confine himself to that business. He went upon the stump in Bloomsburg with the republican candidate for Congress, and made the first political speech of the campaign. As represented to me it was a

very inflammatory speech, and gave a most exaggerated and unfair representation of the difficulties in this county. He professed to speak from the official documents in his possession, and used his position to inflame public passion against the men who were to be tried and to render their prosecution useful for party purposes.

But I proceed to mention events more recent which deserve, as I think, your particular attention. Some days since soldiers were sent south of the river. I do not know what they have done there, but a prisoner was forwarded here yesterday from Main township and is still kept here. His case is as follows: His name is the same as his father's except a middle initial letter. His father's name was drawn in the draft; the father was notified, appeared before the board of enrolment, and was exempted for legal cause. It is now said, or pretended, that the son was really meant and he, without any notice whatever, is seized and taken away from his district, *the day before the election* and held here in spite of full explanation! No one can doubt the motive, and the effect is precisely what was desired—the deduction of one vote from the poll of Main township.

In Fishingcreek township, soldiers were stationed for the day on the main road near the polls, obviously to watch the election.

In Benton township one of the election officers was arrested this morning just before the polls were open, and carried off, the others had been previously disposed of and the people found no officers to act for them. Last night several men were arrested in the neighborhood and kept away from their places of voting. I believe no one arrested was a drafted man. They were citizens, and had been openly at their homes before.

Seven mounted men were met going toward the Sugarloaf polls early in the day and they, or another squad, were reported later in the day watching the road of approach beyond

When the returns come in it will doubtless be found true that light elections have been held in several districts, because many citizens have been intimidated and deterred from attending the polls, in addition to those who were taken away by actual arrest. No cause for the arrests is known and no man can feel safe in attending the election. Of course the intended effect is as certain as the means of securing it are unscrupulous and disgraceful.

At the election here in Bloomsburg a man was arrested in go

ing to vote; soldiers appearing at the polls in violation of the State law to which I referred you in my former letter. He was kept in hand during the day, *permitted to go home for his dinner but not to the polls.* His case was one of doubtful dereliction under a former enlistment which has expired. He has since been enrolled and drafted under the U. S. laws, and I saw to day his certificate of having paid commutation money. He has been living here openly a year or more without question until now.

Two other men living openly in the neighborhood for two years past and voters in the adjoining township of Hemlock were arrested and put in jail here—one on last Saturday night and the other yesterday. They were not liable to arrest and have not been drawn under either one of the U. S. drafts. One of them was promised a hearing yesterday and again this morning, but it was not given. Of course none was intended until the election should close. I said to the Sheriff who had them in custody, this afternoon, that he would be perfectly justified in conveying them to their election district to vote, taking care to prevent their escape and holding them ready for any requisition upon him. He took an assistant, conveyed them to their district, and had returned with them almost home when he and his assistant were arrested by order of the Assistant Provost Marshal. He had been absent less than two hours, but in that time incalculable mischief had been done. Two of the four men who were to be disfranchised by being kept here in confinement, had given true and lawful votes under the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth; And these votes will stand good, and the deprivation of rightful suffrage here be narrowed to the two other cases before mentioned.

General, in the war of 1812 the State of Massachusetts refused the use of her prisons to the United States for the detention of captives &c. Immediately afterwards Simon Snyder, Governor of this State, addressed a patriotic message to our Legislature denouncing the conduct of Massachusetts, and at his instance the Legislature passed the act of 3d March, 1814, opening wide our prisons for the admission of hostages and prisoners of war of the United States and charging upon our Sheriffs and jailors the duties of their custody. The prior act of 5th December, 1789, had authorized the admission of prisoners of the United States "committed by virtue of legal process," obviously meaning in some ju-

dicial proceeding. I know of no statute of this Commonwealth charging upon our Sheriffs and prison-keepers the duty of holding citizens in draft preceedings under the authority of the United States. But even if such statute existed, the duty the Sheriff would owe to the United States would be simply the safe custody of the persons committed, and the rendering of them up on proper demand. And while they were in his custody he would have complete control over them, subject to the regulation of our own laws, and would share his powers with no other official whatever.

Observe, General, I do not object to the use of our prisons by the United States in the fullest manner, and to invoking the principle of comity for that purpose where legal provisions may be wanting. But the purposes of the United States being subserved, no officer of that government has reason to concern himself further and to determine who shall be permitted to vote under the State laws.

The arrests which I have described were made by the use of soldiers subject to your command, and their occurrence justifies my appeal made to you in a former letter for the withdrawal of troops from our county, or, in case they were not withdrawn, that stringent orders should be issued against their interfering with our elections and particularly against their presence at our places of election in violation of express law.

In conclusion, I must express my opinion that some signal condemnation of the wrongs and outrages already committed in this county is due to our people from the public authorities, and that some effectual provisions should be made against the repetition of such occurrences in the future.

I am, General, very truly
Your obd't serv't.,
C. R. BUCKALEW.

OBSERVATIONS UPON THE COUCH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Couch correspondence demands some notice before we proceed to other matters; but we shall be brief in our remarks upon it because more important topics lie before us and invite us forward. As to the latter we will, just here, take our readers into our confidence and imform them what they may expect (in part) from our researches. Be it known, then, that we have obtained by unexpected good fortune though not without difficulty, full records of the evidence in the three leading cases of Columbia county prisoners, tried before the Military Commission at Harrisburg, and shall publish them entire, or their full substance. The cases to which we refer are those of John Rantz, Stott E. Colley and Daniel McHenry, men upon whom the prosecution—the Military Judge Advocate, the spies, informers, pimps and radical politicians, in short all the persecutors and their instruments—expended the whole force of their industry, ingenuity and malice (backed by public power) in order to secure their conviction. In the main, thank God! those efforts were expended in vain. For the truth and the right *did* triumph in the end; their webs of lies were broken; their wickedness came to nothing, and the prisoners, the objects of their hostility and persecution, went forth from unlawful bondage vindicated and free! Those prisoners went not forth however without scars of conflict upon them; not without grievous expense and great suffering first incurred, nor without bitter and enduring memories of wrong and outrage inflicted by lawless power.

But, to return to the Couch correspondence, the matter immediately in hand:

1. It will be seen that Couch was notified before the end of September, by reliable and responsible authority, that the pretexts for the invasion were false, and was called upon to discharge the prisoners and remove his troops from the County. Mr. Buckalew's letter to him dated September 26th, was answered by him on the 29th. He received it therefore in due course of mail and was fully acquainted with its contents. Why did he not accept the information thus given him and take proper action upon it? Assuming (with gratuitious charity) that he had been misled in the outset, why did he persist in the wrong?

2. Gen. Couch in his letter of 29th of September states that he had visited the prisoners in Fort Mifflin, but he does not state that he told them that their arrest "was the worst act of his life." It may appear incredible that he could make this declaration and yet keep them in custody and allow the persecution against them to continue, but the fact is too well attested to admit of doubt and can be fully proved if called in question. He was conscious that wrong had been done, and when he stood face to face with his victims the truth was extorted from him by feelings of contrition or of sympathy which he could not restrain. But those feelings did not long continue, or at all events had but slight influence upon his after conduct. He knew too well what his masters required of him; how exacting were the demands of Radicalism and that his commission would be forfeited by any open exhibition of independence, justice and humanity, and he followed the suggestions of self interest instead of the promptings of his better nature.

3. Gen. Couch's letter enables us to grapple with the points of accusation against the prisoners as they were finally arranged (and subsequently appeared in formal charges before the Military Commission) and is for that reason a valuable contribution to the history of the occupation. By it, to a certain extent, our field of investigation is narrowed and has assigned to it definite boundaries. In the first place there is no imputation that any of the arrested men were concerned in the night affray in which Lieut. Robinson was wounded. Further, the General agrees fully that no fortifications had been erected for purposes of resistance to the military power. But he says that "Gen. Cadwallader who made a close examination of the country is satisfied that they" (the alleged 'insurgents') "had one and probably two pieces of artillery, that there was an organization to resist the Draft, the members of which were armed," and that he had other information to the same effect. He says further, that "the men arrested are charged in general terms with resisting the Draft, which covers the case of those who advised resistance, procured arms knowing they were for that purpose, or sold arms for the same object." This is the whole case against the prisoners as stated by Gen. Couch one month after their arrest and after the Albright affidavits had been obtained or extorted in the Fishingcreek country.

It will be our business in the further progress of this narrative and by record evidence, to answer and explode these charges so far as they came under examination in the military trials at Harrisburg, and we pledge ourselves in advance to perform this work in the most effectual manner. But we choose to brand at once the statement about "one and probably two pieces of artillery," for which General Cadwallader is given as authority, as an utter falsehood. No evidence to sustain it was ever produced upon any of the military trials, though if such a fact had existed it could have been easily proved and would have been gladly seized upon by the prosecution. Besides, the common statement of all persons who had means or opportunity for information on this subject, has been, that there was no piece or pieces of artillery known of in the whole region of the alleged "insurrection."

CONTINUED IMPRISONMENT.

Within a few days after the general arrests were made (Aug. 31, 1864,) some of the prisoners' friends in Bloomsburg sent Col. Ent down to Fort Mifflin to confer with them and ascertain, if possible, the charges against them, the line of their defence and the names of their witnesses. He performed his mission with diligence, but not one of the prisoners could tell why he had been arrested. One of them had been in the military service, many of them had just subscribed money to assist in raising volunteers in the pending draft, and others had sons and other relatives in the army. They were not conscious of having committed any offence or of having done any act which should render them obnoxious to the military power, and they knew that the general vague reports of "insurrection" in their neighborhood would be put down upon even slight investigation fairly conducted. They could not therefore prepare for defence against unknown charges nor anticipate that they would be long detained in prison. The character of Gen. Cadwallader also, as a gentleman and honorable officer, gave assurance that there would be fidelity and promptness of investigation in their cases and that the day of relief and of vindication for them would soon arrive. They did not understand that political malignity in the radical breast was utterly relentless, and that, united to self-interest, it would disregard all law and all justice—the most sacred obligations of duty and the most imperative demands of humanity itself! Nor did they understand that officers

of the army (in high command even) were under duress to political leaders and constrained to perform the behests of party as the indispensable condition of their continuance in command and of their promotion in the public service; that command, rank, pay and constant favor were for the subservient officer, and embarrassment and reprimands, if not dismissal and disgrace, to the independent and just one. Nearly all the prisoners were continued in confinement throughout the whole of September and beyond the election in October without a hearing of any description and without notice of charges against them. Meantime as Gen. Cadwallader could report nothing sufficient or definite against them and as Lt. Col. Stewart was equally unsuccessful, Col. Charles Albright was sent up to do what they had failed to accomplish—*make up a case.* How his work was performed we may choose to describe hereafter; what we are now concerned with is the result of his labors—a bundle of affidavits and statements which by an aid-de-camp of Gen. Couch were well described as "trash," which the General himself spoke of subsequently with contempt, and which when subjected to deliberate examination and answer before a Military Commission were found to be in their essential features wholly false or worthless. These papers however furnished a pretext for the continued imprisonment of our citizens. Though they had been taken in secret and by most disreputable means, though they were afterwards withheld from public inspection and their contents unknown to the prisoners in their Bastile upon the Delaware, they were proclaimed to be most damnatory upon the accused, a complete revelation of iniquity in Columbia county and a full vindication of the occupation and all its works. This was the speech of the Radical Press at Philadelphia, at Harrisburg and at Bloomsburg, along the West Branch and in Luzerne, wherever interest could be felt in the affairs of this county or political capital be made by the calumniation of our people.

But time passed on; the State election was held on the 11th of October and one of the main objects of the occupation became an accomplished fact. More than forty citizens had been kept from the election by direct imprisonment, while others had been intimidated or restrained in their free action as electors, and the reports of conspiracy and resistance to law in this county had been extensively used abroad for the purposes of party in the election

canvass. Under these circumstances of consummated iniquity, of accomplished purpose—it was not unreasonable to think that an appeal on behalf of the prisoners for long delayed compassion and justice would be regarded with favor, or at all events would be heard with civility, by the military power. Such an appeal was accordingly made in the proper quarter, and we will proceed to state its character, progress and results.

THE EXPEDITION TO CHAMBERSBURG.

On Friday, the 14th of October, (after the discharge of Sheriff Furman and his companions,) Mr. Buckalew and Col. Freeze went over from Harrisburg to Chambersburg to see Gen. Couch and induce him to discharge the Fort Mifflin prisoners. The General had his head quarters at Chambersburg, and the application to him was recommended by Gov. Curtin as more convenient and hopeful than would be one addressed to the War Department at Washington. An interview with Gen. Couch was promptly had and the arrests were fully discussed, together with the circumstances of hardship attendant and consequent upon them. The unquestioned fact *that there had never been any actual resistance to any officer of the Government in this county*, was called to the General's attention; as were the further facts, *that the prisoners had never been drafted and were not subject to military jurisdiction*, and *that they had been in confinement a month and a half without trial or notice of charges against them.* He was reminded also, that he had already ascertained that the several reports concerning the alleged 'insurrection' (upon which the occupation of this county by troops had been ordered and the arrests made) were either wholly groundless or greatly exaggerated, and that no public necessity could require further proceedings for the purpose of either precaution or punishment. Gen. Couch's reply was scattered and evasive, though made at sufficient length. Perhaps the word "shuffling" would describe it more nearly than any other word in the language. It was not belligerent or uncivil nor was it specific and responsive to the application made to him. It indicated incertitude of mind and a deficient will, a temper not unamiable nor yet pronounced and confident, but above all an apprehension, or a fear of responsibility to be incurred. The fate of M'Clellan (under whom he had held command) was before his eyes—a commander who for failing to do political work and con-

duct a war of spoliation had been degraded—and he hesitated between the demands of humanity and justice on the one hand and the promptings of fear and selfish interest on the other. He recited his journey to Columbia county at the inception of the occupation, touched upon his visit to Fort Mifflin, expressed his sympathy with the prisoners and particularly the old men among them, made sundry excuses for delay in the examination of their cases, thought many of them might turn out to be innocent or very little to blame, could not say just when they could be tried but would expedite proceedings as much as possible. He said he had ordered the release of two or three of the men who were reported to be sick:—At this point of the discourse Col. Freeze significantly and severely remarked, "General, one of those men, (Mr. Roberts,) has been discharged by a higher authority than yours—he is dead!" There followed an awkward pause, but conversation was presently resumed. The General's attention was called to the act of Congress which expressly required that where persons charged with resisting a draft were arrested by the military power *they should be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities* for trial, and it was urged upon him that he could end all difficulty and embarrassment, so far as he was concerned, by complying with the law, while he would extend to the prisoners a legal right to which they were clearly entitled. To this he made no direct answer, but said he would write to Washington for instructions. He was then requested to allow the prisoners (or such of them as he would not discharge) to give bail for their appearance before a Military Commission for trial, whenever the Judge Advocate should be prepared to proceed against them, so that in the meantime they might return home, escape the hardships and danger to health inseparable from confinement, and be enabled to prepare their defense; in other words, to allow to them one of the ordinary privileges extended by law to persons accused of criminal offences before the courts of justice; and he was told that any amount of bail which he might require would be promptly furnished. The General thought he could not take bail, and turning to Mr. Buckalew said: "I ask you as a lawyer whether a bail bond for the appearance of the prisoners would be good for anything and could be enforced?" To this direct question Mr. Buckalew answered, that *if* the proceeding of arrest and trial of our

citizens by Military Commission was lawful, such bail-bond would be good, for it would be taken to enforce a legal obligation; *if* the military power had jurisdiction of the cases, a contract of bail in aid of that jurisdiction would bind the parties and could be enforced, but if the proposed trials were unlawful a bond for the appearance of the accused would be worthless. Gen. Couch said he thought so too—a bond would be good for nothing—and he must hold on to his prisoners in order to secure their appearance for trial. What an acknowledgment was this of usurpation and outrage! That brute force, naked power, acting in contempt of all law, could alone hold these men in prison or drag them before strange tribunals! It was an unblushing announcement of the rule of the strong hand and of despotic will, as a substitute for all those fundamental and statute laws which can alone bind the rightful obedience of the citizen.

At the instance of Col. Freeze, however, the cases of two of the prisoners were acted upon favorably by Gen. Couch. They were shown by certificates to be sick and suffering from confinement and an order was made for their discharge upon parole to appear and answer when called for. The interview closed with an appointment for another at a later hour of the same day.

That second interview was had, but without any definite result. During the latter part of it Col. Alex. K. McClure was present and interposed some remarks in favor of the prisoners or of their discharge. Though a republican leader he was sagacious enough to see that arbitrary arrests and political persecution could not, in the long run, be advantageous to his party, and he scorned the short-sighted, petty and vindictive policy which inspired and dictated the outrage upon our people.

The following morning, October 15th, a final interview was had with General Couch and the application for discharge of prisoners again urged. He was still fidgety, and chatty, but undetermined, and it become necessary at last to bring matters to a point and conclude the negotiation. Mr. Buckalew therefore said to him, "General, we came to you to get relief for our neighbors, supposing you had full power over them and would be disposed to act kindly. Even their enemies might now agree to their discharge as the election is over. If you can act, say so; if you cannot, we will go at once to Gen. Cameron and apply through him to the

Secretary of War and the President for relief. I believe he will aid us and we cannot go home until this question is settled." The true ground was at last reached. Couch knew that Gen. Cameron was hostile to him and had denounced him, and he had a wholesome terror of Stanton. He therefore came to a quick conclusion and answered with energy, "Don't go to anybody; I will do whatever I can for your men: I'm sorry there has been so much delay, and I will send an officer at once to inquire into their cases. As soon as he can report to me I will discharge all of them but a few to be held for trial." He proceeded to say that he would immediately call in the officer to be detailed for the investigation and give him his directions. And thereupon "the General Commanding the Department of the Susquehanna" rang his bell, ordered to his presence one of his officers, (we believe a Col. Meredith) and informed him that beside the written order which would be furnished him he would explain to him the object of his appointment. He was to proceed forthwith to Harrisburg and in connection with Captain Wessels (the Judge Advocate) examine the papers in the Columbia county cases and report to him (Couch) the names of the principal offenders to be held for trial, in order that the rest might be discharged. The report was to be made as quickly as possible To a question put to the General as to the number to be held for trial, he replied, "five, seven, nine, half a dozen—about that." The officer retired to prepare for his mission and soon afterwards, farewell civilities having been exchanged between the General and his visitors, the latter turned their faces towards home.

DISCHARGES MADE.

The result of the expedition to "Head Quarters" already described, is shown by the following letter from Gen. Couch which we copy from the *Columbia Democrat* of April 1st, 1865:

General Couch to Senator Buckalew.

HEAD QUARTERS, DEP'T. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA;
Chambersburg, Pa., October 18, 1864.

MR. SENATOR BUCKALEW,

Bloomsburg, Pa.:

Dear Sir: I beg to inform you that the Board of officers which were ordered, as you were notified, to examine and see how many of the Columbia county prisoners could be safely released,

have recommended (21) twenty-one to be set at liberty under certain conditions. The nature of the evidence is such that no more can be safely released at present

I am, Sir, very Respectfully,

D. N. COUCH, Maj. General.

The number 21, above mentioned, included five persons previously discharged on account of sickness, to-wit: John Yorks, William E. Roberts (who died before his discharge reached him), Joseph Coleman, Rohr M'Henry, and Elias M'Henry. The number of new cases of discharge was therefore just sixteen. Deducting twenty-one, the total number of discharges from forty-four, the original number of prisoners, would leave more than half still in confinement; so that Gen. Couch's "five, seven, nine, half a dozen—about that," to be held for trial, had risen in number to twenty-three. This computation does not include Mr. Rutan who was arrested after the others. The general declared that "the nature of the evidence," rendered it unsafe to release more. Of course Capt. Francis Wessels, Judge Advocate and manager of the prosecutions, was opposed to discharges. He showed very pertinacious and sometimes unscrupulous hostility to the prisoners upon the trials subsequently had, and he was actuated by strong motives to oppose their release and to press for their conviction. His service as Judge Advocate was much more safe and more lucrative than service in the field, and he had reason to expect promotion in rank and increased pay as the result of a successful campaign against the citizen voters of Columbia county. By activity and zeal followed by success he expected to win reputation, and he knew that by exhibiting those qualities against the accused he would recommend himself to a political party that had power to reward him, and would not be critical upon any course of conduct which he might pursue in their service. He reported therefore to General Couch that it would be unsafe to discharge so many prisoners as proposed, and his superior gave way before his objection. The smaller man controlled the greater one, and nearly twenty victims suffered in consequence.

Wessels had then left in his hands twenty-four prisoners for persecution at pleasure. A Military Commission, "organized to convict," was to be furnished him as an instrument for his work,

he was authorized to employ agents and runners to prepare evidence, a stenographer to relieve him of labor and trouble, and had subject to his call any military assistance he might require. Nor were "the sinews of war" wanting for his campaign. Any amount of money for his purpose could be drawn from army appropriations, and that too without responsibility to public opinion for the extent or the character of the outlay incurred. The drama of the trials was about to open, and all due preparation had been made. Power, confident and insolent, smiled upon the suffering and terror of the weak and defenceless who were to be openly smitten and crushed. The performance was to open; Judge Advocate, informer and loyal witness were all ready for their parts: the public expectant; nothing remained but to organize the Mock Court and begin!

THE TRIALS.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION:—On the 17th of October, 1864, a Mock Court (called 'a Military Commission') was organized at Harrisburg for the trial of the prisoners. It was composed of three Army officers, to-wit: Colonel Charles N. Provost, Colonel J. M. Frink and Captain Lee, with Captain Francis Wessels as Judge Advocate. It convened under orders of 'the General Commanding the Department of the Susquehanna,' that is without any authority at all except one wholly usurped and lawless. The members went through the form of taking an oath, and business began.

The first case called for trial was that of John Rantz (which was supposed to be the best or strongest one for the prosecution) and the charges and specifications against him were produced. They were, in substance, that he had confederated with others to resist the draft (what draft was not mentioned) and had formed or united with a secret society commonly known and called the "Knights of the Golden Circle," the object of which was to resist the execution of the draft, and that he had publicly expressed disloyal sentiments and opinions with the object of defeating and weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. In brief, he was charged to be a conspirator, an organizer or member of an unlawful secret association, and a man of disloyal speech.

For the defendant, John G. Freeze, Hamilton Alricks and A. J. Herr, Esqs., appeared as counsel, the two latter being members of the Harrisburg Bar, and Mr. Herr District Attorney for Dauphin county.

PLEA OF JOHN RANTZ TO THE JURISDICTION:—Mr. Alricks on the part of the defence promptly filed an elaborate written plea to the jurisdiction of the Commission. It set forth that by most clear and imperative provisions of the Constitution of the United States and of the Constitution of Pennsylvania the defendant was entitled to a trial by jury, inasmuch as he was a citizen and not

employed in the military or naval service; recited the provisions of several acts of Congress, and particularly the *habeas corpus* and enrollment acts of 3rd March, 1863, as conclusive that the civil courts alone had jurisdiction in the case, and referred to sundry legal authorities as confirmatory of the position taken. The plea concluded as follows: "The defendant respectfully submits that he is not triable by this Commission, not being within the jurisdiction thereof, or of any other military tribunal whatever."

This was very good law—sound, settled, evident and unanswerable; but it was thrown away upon a tribunal which knew little about law (or justice either) and cared still less. The plea was overruled and the defendant required to plead to the charges directly; whereupon to each charge and specification he plead "not guilty," and the trial proceeded. That plea to the jurisdiction however, which was repeated (though in brief form) in the subsequent cases, stands upon record as an enduring protest against despotic power, and proves that there was no voluntary acquiesence by our people in the jurisdiction assumed over them. A similar plea to the jurisdiction of a Military Commission, made in the Milligan case in Indiana, was subsequently sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States in a judgment which will remain one of the beacons of liberty in future times. The Rantz plea was unanimously and promptly overruled by the Military Commission at Harrisburg; precisely the same plea, in another case, was unanimously and deliberately sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. Such is the difference between a mock court and a real one; the latter enforces the laws and is competent to its work, will almost always be found learned, patient, impartial and just, while the former will violate laws and exhibit ignorance, impatience, passion and injustice throughout its proceedings and in its judgments.

Conviction of Rantz.—The trial of John Rantz proceeded for several days and was concluded on the 24th of October. *He was found guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars and to undergo an imprisonment in Fort Mifflin for the term of two years.* The witnesses examined against him were Nathan J. Hess, Adam Lutz, Richard Stiles, and Edward M'Henry. For the defence the witnesses were, Abraham Young,

Samuel Rhone, John O. Dildine, David Savage, Andrew Laubach, Nicholas Kindt, Martin A. Ammerman, E. J. McHenry, and Wm. Appleman. The evidence was closed on the 20th; on the 21st, Mr. Herr submitted, on behalf of the prisoner, a written argument, reviewing the whole case, and on the 24th, the reply of the Judge Advocate to the defence (also in writing)was put in. The whole of the evidence as it was carefully taken down at the trial will be made the subject of future examination and comment.

Other Convictions:—The trial and conviction of Samuel Kline followed imediately after the case of Rantz. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment in Fort Mifflin. William Appleman was next tried. He also was convicted and sentenced to suffer imprisonment for one year in Fort Mifflin or to pay a fine of five hundred dollars. He chose the alternative of paying the fine and after some delay succeeded in borrowing money for the purpose. He paid the fine and was discharged from imprisonment November 22nd 1864. John Lemons, Joseph Vansickle, Valentine Fell and Benjamin Colley were also tried successively, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in Fort Mifflin.

Conviction followed trial with a certainty and regularity which were refreshing to the radical observer and furnished the unthinking and ill-informed an apparent justification, or at all events an excuse, for the arrests and for the military occupation of our county.

The sentences of several of the prisoners whose convictions were mentioned were as follows: Benjamin Colley, one year, at labor; Joseph Vansickle the same; Valentine Fell and John Lemons each six months, also with labor,(Col. Dem. Feb. 4, 1865,) Mr. Fell's trial was concluded January 14, 1865, and was, we believe, the last of these already referred to.

We have said that Wessels, the Judge Advocate, rejoiced greatly over his success in those early trials and looked forward with confidence to his coming reward. But one of the remaining cases gave him some concern and as proceedings upon it progressed, no little trouble. It was that of Daniel M'Henry, Treasurer of Columbia county, whose conviction was greatly desired but who showed from the outset an unmistakable disposition and in-

tention to make vigorous fight and to overcome if possible the enormous difficulties which stood in the way of a full, fair and triumphant defense. He was not allowed to go home and prepare for trial, nor was there much to encourage continued resistance in the circumstances which surrounded him. His counsel even (who were very intelligent gentlemen,) advised him that a defense would be useless, as in their opinion, the commission would convict without much regard to any evidence which might be produced, and the Judge Advocate whose control over the result was almost absolute, was evidently hostile and anxious to convict him. Nevertheless our friend from Stillwater remained unmoved and undiscouraged in the position he had taken, and we say advisedly that the people of this county generally, as well as his fellow prisoners were under deep obligations to him for his exhibition of courage, fortitude, energy and sound judgment at that time. Thereby he secured their vindication as well as his own—the turning back of the tide of radical defamation which theretofore had moved on unchecked, and the regular collection of evidence for a righteous judgment by history upon the subject of this military occupation.

His friends collected his witnesses with the advantage of the light afforded by the previous trials, and (after vexatious and expensive delays interposed by the prosecution) his case was fully heard and an honorable judgment of acquittal was pronounced. But pending the consideration of his case, the case of Stott E. Colley was called for trial (Nov. 21, 1864,) and a large part of his witnesses were examined in Mr. Colley's defense, thus narrowing the field of investigation when his own case was proceeded with on the 14th of December. The evidence taken in the two cases must therefore be considered together in order that we may possess ourselves of complete information when we come to examine the charges or articles of accusation against the prisoners. Those charges were very nearly the same in all the cases tried, but only in the cases of Mr. Colley and Mr. M'Henry was full defence made and records in all respects satisfactorily made up.

On the Colley trial the veracity of Edward M'Henry (the principal Government witness) was successfully assailed and his credit broken. The character and purposes of the Club meetings of 1863 were also shown to have been entirely lawful and innocent

and the important fact that the last one of them had been held more than a year before the occupation, was put beyond dispute. In that trial too, and still more fully in the trial of Mr. M'Henry, the Rantz meeting of August 14th, 1864 was explained and relieved from most of the imputations cast upon it by the prosecution, while the fact that it had been held *after the troops came to the county* and therefore could not have caused their being sent here, was placed in bold relief. This evidence met and exploded all the general charges upon which the prior convictions had taken place. Absolutely nothing was left of all the matters of general accusation against the prisoners, and the occupation stood utterly condemned before its own extraordinary and partial tribunal —the Military Commission—and in the presence of all the people. By the unanimous acquital of Mr. Colley and Mr. M'Henry slander was silenced and the political raid upon Columbia county placed forever beyond justification or excuse.

It is true that particular charges of *disloyal discourse* were made against the prisoners, or some of them, in addition to the general matters of accusation. So far as these related to Mr. Colley and Mr. M'Henry their futility and injustice will appear when we come to recite the evidence in their cases. But we will here remark concerning these charges against he prisoners generally, that they were quite secondary or subordinate to the main ones before mentioned, that they were supported by very doubtful or tainted testimony in most cases, and that they were in their very nature vague, uncertain or suspicious. Besides, the discourses which the prosecution attempted to prove under this head of accusation were almost invariably mere improprieties of speech and their utterance could not constitute a criminal offence. In fact, the alleged disloyal remarks of some of the prisoners were obviously introduced upon their trials rather as confirmatory of the general charges of criminal conduct made against them, and to color their cases with odium, than as distinct and substantive offences.

Before proceeding to sum up the cases of Stott E. Colley and Daniel M'Henry with a detail of the particulars which gave them peculiar interest, we shall lay a solid foundation for our remarks by reciting the main parts of the testimony both for the prosecution and the defence.

EDWARD M'HENRY AS A WITNESS:—This person was a non-reporting drafted man and was unquestionably guilty of active opposition to the enforcement of the conscription laws, and that both by speech and conduct. He was arrested on the 19th of September 1864 in a state of intoxication and placed in the jail at Bloomsburg. There he was visited by two of the leading radicals of the town. He was taken on to Harrisburg and held in confinement there until the 22d of October, when he was released upon condition that he would become a government witness. The negotiation with him was finally concluded by Col. Albright, and he was suddenly transformed from a culprit to a patriot, was put on government pay, and became the main support and instrument of the prosecution, in all the trials which subsequently took place. Upon his testimony, mainly, all the earlier convictions were had, and therefore an examination of that testimony, of the contradictions to which it was subjected and of his general character and credibility, become important in our investigation.

In the Daniel M'Henry trial, on the 14th of December, he testified as follows:

Edward M'Henry sworn:—"I am a carpenter and reside in Benton township, Columbia county; know Daniel M'Henry; I was at Rantz's barn about the 14th of August last. The meeting was to resist the soldiers at Bloomsburg from taking the drafted men. The meeting was gathered when I got there at 11 o'clock; I suppose 100 to 125 there. There were some speeches made, Samuel Kline made the first one: He advised them to form into squads or companies to resist the soldiers; nothing else said. Daniel M'Henry was the next speaker, I understood him to say; 'these were critical times; he thought they were unanimous in resisting the draft, the people were unanimous in resisting the draft and the soldiers.' That is all I recollect of his saying that day; I gave them a little speech; I spoke in favor of resisting the soldiers; I told them as the old men were encouraging it, and as we were drafted and had not reported, we could do no better than resist; I said more but don't recollect. I did not hear any other speech. Daniel M'Henry spoke a couple or three minutes; the speaking was about 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A por-

tion of the meeting was armed; I suppose about one half were. The meeting formed into squads—almost all. There were five squads, Samuel Kline was Captain of one squad, Jacob Shultz of another, a young man from near Orangeville of another, Elias Kline another. I was the other. The squads elected their Captains. These squads did not afterwards resist the soldiers that I know of; from what I understood the soldiers were too strong. Part of the squads went to the mountain to keep out of the way. I heard the story that the soldiers were coming to burn and destroy property. Some believed it and some did not. We resisted the soldiers to prevent the drafted men from being taken.

I attended so-called 'secret meetings'; I was a member, I joined in the spring of 1863 in Jackson township, near the Union church. We were required to take an oath, which was, 'to support the Constitution of the United States and resist the conscription act.' William E. Roberts administered the oath to me. It was not a secret meeting at Ezekiel Cole's; I think Col. Tate and Daniel M'Henry made speeches there; I heard him (D. M'Henry) say, that they ought not to furnish a man or a dollar towards the war; I don't know whether he was on the stand or not; I do not recollect that he said anything about the draft in his speech. Do not recollect of seeing Daniel M'Henry at any of these secret meetings; I live several miles from him; I never attended any secret meetings in his neighborhood.

Cross-examined: Can't say I was arrested for same offence as that charged on defendant. I was a drafted man and did not report; I can't say who arrested me or where I was arrested. The first I knew I was in the county jail, and I was drunk; I was in confinement from the 19th of September till the 22d of October; I got my liberty. I do not know that any drafted men but myself were set at liberty. Col. Albright told me if I would make a clean breast of the difficulties up Fishingcreek, as far as I knew, I could have my liberty. I was not drunk at Rantz's. I don't remember of having said at Rantz's that we would trim apple trees and would turn the ditches. I did not understand that the meeting at Rantz's was occasioned by fear of the Harveyville boys. Absalom M'Henry was at Rantz's, I heard Daniel M'Henry's speech distinctly, I was examined in these Columbia county prisoner cases. A question submitted here by counsel for Defendant, but object-

ed to] I do not recollect that I threatened that I would convict Daniel M'Henry: I do not recollect that I said in the cars coming to Harrisburg I knew what to say and would say it. Daniel M'Henry had no more to do with the meeting at Rantz's than I had. [A question by Mr. Herr for defence, objected to and overruled.] I told men we were drafted, had not reported and the best thing we could do was to resist. The next day Valentine Fell asked me to go up with him to Sugarloaf to get people to turn out and I went with him.

Re-examined by Prosecution:—The secret meetings were called "Knights of the Golden Circle." I do not know when I joined: I do not know any name used when I was initiated.

Re-cross Examined:—Sometimes the meetings were called "Knights of the Golden Circle" by way of reproach and sometimes not.

The foregoing testimony of Ed. McHenry, which is exact and complete as given by him, may be taken as his revised and final statement of fact. But was he a credible witness? Let the following statement made by an honorable gentleman, in the Daniel McHenry trial, answer:

Jesse Hartman sworn:—"I reside in Sugarloaf township, and am a farmer. I know Edward McHenry. I had a conversation with him in Benton and also in Harrisburg. He told me in Benton: "if the conscripts would stick to him till he got them together, he would soon drive the hell-hounds (the soldiers) out of the county." I met him in Harrisburg at Park House, the time of Colley's suit: I said, 'Ed. McHenry you have altered your opinion since I spoke to you at Benton.' He said "*they had caught him, and handcuffed him, and he could do no better than swear as he did, and that the innocent at such times must suffer with the guilty.*"

But we go further: we will cite the strong testimony upon his character which was given on the Colley trial.

Jacob Wellicer, farmer of Benton, testified that he had known Ed. McHenry twenty years, and that his reputation for truth and veracity was bad. He would not believe him upon oath where he was particularly interested.

William Ash, a farmer of same neighborhood, testified that he knew Ed. McHenry and that his reputation for truth was not very good.

William Brink, of Jackson township, testified: "I know Ed. McHenry, his reputation is pretty bad. I would not believe him on oath."

Hiram Ash, testified: "McHenry's reputation for truth is not good, I do not think that I would believe him on oath. I would not.

Cross Examined: "I think it pretty hard for him to tell the truth. He is a man not of his word. I do not know of his having given evidence: I have known him otherwise to speak false."

John Savage, a farmer of Jackson township, another witness, said he knew Ed. McHenry and his reputation for truth was not good.

Martin A. Ammerman, of Fishingcreek said he lived a distance from Ed. McHenry who was considered a rowdy. It was a hard question to say whether he would believe him on oath.

Moses Yocum, farmer, of Benton, testified: "I know Ed. McHenry, his reputation for truth is poor. I think I would not believe him."

Cross Examined: "Would not believe him in anything he had an interest in; he would not tell the truth. He has been drinking and cutting up since a boy. I have heard him swear he would do so and so, and then do the reverse."

Hon. Iram Derr: "Ed. McHenry's character is not good; so the people say."

Samuel Rhone, Esq., of Benton, said: Ed. McHenry's reputation is not very good."

John O. Dildine, of Benton, said: McHenry's reputation is not good; not well enough acquainted to say whether I would believe him on oath,"

These citations of testimony will answer, we suppose, on the question of character, especially in view of the fact that not one witness was called on behalf of the prosecution to sustain Ed. McHenry against this strong impeachment.

THE WITNESS RICHARD STILES:—This person, who may be ranked in position if not in importance next after Ed. M'Henry, was a swift and willing witness for the prosecution, and though his revelations of fact were not very important nor at all reliable in their details, they were well intended to secure the party objects of the prosecution.

Upon the Rantz trial, in October, Stiles testified that he heard of the Rantz meeting on the 14th of August, but was not there; that he attended a meeting at the Ash's School House about the last of March 1864, at which twenty to twenty-five men were present; he believed the school directors called the meeting to know whether the people would be willing to be taxed to raise a bounty for volunteers. Some were in favor of the proposition and some were not. "Rantz was opposed; advised the people to keep their money to buy arms to fight at home. John R. Davis said, 'John, we can't do it, we are too weak.' Rantz said he thought not; he had been to Bloomsburg that day; just came from Bloomsburg. He said lawyer Freeze had told him, Illinois was about seceding and the State of New York was about to go out of the Union. Rantz said, Abolition leaders had seven pockets and never were satisfied till they got them all full of money. Meeting adjourned to meet again without doing anything." The witness proceeded to state a conversation he had with Elias M'Henry on 14th of August, and another which he had with Rantz in 1862, in which the latter said his son Jonas was not of age to be enrolled, and made declarations similar to that above mentioned about fighting at home. He (the witness) "went on and left him talking."

Stiles then detailed a conversation he had with William Appleman in the spring of 1863, in regard to secret meetings, as follows:—"I said to him 'I heard you had a secret meeting at Ash's School House.' I told him I understood they were sworn to resist the draft; I understood him to say they were not sworn at all; he said they did take upon themselves an obligation to support the constitution of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania. I told him I had been straightly informed the object was to resist the draft, and if so, they would all be arrested and put into prison; and he replied, 'there would not be prisons enough to hold us.' My sister, Mrs. Peter Appleman, informed

me of the object of the meeting; also Daniel Karns, who said he had been in, but not till it was finished, unless he would be one of them." In answer to questions by the Commission witness told some particulars he had *heard* about the Rantz meeting of the 14th of August, and said he had seen men armed going to and returning from it.

"*Cross-examined*: The meeting I speak of [concerning bounties] at Ash's School House was the first meeting. They adjourned to meet again without coming to a conclusion; I think Samuel Rhone was chairman; I think there was a vote taken; I think the majority that night was in favor of raising the money. Rantz did not vote at all; voting was by raising the right hand; I kept a sharp look out; there was but one more meeting; then a committee was appointed to canvass the sub-districts; John J. Stiles, Thomas Davis, William Appleman, John R. Keeler and others; I do not remember if Lemon's hauling was on that day or not; Rantz did not oppose my nomination for Sheriff; I consider Rantz a man that talks considerable."

Examined by the Commission: "I can't state who voted in the minority at the meeting to raise bounties. There was a negative vote taken. I think Rantz voted against it, and spoke right out against it."

Remarks.—1. Stiles said, on direct examination, "the meeting [to raise bounties] adjourned without doing *anything*." Then, on cross-examination, "they adjourned to meet again without coming to a conclusion." But pressed by farther questions he finally gave to himself a flat contradiction by saying: "I think there was a vote taken; I think the majority that night was in favor of raising the money."

2. Speaking of the same meeting he said, on cross-examination "Rantz did not vote at all; voting was by raising the right hand; I kept a sharp look out." But again he flatly contradicted himself in saying, in answer to a question by the Commission, "I think Rantz voted against it and spoke right out against it."

3. Stiles' narrative of what was said by Rantz at the meeting must be greatly exaggerated, if not a gross fabrication. Samuel

Rhone, Esq., who was President of the meeting, testified subsequently, that he "did not hear Rantz make any remarks; made no public speech; heard no remarks from Rantz;" and no witness was called to corroborate Stiles. Besides, Esq. Rhone testified further, that within a week after the meeting Rantz told him "we must help the boys, the tax will be high but we must try and pay it;" and William Appleman testified, "I took subscription for bounties, John Rantz subscribed $100.00 for himself, and $25.00 for another man. These were voluntary subscriptions in addition to the tax."

4. Stiles says that in his conversation with William Appleman concerning the secret (or Club) meetings, he understood him to deny that the members were sworn at all. But immediately afterwards he admits that Appleman told him they took an obligation to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of Pennsylvania, which was in fact the very oath of initiation as shown by abundant testimony upon the several trials.

On the 22nd of November 1864, Stiles was examined as a witness against Stott E. Colley and testified to declarations made by the latter a year before, and also to an attempt of intimidation directed against himself by some person wholly unknown. We give his testimony as it was delivered.

"*Richard Stiles, sworn:*—I reside in Benton township; a farmer. I know Stott E. Colley, for fifteen years or more. I was an enrolling officer for the first nine month's drafted men; also revised third enrollment after second enrollment.

I received a letter about the 1st of last May, [*Evidence of the contents of the letter objected to by the Defense but admitted by the Commission.*] Found a letter nailed in a coffin and the lid turned down. Letter was left as a solemn warning—charged me with dragging my friends and neighbors to a field of slaughter in defence of an inferior race of beings—gave me solemn warning. [Letter produced.] At one time at ——— in Benton township had a conversation with the accused. It was about one year ago, after the election of 1863. He contended if there had been a fair election Woodward would have been Governor. It was through

fraud Curtin was elected. The Democrats would try the ballot-box once more; if they had not fair play there would be blood spilt.

Cross-examined:—Prisoner never threatened or intimidated me; I do not know who wrote the letter produced. I think the conversation with him was in November 1863, about one month after election."

The Witness Nathan J. Hess.—Of all the witnesses examined for the prosecution whose testimony was relevant and important this one perhaps is least liable to criticism or censure. It is true that we can detect a few inaccurate statements made by him, and we are at liberty to suppose that his intelligence was not of a high order, but he does not seem to have been actuated by any malicious or base motive or to have been misled by unworthy passions. He was examined as a witness in all the trials of which we have records before us—those of Rantz, Colley, and M'Henry—and mainly in regard to the Rantz meeting of August 14th 1864. When we come to treat of that meeting as a distinct subject of investigation, the testimony of Hess will become most valuable, and will be freely used. It will exhibit (indirectly at least) the cause of that meeting as alleged in defence upon the trials, and also the circumstances under which it assembled. Unfortunately the witness was not present at the meeting in the afternoon. He says, he went to it "about 10 o'clock and staid until 12. The meeting had adjourned to go to dinner when I left: I did not return after dinner." We have not therefore, the advantage of his testimony as a check upon other statements of what took place and was said in the afternoon, but as far as it goes it has its value and will be made available for our purpose of ascertaining and exposing the whole truth in regard to the Rantz meeting.

In the Colley trial, Hess testified to a remark by the defendant about a future fair election and spilling of blood if it should not be had, almost identical in terms with that testified to by Richard Stiles upon which we have already commented.

In the Rantz trial Hess was examined as to his knowledge of a secret meeting at the house of Peter Case, but nothing important was elicited. He was not, therefore, examined upon that point in the subsequent cases. We only refer to his testimony concern-

ing that meeting for the purpose of saying that the witness was in error regarding its date. He fixed it, "about a year ago," which would be in October 1863, whereas it was in fact held many months before that date, as was fully shown by other testimony. Hess says there were no speeches made at the Case meeting; that he was not initiated as a member of the club or association, and that he did not know its object. He had heard the meetings called "Knights of the Golden Circle," (but does not say *when*, or *by whom*; "don't know if that was the name or not."

Hess had served in the war but returned home 5th of August 1864. Afterwards and at the time of the trials he was, as he says, in no regular employment. His invited presence at the meetings above mentioned is, in itself, some evidence that they were innocent in character. It is believed he was induced to become a government witness in order to save his father from a threatened arrest. Every effort and influence possible were used in the days of the occupation to make up evidence against our citizens. It was sought with avidity and used without scruple. It was invited from all quarters and sometimes extorted or subsidized. Fear, interest, family affection and party passion were each appealed to for the false, perverted or irrevelant testimony which should consign innocent men to dungeons and gloss over and conceal the iniquity of their arrest and punishment. That Nathan J. Hess did not swear more strongly and unfairly under the pressure of power, was due to his own scruples of honor or of conscience and not at all to any sense of justice or of moral obligation in those who employed him.

THE WITNESS SILAS KARNS:—Another government witness appears upon the scene under circumstances of a very peculiar character and full of instruction. He came into view in the McHenry case for the first time, and fresh from the manipulation of the military authorities to whose jurisdiction he was amenable. For he was a non-reporting drafted man who had made terms with power and was transformed from a criminal to a witness, from being an object of vengeance to occupy a position of tolerance and favor. The witness was Silas Karns (who was supposed to have been concerned in the shooting affray in which Lieut. Robison was wounded) and he was produced under instructions

and conditions well calculated to spur his zeal in behalf of the prosecution. A world of meaning is contained in the following language obtained from his cross-examination in the McHenry trial:

"*I am drafted in first three year's draft—in fall of* 1863. *Capt. Silver said, if I came here and testified I should be released—and tell all I knew about this case, and Rutan's case, and the shooting of Robison.*"

Of course Capt. Silver acted under instructions and was not primarily responsible for this arrangement and for the manipulation of the witness, who, being within the grasp of power, was compelled to make the best terms he could. The military authorities at Harrisburg and the radical politicians who instigated them, are the parties to be held responsible for all that was done in and about the trials including the preparation of testimony. And what did they do in the case before us? Discharged Karns from all responsibility and took him into favor upon the express condition that he would tell them about the shooting affair and swear against Daniel McHenry and Mr. Rutan. The latter objects were of course the main ones. The Robison homicide was quite a secondary matter—it involved only the question of a life lost by violence—but the conviction of McHenry and Rutan was an important and darling object and to be accomplished by the use of all possible means. It was "a political necessity" that they should be convicted and punished, for they had been contumacious to power and their acquittal would openly condemn their persecutors before the people.

Observe the temptation held out to the witness—exemption from army service; exemption from all punishment for desertion (or not reporting for a whole year;) immunity, for all possible participation in the homicide affray, and finally, employment and compensation as a witness. The road in one direction was made smooth and inviting, while an opposite course pointed to prison and bonds—to poverty, disgrace and punishment.

It must appear very remarkable to good unsophisticated people who supposed the military occupation had legitimate objects, that deserters were not pursued with vigor, and those concerned in shooting Robison sought out and punished. Although the

county was occupied by an army for months, at an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars, very little was done by it to accomplish the first of these objects, and (so far as the public knew) nothing to accomplish the last. It is true that deserters (non-reporting men) were not numerous here, and that a few of them left the county; but of those accessible scarcely any were arrested by the troops. Those reclaimed or secured to the public service were almost exclusively reclaimed or secured through the regular agency of the Deputy Provost Marshal, either by voluntary reporting to him or (in a few cases) by arrest under his authority. The army expended its attention upon innocent citizens and watched the elections, but mostly loafed away its time in inglorious but expensive idleness. We have seen too that when so called deserters *were* arrested the main object was to make them witnesses against the citizen prisoners instead of securing them to the public service or punishing them for their dereliction of duty.

Karns was examined as a witness on the 15th of December 1864. As his testimony related entirely to the Rantz meeting we shall reserve it until we enter upon the subject of that meeting. In fact we shall rely upon parts of it in our exposition of the Rantz meeting as a valuable contribution to the cause of truth and justice.

The Witness Adam Lutz:—This witness was examined against Rantz and Colley but not in the Daniel M'Henry case. He resided in the village of Benton, was a pump-maker and farmer and about the time of the trials an inn-keeper.

In the Rantz case, Lutz testified that he had heard of the Rantz meeting but did not know its object, and that upon one occasion (the time of which he could not state) he had heard Rantz say that they (the people) should save their money to buy powder and lead to shoot the abolitionists. This remark was made after a failure to raise bounty money to clear the township. He further testified to a conversation with Rohr M'Henry, to which allusion has been already made, and which was manifestly intruded into the case without reason or justification. We omit it because it was wholly irrelevant to the case on trial and its introduction plainly unjust to an absent party.

In the Stott E. Colley case, (November 23d, 1864), the testimony of Lutz was as follows :

Adam Lutz, sworn:—"Reside in Benton ; know prisoner. Last harvest, about July, got into conversation with him about the draft and about election. He claimed Woodward was elected; Curtin put in by intrigue. He stated we could never whip the South; we had been whipped in every engagement, lost every battle. He said our armies were all cut up while the south was in good fighting order. He said we could not fill up our armies; volunteering was played out, and there was no use in drafting. I asked him why they couldn't fill the armies by drafting; he said they did not intend any more men should be sent south to be slaughtered. I told him if a draft was made it would be enforced. He said, if the Government undertook that there would be war at home, and the bloodiest times I ever heard tell of. He said I would be sorry that I had ever left the party.

Cross-examined:—We came nearly to having blows. We talked some before that day. He said we had never given the South any chance to come back in the Union. He spoke in the way I stated."

Upon the face of the above testimony it appears that the parties to the conversation had a warm dispute about politics—that they had "talked some before that day"—and that there must have been more of the discourse between them than that reported. There is here great opportunity for mistake not only as to the actual language used but also as to the connection in which it was uttered.

But the declarations of Colley, (assuming the fact that they are reported with substantial correctness,) fall short of criminality. However improper and censurable they may be thought to be, their utterance violated no law and could justify no conviction. And it is to be remembered that they were spoken in excitement and not deliberately, and that they were very probably provoked.

The Witness Robert La Fayette Colley:—This person will make but a single appearance in our narrative, as we have the record of his testimony in one case only; but while he remains before us for inspection we shall endeavor to do him justice. Here

is what he said on the 23d November 1864, on his brother's trial, when the question was whether the latter, who had already undergone nearly three months of dungeon life, should be further persecuted and punished:

R. L. F. Colley, sworn: I live in Benton, a shoemaker by trade, I know Stott E. Colley; he is my brother. On Monday evening after they met at Rantz's, I heard Stott E. Colley say, in Benton town, "if the soldiers came on that side of the bridge they would butcher every devil, or d—d one of them." He had a gun; I saw two others with guns that evening—Mathias Kline and Valentine Fell. Through the day saw squads of near twenty armed men; some had arms, some few had none. I heard Philip Knouse say, their intention was to give the soldiers fight on their way from Bloomsburg to Benton. If they found them too strong they would lay in the brush. If the soldiers come up and behaved themselves they would not disturb them. If they disturbed, or endeavored to arrest the drafted men, they intended to fight them. He said he knew the drafted men had no peace for a long time and they would not stand it any more. P. Knouse left that night; not heard of him since the arrest.

Cross-examined: There was a good deal of excitement in town. I was no nearer to my brother than across the street. I suppose he was excited. There was great excitement in the neighborhood. My brother was not present when P. Knouse spoke what I have detailed. I think I saw him that day; I saw him at Appleman's. *It was a common talk that the soldiers would burn the houses of the drafted men.*"

We have already examined the evidence and general *status* of six of the witnesses called by the prosecution in the Harrisburg trials. Those which remain may be disposed of more briefly with two notable exceptions. We are anxious on the one hand to present all the testimony against the prisoners or its full substance, and explain who the persons were by whom it was given, and on the other to avoid prolixity and undue minuteness of details. Our narrative to be fair, exhaustive, satisfactory and conclusive, must be reasonably full in exhibiting the evidence *upon both sides*; but we will consult the convenience of our readers

by being as concise as possible in our further citations and statements.

Against Daniel M'Henry were examined six witnesses in addition to those before mentioned. Five of these we shall now dispose of, reserving one for future treatment.

Gilbert C. M'Waine, Esq., of Shickshinny, formerly of Huntington township, testified to remarks made by Daniel M'Henry at a meeting in Benton, in June, 1863. The witness says that he attended the meeting to obtain volunteers, (we suppose to fill the quota of Huntington township,) that he showed his authority and gave public invitation. M'Henry thereupon said that "it was his opinion the quickest way to put down the rebellion was not to furnish a man or a dollar." Upon his cross-examination, however, the witness testified farther, that M'Henry argued the cause of the war; said the troubles were brought about by the abolitionists and the war might have been settled on the basis of the Crittenden compromise, I think he did say if we would pass the Crittenden compromise to the Constitution we need not furnish men or money. He made a remark that they should wait patiently and appeal to the ballot-box; I do not think he said anything disloyal. He opposed the carrying on of the war to liberate the negroes; he favored carrying on the war for the Constitution and the Union."

Taken together, this testimony exhibits a political argument, which, whether correct or not, was innocent and was one of common and open use during the war. It may have been prompted in part at that time by the attempt of the witness to obtain men to be credited on the quota of a district in another county, thus stripping M'Henry's neighborhood of available means for filling their own. At all events what was said was simply an expression of opinion as to what should be done to restore the Union, and it was not an expression of hostility to the enforcement of law.

Chas. Gibbons of Benton township, a farmer, testified that he attended the Rantz meeting (Aug. 14, '64) in the forenoon but left about one o'clock. He further stated that he had "attended three or four of the so-called secret meetings; never saw M'Henry at one, nor ever heard of his attending any." His testimony con-

cerning the Rantz meeting, we will reserve until that subject shall be reached.

JONAS DORY of Fishingcreek township, farmer, was called to prove declarations made by M'Henry *three years before* in a conversation with him. They were improbable in character and evidently colored and perverted if not manufactured outright. Upon objection made by counsel for defendant the Commission rejected this testimony and it was struck from the record.

AARON SMITH of Benton township, farmer, testified that he attended one secret meeting at the house of Peter Case. He was a member. The oath as near as he could remember was this: — [illegible] the Constitution and the laws of the United States; the signs were not to be revealed." On cross-examination he added, "that was all that I ever knew about the oath: Daniel M'Henry was not there." This witness was also examined as to the remarks of M'Henry at the Benton meeting in 1863 about not giving money, or men, to the war, the way it was carried on. His testimony upon this was very much the same as that given by Esq., M'Waine, though somewhat less distinct and emphatic.

WM. EVANS of Fishingcreek, boatman, was examined on the subject of secret meetings but without any very satisfactory result. He "attended so-called secret meetings: one or two, could not say positively," but it turned out that he attended but one which was at the Savage School House in March, 1863. The date is important as fixing the time when those club meetings were in vogue, and this witness is worth looking after because he is the only one who locates Daniel M'Henry in one of those meetings. The witness appears in his testimony timidly anxious to escape responsibility. He says, "I was partly a member: I never went through: I was invited; I never was there but once: I was the only one [initiated]: I did not get through." Subsequently he says, "I attended no secret meetings after that time. I did not walk far down [to the meetings:] I went boating." The fact was, the witness was afraid and confused before the Commission: he had the terror of military power before his eyes, and hence his scattered answers and disclaimers. Although initiated and sworn he says he was only *partly* a member: *he did*

not get through ; he did not walk *far* to the meeting, and he went boating as quickly as possible !

As to the oath taken by him and the object of the meeting, Evans proceeded to say—"the oath, near as I can recollect it, was to support the constitution of the United States and the Union. The Constitution of the United States was to be the Constitution of the society. * * I cannot recollect whether we were to support all laws of the land. * * I got there by being told there was to be a meeting at the school house. It was public; the house was all open. It was not considered a meeting to resist the draft. It was purely political; not for purpose of resisting the draft." He also said: "there were twenty to twenty-five persons present; would not say the number; Daniel M'Henry made a speech there. Can't recollect what he said. It was a political speech. John Savage, Charles Kramer, William J. Kramer, Alexander Kramer and one of the M'Henry's were there; also Levi Lunger."

This concludes the testimony of a government witness about a secret meeting which was open! about a disloyal assemblage which was sworn to support the Constitution of the Union.

The Witness Charles M. Dodson:—James M'Henry, Esq., of Cambra, Luzerne county, was arrested at daylight on the morning of August 31st 1864, and hurried across, four miles, to Benton church in this county, where the other prisoners were assembled. Without examination he was then taken with the others to Fort Mifflin and was kept in confinement until December, or for a period of more than three months. At the end of that time he was informed *that the military authorities had nothing against him* and was discharged and permitted to return home. And who was James M'Henry? A merchant of Cambra, of intelligence and character, who had committed no offence nor given the slightest provocation for his arrest to the military authorities. His standing in the community was attested, subsequent to his imprisonment, by his election and re-election to the Legislature as a Representative from Luzerne county. When arrested he had his name upon a note in Bank, along with Edward Hughes, for the amount of $2,000 to raise bounties for volunteers to fill the quota of Huntington township.

Mr. M'Henry's arrest was upon the information, it is believed,

of Charles M. Dodson a young man of Benton township who had been in the army, but was at home on leave. Engaging in the business of government informer, runner and witness, he had his leave extended and thus escaped active service and danger for many months. He took witnesses to the military camp in Benton against D. L. Chapin, Esq., and perhaps others, gave information himself, and was at Harrisburg several times as runner and witness.

Dodson's story against James M'Henry was that he had heard the latter make a speech in opposition to the draft, a speech of an inflammatory and disloyal character, in the fall of 1863, in the upper end of Benton township. Upon this statement of his, which was a complete falsehood, the arrest and long imprisonment of Mr. M'Henry were based. The facts were, that at the meeting in question (which was held pending the election for Governor in 1863) political speeches of an ordinary character were made by a Mr. Wagner (who had been a soldier and a republican) and by others. James M'Henry being present and called upon, made some remarks in favor of Judge Woodward, the Democratic candidate for Governor, stating his personal knowledge of him and of his high fitness and character as a candidate. Confining himself to that subject his remarks were brief and had no reference whatever to the draft or any other general question of discourse or debate.

Ascertaining by good fortune what testimony Dodson proposed to give against him before the Military Commission, Mr M'Henry prepared himself for trial in the most effectual manner and urged that his case should be heard. For a month or more, however the prosecution delayed the hearing while efforts were made to secure additional evidence against him. Mr. Wellington Hughes of Cambra, an honorable gentleman and a republican, was asked to become a witness against his neighbor; in fact we believe he was sent for or brought from one of the western states to testify. But he declared he knew nothing against Mr. M'Henry Additional witnesses failing the prosecution, and a large number of reputable men standing ready to contradict Dodson, the further persecution of Mr. M'Henry had to be abandoned. Dodson, utterly discredited and impotent for further mischief, could only make the wretched and miserable excuse, *that he had been mistaken*—

that it was not James M'Henry who had made the disloyal speech, but another man.

Dodson's father had resided for years about two miles from Cambra and the family were accustomed to trade at that place. Mr. M'Henry's store and Mr. M'Henry himself were as well known to them all, as was any place or man in the whole country. It was therefore just impossible that young Dodson could have mistaken any other person for James M'Henry at the Benton meeting of 1863.

The Witness Nathaniel L. Campbell:—This witness appeared late upon the scene at Harrisburg to testify against Daniel M'Henry, but he succeeded in making up for himself a somewhat remarkable record. Testifying to an interview and conversation between himself and M'Henry at Stillwater in February, 1864, he was confronted and contradicted by four or five credible witnesses upon every material point of his evidence. In short, his story was completely overthrown, and his appearance instead of aiding the prosecution contributed to secure an honorable acquittal for the defendant. We will now proceed to give his testimony literally and in full, following it with a recital of the overwhelming testimony in reply.

Nathaniel L. Campbell, sworn :—"I reside in Centre township, Columbia county; a farmer, I know Daniel M'Henry. I attempted to fill the quota of our township in February last. I attempted to fill quota by hiring volunteers, paying a local bounty of $200, in addition to Government bounty. I had a conversation with Daniel M'Henry: it was in February 1864. I stopped at Daniel M'Henry's and got my horse fed and dinner, as I was returning home. I live above Bloomsburg; I stopped. He commenced talking about the war. He remarked war was waged against the South by the black abolitionists of the North to free the negroes. I told him I thought he was mistaken. He said men going down there to fight now were not going to fight for their country; they were going to fight for their money, you know. He said they were really murderers and ought to be shot before they went there or ought to be shot when they got there or when they came home. He remarked, the volunteers were really murderers and ought to be shot be-

fore they went there, or after they got there, or (I think he put to it) as soon as they came home. I told him I thought it was better hiring men than to be drafted. He remarked, he would not give a pence of money to hire volunteers and he would not go himself. I remarked if he was liable to draft he would have to go as well as me. I remarked, Government would not draft and leave him at home and take me. He either said he was armed and prepared or he would arm himself; if he had to die he would die at home and have a decent burial. I said I thought he was foolish. He might shoot down an officer and he would either be shot down or hung. He said we have 500 men ready to defend him or any other drafted men—was the way he expressed himself —or any other drafted man in the neighborhood I undertsood him: I remarked I had heard a report of that kind in the neighborhood before but I did not believe it; but, I said, suppose that to be the case I think I remarked it was merely a matter of moonshine to attempt to resist the government, the government would send enough men up there to take the whole of them. He said that was not all: there was half a million of men in the United States armed and ready at a moment's warning, all they wanted was a man that had nerve and courage to strike the first blow. I remarked, if that was really true the country was in a worse situation than I supposed it was, but if there was not a man in half a million that had nerve enough to strike the first blow it was not very dangerous. He insisted that a majority of the people in the North were opposed to carrying on the war any further and the South would eventually whip us and there would be a rising up of the people in the North against the prosecution of the war. He talked on for a considerable time and insisted the war was unjust and a war to free the negroes and I insisted the war was just. He talked on for near one hour. I had no other conversation with M'Henry but that time. I never conversed with him before that time. He said if drafted he was armed or would arm himself and fight at home.

Cross Examined. I went into Benton township to raise men to fill our quota. I do not know that Daniel M'Henry was filling quota of his township. Did not come to high words in attempting to get men out of his township. I did think he was excited:

we parted good friends. I told him I was a Jackson Democrat. He thought it strange. We were not both greatly excited. The words were not spoken in presence of any one about to volunteer. There were four men in the bar-room; they were strangers to me. I had accomplished my business and was about to return home. The words had no influence on me. I do not know that they had on any other person. I had got the men I needed. He said the majority of the people of the North were opposed to carrying the war further; that the South would eventually whip us and there would be an uprising in the North. His opinion was that the war was carried on to free the negroes. That opinion was carried through all his conversation. I do not recollect that he mentioned slaves. I understood the half million of men were to defend men that were drafted. I could not tell who were present; there were four persons present. I did not know them. They stood behind the stove and M'Henry at the bar. It was previous to the 27th of February last."

CONTRADICTIONS OF THE WITNESS N. L. CAMPBELL:—These were no less than twelve in number, and covered all the material points in his testimony as given heretofore. It will be remembered by our readers that Campbell stated in his testimony that "there were four persons present" when he had his conversation with Daniel M'Henry at Stillwater in February 1864. Those persons seem to have been James Edgar, W. B. Kline, Moses M'Henry and Wm. Raber, of whom the three first named were called as witnesses for the defense. By them Campbell was flatly contradicted in the following statements made by him:—1st. That D. M'Henry "*commenced* talking about the war" and the South; 2d, "that he talked on for near one hour;" 3d, that "he insisted the war was unjust;" 4th, that he said the men going down South to fight "were really murderers and ought to be shot;" 5th, that he said "he was armed or would arm himself" to resist if drafted; 6th, that he said "he would not give a pence of money to hire volunteers or go himself;" 7th, that he said there were "five hundred men ready to defend him or any other drafted man" (of the neighborhood as the witness understood;) 8th, that he said "there was half a million of men in the United States armed and ready at a moment's warning" to resist the draft; and 9th, that he said

"the South would eventually whip us and there would be a rising up of the people in the North against the prosecution of the war." So far we have a denial by three witnesses against one that certain words were spoken at the interview in question. But the contradictions did not stop there. Campbell having denied on cross-examination that he knew "that Daniel M'Henry was filling the quota of his (M'Henry's) township," and asserted also that he and M'Henry "did not come to high words" by his (Campbell's) attempt to get volunteers out of M'Henry's township, the three witnesses above mentioned proceeded to narrate the conversation which actually took place, which consisted mainly of a dispute between Campbell and M'Henry, about the attempt of the former to get volunteers from Fishingcreek to fill the quota of Centre, and recited the "high words" which really passed between them on that subject, thus showing the complete unfairness and falsehood of Campbell's story.

Again, Campbell having stated (in order to show that no dispute about obtaining volunteers from Fishingcreek had taken place) that he (Campbell) "had gone into Benton township to raise men to fill the quota" of Centre, and that he "had accomplished his business and was about to return home" when the conversation with M'Henry occurred—that "he had got the men he needed."—Andrew Freas, Esq., of Centre, was called to contradict him upon that statement. The testimony of Mr. Freas was as follows:

Andrew Freas, Esq., sworn:—"I reside in Centre township, Columbia county, I'm a farmer. Samuel Henderson, Tilghman Noblet, Andrew Freas, Dr. Elisha Low, and Nathaniel Campbell, [were appointed to act for Centre township in raising men to fill her quota] and he, Nathaniel L. Campbell, went up Fishingcreek. Mr. Campbell, told me on the 27th of February (when the citizens came together) that he did not get any men above M'Henry's; he got them two miles above Bloomsburg. One young man's name was Chester Dodson. He had none when he got to Daniel M'Henry's. He got two men on the 27th of February, near us or Bloom. They were going to Philadelphia, Campbell said."

Campbell having testified that he had "no other conversation with M'Henry, but that one time," and that that "was previous to

the 27th of February," the contradiction of him by Andrew Freas was complete. In point of fact he had not obtained "the men he needed" and "accomplished his business," before his interview with M'Henry, at Stillwater. It follows, that the testimony of Edgar, Kline, and M'Henry, about the dispute concerning volunteers from Fishingcreek to fill the quota of Centre, was reasonable and probable, and that Campbell's denial of such dispute was not according to the fact.

The testimony of the witnesses for the defence, to which we have referred in the foregoing exhibit, was as follows:

James Edgar, sworn:—I know Nathaniel L. Campbell, that is about all. I was present at a conversation between Daniel M'Henry and Campbell, and heard the whole till they went to dinner. They were pretty much excited towards the last of their conversation, but no violent language passed between them. The conversation started from getting volunteers. Campbell was out from his township to hire volunteers in M'Henry's township. Daniel M'Henry did not say anything about having five hundred men to resist the draft, nor about dying at home, nor that men who went south should be killed, nor about half a million of men, nor about a rebellion in the North. Campbell said he wanted to hire men, M'Henry said they could not be got in his township; Campbell said he had a right to hire where he pleased, M'Henry told him he had, but it would not be a very gentlemanly act; he would not do so in his (Campbell's) township. Campbell said it was no more than he expected from a disloyal or secession township. Then M'Henry got pretty well excited and the bell rang for dinner. That is about all I know.

Cross-Examined:—I heard all the conversation in the bar room where I was. I do not know that I could recollect every word that was said—not word for word. They talked fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five minutes, might be longer, though I think not. That was all was said as I recollect. It might have been longer. I do not think I heard Campbell tell M'Henry if he was drafted he would be obliged to go. M'Henry did not say anything about men being shot if they volunteered for the war. He did not say so in the bar-room. They were talking about the war and about trying to fill their quotas. They talked about their quotas; what

they said about the war I cannot say further. I do not recollect that M'Henry said it was a negro war. I do not recollect about the South. After Campbell said it was a disloyal township they both got a little mad—what I meant by a spat. M'Henry said he would test his loyalty with Campbell, or the loyalty of their township with Campbell's township; that he had done as much to get volunteers as Campbell, and his township had done as much as the other township."

W. B. Kline, sworn:—"I reside in Fishingcreek township; a tanner. I know N. L. Campbell. I was present at the conversation between Daniel M'Henry and Campbell, and heard the whole of the conversation. Nothing was said about five hundred men to resist the draft, nor about half a million of men, nor did M'Henry say that those who went to fight the South ought to be killed, nor did he say anything about resisting the prosecution of the war or that the South would whip us etc., nor about a man of nerve nor any such sentiments. Daniel M'Henry has helped to fill quota. I said I would give one hundred dollars. He said he would do that much more and would help us--would double the amount if necessary. That was about the time the draft was ordered. I heard him tell drafted men they had better report instead of skedaddling round. I met Campbell a few rods from defendant's residence. I accompanied him into the bar-room.

Cross-examined:—Daniel M'Henry did not say anything in particular about the war at that time. I remember the substance of what he said; I cannot word it word for word. Nathaniel Campbell inquired if there were any volunteers to be had there. M'Henry replied that he thought there were no more than for their own township. Campbell said he was going to have some of the men. M'Henry said he should not if he could help it, until our own township was filled. Campbell made answer they could not expect anything better from a disloyal township. M'Henry replied he was ready to test loyalty with Mr. Campbell for himself or the township. The bell rang for dinner; it was a short time, five or ten minutes or longer, could not fix the time. I do not remember anything said about the draft except as to raising quota. I might have joined in conversation but do not

remember that I did. After the insinuation of disloyalty they were both excited and rather rough words passed. I do not know but the lie was given and taken. The rough words were the lie given and taken. M'Henry said Campbell had uttered disloyal sentiments there; Campbell said in reply that he could not expect anything better of M'Henry when he called him a liar. As far as I remember that is the substance. Campbell returned the lie to the defendant. In connection with what I said I wish to add—Campbell replied 'you are a liar and I did not expect anything better of you,' and then the bell rang for dinner. Mr. M'Henry said he had subscribed to raise substitutes or volunteers. I do not remember that he said the war ought to stop. I do not know anything said about the draft or about his going.

Re examined by defence:—Campbell, Daniel M'Henry, Moses M'Henry, James M'Henry, William Raber, James Edgar and myself were present. William Raber is an old man—about 60 or upwards.

By Commission:—"M'Henry did not say that he was armed; no mention was made of five hundred men or half a million."

Moses M'Henry, sworn:—"I am a merchant and reside in Fishingcreek township, I was present at conversation between defendant and Campbell. Heard the whole of the conversation, Daniel M'Henry did not say anything about five hundred men to resist the draft, nor speak of being armed, nor about half a million of men in the North to go to war, nor of dying at home if drafted. Campbell came to defendant and said he would like to get some of our men to fill quota of coming draft. Defendant said he did not think we would have any men to spare as we were making preparations to fill our own township. He said we would have to work to get men enough to do it. Campbell said he would like to have some or must get some. Defendant asked him why he did not get them nearer home, out of his own township; if we did not interfere with their men he did not think it right for him (Campbell) to come to our township and interfere with ours. Campbell said he had a right to get men wherever he could get them. Defendant said he knew he had but he did not think a gentleman would act in that style when he knew we were trying to clear our own township. Daniel M'Henry told him he should not have a man if he could help it till we

could see what we could do with our own men, and the bell rang for dinner. I have lived over ten years with Daniel M'Henry. There was nothing said at dinner concerning the draft. They appeared a good deal excited and could not agree, and stopped it.

There was a man named Wolf drafted into the army and while there his wife was confined. Defendant gave me orders to give her anything she wanted. Wolf owed him at the same time. He died after his return and defendant forgave her the debt. I am a nephew to defendant. A young man named M'Henry had been in the army and came home wounded. Defendant got up an extra dinner, went with a horse and carriage and brought them to a free dinner and told him if he wanted to ride out he could have his horse and carriage. Wolf was no relation. Last February Zimmerman came home on furlough, &c. I met Campbell first in the bar-room. I went in with him to dinner and dined with them.

Cross examined:—I am a nephew of the accused; was his clerk four or five years and then became his partner. We dissolved last spring a year. The conversation was a quarter of an hour. It lasted a little bit Towards the last they were a good bit excited; there was some pretty rough language. I think the lie was exchanged between them—used some oaths. I think Campbell gave the lie first. Daniel was talking about secession; Campbell said it was a lie. Defendant said our township had done more than theirs; Campbell said it was a lie. Campbell said some thing about secession; Defendant said it was a lie. He said he considered himself as loyal a man as Campbell; he had done as much for the war and would test loyalty with him in any way he had a mind to. Defendant said if Campbell called him 'secesh' he was a liar. Campbell said he had come there for volunteers and he had a right to get them he thought. Nothing was said about drafted men that I heard of. I do not know that he said at that time that he would go if drafted; I have heard him say at other times he would go or get a substitute. Campbell did not say he had got all the men he wanted; I do not know that he said he had got any. Defendant did not say there would be trouble in the North if continued to draft men. I could remember the whole conversation; there was some general conversation which I cannot remember unless my attention is directed to it. I have

given all the conversation about the volunteers; they conversed but a short time, they conversed about bounty and volunteers, perhaps not over ten minutes. I have stated all that was said.

THE RANTZ MEETING.

But a single reserved point (on which evidence for the prosecution was given) remains for further exposition, in order that the whole strength of the case against our citizens shall be completely presented. We refer to the meeting held at the house of John Rantz in Benton township on the 14th day of August, 1864, in consequence of the arrival of troops in the county, and of the circulation of reports that property was to be burnt and destroyed by them, and by persons from the lower end of Luzerne county. We have at hand in the records of the trials the means of judging what were the objects of that meeting, what was said and done by those who attended it, and what character is to be assigned to it in our history. But in treating the subject of that meeting we shall not confine ourselves to the testimony given by the government witnesses, nor even strictly to the military records before us. We shall use the testimony given on both sides at the trials, and resort, as occasion may invite, to other and independent sources of information.

The Time When it was Held:—The date of the Rantz meeting deserves particular notice. It was the 14th of August, 1864, *the day following the arrival of troops at Bloomsburg*, and most of those who attended it came to it in the afternoon. It was called suddenly and it assembled because the troops came, and because exciting and alarming reports were abroad. That meeting did not cause the military inroad; on the contrary, the armed occupation caused and produced *it*. Troops did not come to the county because of the Rantz meeting. They were ordered here, and a part of them were in fact here, before the meeting was held. On August 13th, eighty mounted men and forty infantry with two pieces of artillery, arrived in Bloomsburg. They were followed by other troops, no doubt under orders issued prior to the 14th. On the morning of the 16th, two hundred and fifty

more arrived, and within a few days, by additions, the army of occupation was made to number one thousand men.

It is perfectly plain then and undeniable that the Rantz meeting cannot be plead as an excuse or justification for sending troops into our county. Those troops were ordered here without any possible reference to a meeting which had not then been held or projected and which never would have been held or thought of, if the troops had not been sent.

WHO COMPOSED IT:—The meeting was made up of several classes of persons who are to be carefully distinguished from each other, and it is to be observed also that some attended earlier and some later in the day, that a part left before the meeting ended, and that Rantz himself was absent a part of the time. Taken altogether, the persons who attended may be described as follows:—First, Non-reporting drafted men, of whom (so far as we now remember) not one was ever seized and punished by the military authorities; Second, citizens who attended from curiosity and without any formed or definite object, (these constituted the largest class;) Third, several persons who attended to prevent, by their advice and influence, any imprudent or improper action by the meeting. We repeat, these several classes of persons are not to be confounded with each other and the same judgment applied to each, for the same motives and conduct were not common to all. It is not our purpose to acquit all who attended, from censure for imprudence, or to justify those men who had been drafted in their failure to respond to the call of the Government, but it is our purpose to show from the testimony which we shall produce that the meeting together of the citizens was not criminal, that it was produced by reports of danger to person and property in the neighborhood, and that a just discrimination must be made between the motives and conduct of the different classes of persons who attended. Having done this we shall next show that the military authorities, (obviously from political reasons and instigated by men in this county who had their ear,) proceeded to seize and imprison men whose conduct at the Rantz meeting was innocent and in fact laudable, while they passed by, uncensured and unpunished, those who were to blame. In fact, it will appear, that the man most prominent at that meeting in counselling vio-

lence and who was properly liable to punishment under the law as a non-reporting drafted man, was the very man taken into their confidence and favor and used by them as their principal witness to secure the conviction of innocent and upright citizens.

Its Cause:—*Nathan J. Hess*, (a government witness, now dead,) testified on the trial of D. M'Henry, that "on the morning of the 14th of August, about 7 or 8 o'clock, Rantz notified him of the meeting; that he went to Rantz's through curiosity to see what was going on; that he went there about ten o'clock in the forenoon and left about noon, and that he heard at the meeting that the soldiers at Bloomsburg and the Harveyville men were coming up to burn the property in and around Benton."

Upon the trial of John Rantz, the same witness, being more fully examined, testified with still greater completeness on this point. He said, "it was reported around by different persons that soldiers were coming up to help some citizens who had been trying to take drafted men, and that they would burn the buildings of those that were drafted and of them that resisted. There was no opposition made or resistance offered to the soldiers when they came up" * * * "I heard the report as to the object of soldiers a day, or three or four, before this meeting, I heard afterwards that the object was because they heard the soldiers were going to burn and destroy—was to protect their property from soldiers and citizens from other places; from Fairmount who had been trying to arrest drafted men, and that brought on the shooting." * * * It was reported among the men who met at the barn that citizens were coming from Fairmount and Harveyville to burn and assist in burning property. * * * "I heard that report four or five days before the meeting."

Confirmatory of this evidence was the testimony of a number of other witnesses examined upon the trials for the prosecution and for the defense. But we shall confine ourselves to the testimony of government witnesses. R. L. F. Colley testified on his brother's trial, "there was great excitement in the neighborhood. It was a common talk that the soldiers would burn the houses of the drafted men."

Silas Karns, testified, in the M'Henry trial, "that he heard the story that the soldiers were coming there to burn and destroy

property; he heard it that day at the meeting." *Chas. Gibbons* also, testified, "that he heard it said at the meeting that the soldiers were coming to burn houses and kill children."

It thus appears with sufficient clearness from the evidence for the prosecution (without resorting to other sources for information) that exciting and alarming reports were rife in the neighborhood when the meeting was held, and before, and that they constituted one of the leading causes of the meeting if they did not alone produce it. A great part of those who attended went to it like Nathan J. Hess, from motives of curiosity, but it was a curiosity stimulated by alarm and without any formed intention regarding the action which should take place. As to all such persons, (and they constituted the great mass of the meeting,) there can be no imputation of any criminal design or unlawful purpose.

It may be said that the reports to which we have referred and the fears founded upon them were alike groundless; that there was in fact no danger to the persons or property of citizens and no necessity for consultation in regard to the impending invasion. If all this should be conceded, the explanation we have given of the Rantz meeting would still remain: it might still be regarded as the result of excitement and of a real apprehension of danger among the people. But we are not at all certain that there were no good grounds for excitement and alarm. Threats had been freely uttered at Harveyville and in this county against the so-called "Fishingcreek insurgents," and troops in large numbers, beyond any public requirement for the arrest of drafted men, were being introduced into the country. The idea of visiting the Fishingcreek country with fire and sword was certainly entertained and such visitation was openly threatened, and troops were prepared or collected apparently for that very work. Therefore, an expectation or fear among the people that violence would be used and injury inflicted upon them, was not unreasonable or preposterous.

Its Proceedings:—There was no organization of the meeting by the choice of officers, nor any record kept of what was done. No resolutions were adopted or proposed, nor was any question whatever submitted to a vote. It was therefore quite informal and had no official or regular character as an organized body. Be-

sides, as already mentioned, the same persons did not compose it throughout. Some attended in the forenoon and then left; others came in the afternoon. Rantz himself must have been absent a good part of the time, for upon his trial, E. J. M'Henry testified as follows:

"I saw Rantz at my house on Sunday, August 14th, about 12 o'clock. I live three miles from him. He has a farm about five miles from where he lives, which he must pass my house to go and see."

Now it is obvious that to a meeting of this irregular kind, without organization and shifting in its membership, we cannot apply the same rules or reasoning which would apply to one of a regular character and uniform composition. An individual member of the meeting can only be held responsible for what occurred while he was actually present and to which he directly contributed by speech or conduct. Presumptive or implied responsibility upon him as a member of the meeting for the acts of his associates, is out of the question and cannot be assumed. Hence it becomes important, in order to form a proper judgment of the Rantz meeting, to distinguish and discriminate between the different classes of persons who were there, and to explore the motives and trace the conduct of each. Some men, it is said, came armed to the meeting; squads were at one time formed in the highway; three persons made brief speeches or remarks in the barn, and there was much of conversation during the day among those present. These are the salient facts presented by the testimony for our examination; but in examining them the remarks we have already made must be kept steadily in view, so that an intelligent, discriminating, complete, and satisfactory judgment shall be reached upon our general question, and at the same time fair treatment and full justice be extended to all individual citizens concerned.

Drafted Men Present:—These, as distinguished from other citizens, were in a position of contempt to the conscription laws, for they had not responded to the draft. Their number was not large nor was there any formed association to resist their arrest as was falsely pretended; but some of them were no doubt disposed toward violent counsels, or at all events to continued evasion of their duty under the law. They constituted, therefore,

the objectionable ingredient of the meeting and to all of them the advice given by Daniel M'Henry upon another occasion was most appropriate, to-wit: that instead of "skedaddling around" they should report for duty. But it is to be remembered that not one of the drafted men present at the Rantz meeting (so far as we can learn) was ever tried or punished by the military authorities, although some of them were subsequently in their power. On the contrary two of them were produced as notable witnesses for the government upon the trials at Harrisburg and were treated rather as objects of favor and commendation than of censure or punishment. We allude to Edward M'Henry and Silas Karns, whose testimony, though given under some degree of coercion and imperfect in quality, was used with fatal effect against innocent and upright men.

The Forming of Squads:—Karns (who was the fairer witness of the two) stated in his testimony, that at the meeting "they formed into companies and squads to be placed in different places *to protect property*. Nothing was done during the day until some time in the afternoon." * * * "There were different companies or squads of men formed; could not tell how many. I belonged to one of these squads. Hy. Kline commanded it. We propose to go to the mountain and stay there to see what the result was. This company was mostly composed of drafted men. We went to the mountain to see what the soldiers were going to do; to see the result of the soldiers coming up." * * * "I am drafted in first three year's draft—in the fall of 1863."

From other parts of the evidence it clearly appears that most of the squads never met afterwards, and that not the slightest attempt was made in any quarter to resist or annoy the soldiers when they came into the neighborhood. The squad movement which was foolish, improper and wrong, was abandoned or given up without any overt act, and resulted only in the exodus of a small number (of whom the witness Karns was one) to the North Mountain.

Who Were Arrested:—The men at the Rantz meeting who were open to censure, as we have already remarked, were not held responsible for their conduct. They escaped, or nearly all of them escaped, the stroke of power. But with innocent men or those

little liable to blame, the case was different, and will now be our business to point out particular instances of arrest and punishment, for alleged participation in the Rantz meeting, which were, beyond all question, unjust and outrageous.

John Rantz:—We have already called attention to the fact that Mr. Rantz was absent from home about noon, two or three miles distant. The evidence of E. J. M'Henry on this point as given heretofore, was distinct and complete. Besides, upon the Rantz trial, John O. Dildine, a reputable gentleman, also testified as follows:—"I saw Rantz coming home about 4 p. m., on Sunday August 14th. He has a farm about five miles from where he lives, in the direction whence he was coming. I live three fourths of a mile from him. He has a son in the army who is a minor."

As Karns and others testify that there was nothing done in the forenoon, and as Rantz appears to have been absent from noon until about the time the meeting adjourned, he can hardly be held responsible for any proceedings which took place. Independent of the fact that this meeting was held on his premises, there was very little evidence against Mr. Rantz on his trial, except that he had made excited or extravagant remarks on several occasions, which were pretty well accounted for by Richard Stiles, (a witness examined against him,) who said:—"I consider Rantz a man who talks considerable." His loose talk however (supposing it to be correctly reported) was accompanied by very distinct acts which gave it an innocent complexion. He furnished a minor son to the army, he subscribed $100.00 to raise a bounty fund for his district, he declared the "boys," (or volunteers) must be assisted, and he waited upon the soldiers and informed them that "they could hunt up all the drafted men and arrest them, and they would not be disturbed." Rantz was however arrested and severely punished. He was convicted (as we have heretofore shown) after an imperfect and unfair trial before the Military Commission at Harrisburg, and underwent more than eight months of dungeon life. But his prison doors were at last opened by Andrew Johnson shortly after he succeeded to the duties of the Presidential office. We are informed that the cases of Mr. Rantz and of several of the other prisoners were pending before President Lincoln, for consideration, at the time of his death, and that they were taken

up, acted upon and disposed of by his successor without any new application, request or solicitation. Very promptly all the prisoners remaining in custody were pardoned and discharged.

Samuel Appleman:—This gentleman is recorded as having undergone an imprisonment for 53 days. It appears in the evidence that he resides in the immediate neighborhood of Rantz; that he went to the meeting in the afternoon, but was there only about 15 minutes and then returned home. He does not seem to have taken any part in the meeting, or to have given any other pretext for his arrest.

Joseph Coleman, another victim, aged 68, a surviving soldier of the war of 1812, was at Mr. Appleman's house on the 14th of August, when Daniel M'Henry arrived there, accompanied by his wife, child, and a niece, on his way to visit a relative. Mr. Coleman spoke to M'Henry and referring to the Rantz meeting asked him to go up to it and induce the people "to go home to their business." In this request he was joined by Mr. Absalom M'Henry who was there at the time. Upon D. M'Henry's remarking that they themselves should go up, they replied that he had better go; that he was more competent than they were and could accomplish more. Thereupon D. M'Henry went up to the meeting accompanied by Absalom M'Henry. He left his people at Appleman's, and abandoned the visit he had intended to make. These facts are fully set forth in the testimony of Absalom M'Henry and of Samuel Appleman given before the Military Commission on the 16th day of December, 1864.

It will, then, be seen that Mr. Coleman was instrumental in sending a gentleman to the meeting to discourage and disperse it. We next hear of him as an arrested man. He was seized and taken to Fort Mifflin without any regard for his years or his innocence, and was kept there for a period of 49 days, when he was discharged without trial, under an order issued by Gen. Couch. Meantime, his farm was occupied for a military encampment and extensive depredations were committed upon his property. For these no compensation has ever been made.

Daniel M'Henry's arrest is the only additional one we will mention, in this particular connection, although many others, outrageous in character, might be named. The testimony of Ab-

salom M'Henry, to which reference has already been made, explains clearly the circumstances under which D. M'Henry went to the Rantz meeting, and also what was said and done by him while there. We shall therefore give it in full, adding the testimony of John Baker given at the same time.

Absalom M'Henry, sworn:—"I live in Jackson township, Columbia county; am a farmer. I know Edward M'Henry; he is my son; I know Daniel M'Henry; saw him on the 14th of August. He came to Samuel Appleman's where I was. I was there a little before him. Joseph Coleman was present. I asked Daniel M'Henry if he was going up to the meeting; he said he had not intended to go, he was going another course. He then got out of his waggon and turned it. I told him I would like him to go up and see what they were doing there as they might go into measures that I did not consider right and I would like him to go up and speak and discourage them. He went into the house and he said no word about going up. I again asked him and we went. We talked as we went along that we should advise them to disperse and not do anything contrary to law, and he advised me to speak to them as I was older. We walked up to the Rantz barn. He made a speech; his speech was short. He talked very much as we had spoken. He told them they had better go home and if the soldiers did come and burn their houses they had the law to fall back on, and the neighbors would not leave them suffer. I think I heard the whole of his speech distinctly and that was the leading point. I was pretty close to him. He did not advise the men to stand together. If he had said it I would have remembered it. There was some conversation between us and he wanted drafted men to pay or report. Edward M'Henry said the drafted men should stand together and he would be with them.

Cross-Examined:—Daniel M'Henry did not say he believed the people were unanimous in what they had undertaken. The object of the meeting at Rantz's—they met to consult what they should do if the soldiers should come up; whether they should stand out and defend themselves if they should injure them. There was a good many drafted men there. Ed. M'Henry was at the further end of the barn and I could not hear all he said and I would have rather he would not have spoken. He advised the

drafted men to stick together if the soldiers came to carry out their plan. I did not understand that they intended to rebel against the laws unless it was in self-defence. The drafted men intended to resist if the soldiers came to arrest them; so I thought.

Re-Examined:—Daniel M'Henry advised the people to disperse and go home."

John Baker, sworn:—"I reside in Benton township; a wagon maker. I was at the Rantz meeting on the 14th of August last. I saw Daniel M'Henry there about 3 P. M. or after. He spoke a little while; could not tell the words. He talked to persuade the meeting to disperse. He thought they might be very cautious, that some malicious person might commit some depredations. His remarks were not in favor of the meeting; the substance of his speech was against the meeting. I saw Edward M'Henry there. I can't word his speech. He said they would have trouble and as for his part he would not go. His remarks were in favor of resistance. Daniel M'Henry is a true and loyal man I think.

Cross Examined:—I started from home after dinner; got back at early supper time. The people were forming before I got to the barn. Daniel M'Henry was not there long. I did not see him long. I saw him come to the barn. I do not remember of seeing him after he made his speech."

To the same purpose with the foregoing was the testimony of James Evans, who was also present at the Rantz meeting and was examined as a witness for the defence.

The government witness, Silas Karns, stated M'Henry's remarks somewhat differently, though substantially to the same effect. He admitted that "Daniel M'Henry did not advise them to resist the soldiers," and that "he advised them not to go on but to hold on and see what was done in the matter."

Such then are the facts in relation to Daniel M'Henry's connection with the Rantz meeting. He went to the meeting upon request to oppose all violent and imprudent counsels, and to induce those who were there to disperse quietly and go home, and he carried out his intention faithfully and fully.

THE SPEECHES:—Remarks were made in the barn, as the witnesses inform us, by Samuel Kline, Daniel M'Henry and Edward M'Henry. They were brief but were not all to the same purpose or made with the same object. After some observations by Kline, D. M'Henry spoke in the manner already described and very properly and wisely. Then Ed. M'Henry made some excited remarks. He said (among other things) as reported by the witness Karns, that "*he was not as the man that had spoke before him;* that some men had promised to protect them and when the trial came refused—some men had done so. He did not name who they were. I could not tell what he did say: I heard what I have stated; some things said I could not recollect to tell here. Some men had backed out."

The meaning of all this is very evident. D. M'Henry's remarks in favor of doing nothing in the way of resisting the soldiers, that they should wait and see what was done and that even if property was burned they had the law to fall back upon, were very unwelcome to Ed. M'Henry, and angered him. Hence his bluster and protest; his disagreement with the previous speaker and his accusation that some men had backed out.

Protection of the property and families of drafted men and of other citizens against an apprehended raid upon them had been the topic of consideration, and squads of observation with reference to this object exclusively were afterwards formed, composed however of a portion only of the persons present. Resistance to the arrest of drafted men does not seem to have been discussed at all or avowed as an object at the meeting, but it is likely that Ed. M'Henry and some others in his position desired to promote their personal safety by ulterior measures not then proposed. Be this as it may, there was a direct issue made at the meeting between Daniel and Edward M'Henry; between the man of peace and the man of violence; between the law-abiding citizen on the one hand and the draft-skulk on the other.

Now what was done by the military authorities in regard to these two men? How were they regarded and treated respectively by the chiefs of the occupation and by the agents of military justice? We well know what was done. The man whose conduct was upright and worthy of praise was seized and put in prison for four months, and was persecuted and impoverished by an un-

just and malignant prosecution. The other, though arrested, was allowed to go forth free and unpunished and was put under government pay as a witness against the very man whose peaceful counsels he had opposed and spurned!

—o—

THE CLUB MEETINGS OF 1863.

One of the principal charges made against our citizens in the trials at Harrisburg, was that they had organized a secret organization or society to resist the draft. This charge (which was entirely false) appeared in all the cases tried and was contained in the printed form of accusation used by the Judge Advocate. Names and dates were filled in the printed form, in each case, but the substance of the accusation was the same in all the cases, and convictions upon it were had. The form of the accusation as it appeared in the charges and specifications against Stott E. Colley, one of the prisoners, was literally as follows:—

Specification:—"In this, that he the said Stott E Colley, a citizen of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, did unite, confederate and combine with John Rantz, Rohr M'Henry and many other disloyal persons whose names are unknown, and form or unite with a society or organization commonly known and called by the name of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," the object of which society or organization was and is to resist the execution of the draft, and prevent persons who have been drafted under the provisions of the said act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, and the several supplements thereto, from entering the military service of the United States. This done at or near Benton township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on or about August 14, 1864, and at divers times and places before and after said mentioned day."

There are three averments in denial of this charge which were established beyond dispute by the evidence and which we shall now state and sustain.

1. That the (so-called) "secret meetings," referred to in this charge, were held in the spring of 1863 and none later than about

the month of May of that year; consequently that they were held *nearly one year and a half* before the arrests were made at the end of August 1864.

2 That they were political clubs simply, and had no unlawful or improper object; and particularly that they were not intended, nor organized and conducted, to oppose the conscription laws of the United States.

3. That they were not called or known, during their existence by the name of "Knights of the Golden Circle," nor was any such name ever assigned to them in any quarter until the time of the trials or shortly before.

On the Rantz trial, on this point we have the following evidence:

David Savage, sworn:—I am a member of those secret Associations. The only secret about them was the pass word. We were sworn to support the constitution of the United States and of Pennsylvania, and the laws. There was no organization to resist the draft. Almost all the persons belonging to this Association subscribed money to pay bounties, &c. The Associations were purely political. Rantz said to me he had been in to see the soldiers, and told them they could hunt up all the drafted men and arrest them, and they would not be disturbed.

Nicholas Kindt, sworn:—I was a member of these Associations. They ceased last May a year I think. The password was the only secret in it. The obligation was to support the constitution of the United States and of Pennsylvania and the laws according thereto. There was no organization to resist the draft.

Martin Ammerman, sworn:—I was a member of these Associations. They ceased last spring a year. The oath was as stated by the last witness. There was no organization to resist the draft. The only secret was the sign of recognition. Never heard these organizations called Knights of the Golden Circle, till lately, and that by outsiders.

On the trial of Stott E. Colley, the following very conclusive testimony was given for the defence:

Jacob Welliver, sworn:—"I reside in Benton; am a farmer. I

knew of meetings in Jackson township. I was there twice. Knew of nothing secret about them but their signs. I was initiated; whether there or not cannot say positively. The strangers were only excluded when signs were given. They were called "Democratic Lodges" as far as I heard. Those that could speak, spoke. We were to support the Constitution and laws of the United States; nothing was said about the conscript act; nothing said that I ever heard of about resisting the conscription act.

Cross Examined:—Never heard the oath but twice; we were to support the Constitution of the State and of the United States, and all constitutional laws."

William Ash, sworn:—"I was at secret meetings in spring of 1863 in Benton township; I met Ed M'Henry there; there were a few initiated that evening; Hiram Ash was there, William Appleman, E. Boyd. The obligation was to support the Constitution of the United States and the State of Pennsylvania; nothing in the oath about resisting the conscription act. I was in when persons were initiated.

Cross-Examined:—I remember Ed. M'Henry because he spoke at meetings; I only attended two meetings; he spoke at the first meeting. I could not tell all he said or give the substance. He did not advise the people to take up arms. I did not hear him say drafted men should not report. The oath only bound us to support each other as far as the laws went. I was never a regular member. The signs were the secrets. I was no member and paid no attention to the signs. I was not in all the time; I was not present during the whole initiation. Did not see Stott E. Colley there. The oath was to support the Constitution of the United States, and State of Pennsylvania."

Wm. Brink, sworn:—"I live in Jackson township. I attended meetings in spring of 1863, I only attended one place: Ed. M'Henry was there a couple of times. I was initiated They called it their "Club Meeting." (Some have called it the 'Golden Circle,' but the name was 'Club Meeting.') There was nothing secret only the signs. *There was a subscription to raise bounty money for volunteers one evening when I was in. We raised over* $700;—*how much more* I cannot tell. They read from Constitution and

a newspaper. Once, a nine months' soldier spoke and Ed. M'Henry objected to a soldier being a leader, and I told M'Henry to behave himself; it broke up the meeting. Nothing said about resisting the draft. Edward M'Henry *had* talked about it; he allowed they ought to raise funds to keep drafted men at home." * * *

Hiram Ash, sworn:—"I was at school house in Benton, in 1863; Ed. M'Henry was there. I was initiated. The obligation was to support the Constitution of Pennsylvania and of the United States; not a word in the oath about conscription act. They were trying to raise funds to raise volunteers. There was nothing secret about the meetings except the signs. A stranger could be in the room when the oath was administered. The meetings were called 'Union Club' and 'Democratic Club.'

Cross-examined:—We did not take an oath to support each other; never such an oath did I take. No such obligation taken by the members, at any such meeting I was at."

John Savage, sworn:—"I live in Jackson township; am a farmer. I was at one so-called secret meeting in Jackson township in 1863. We took an obligation to support the Constitution and laws of the United States. I called it same society it was over the township. I do not know that Ed. McHenry belonged to it. Nothing said in oath about resisting conscription act or draft. The secret was signs.

Cross-examined:—The signs were to know each other, and whenever got into trouble to let one another know. Took no oath to support each other. The sign was merely to know each other when we met. It runs in my mind there was nothing about helping each other; that we would know each other by the signs if we were to meet one another; some could help each other out."

Martin A. Ammerman, sworn:—"I live in Fishingcreek township. I was initiated into the so-called secret meetings in Fishingcreek. * * * The oath was to support the Constitution of Pennsylvania and of the United States, nothing in the oath about the conscription act, nor anything about resisting the draft. The last meeting was in March or April, 1863, that I attended. *The members of the Society raised money to pay volunteers.*"

We have heretofore given the testimony of Aaron Smith and William Evans, government witnesses, very much to the same purpose and effect with the foregoing testimony concerning the Club meetings. Charles Gibbons, another government witness, testified that he "attended three or four of the so-called secret meetings," but no question was asked him regarding the character or the proceedings which took place when he was present. The inference to be drawn from this fact is, that he could testify to nothing which would condemn them or cast suspicion upon the motives or conduct of the persons who attended them.

We have then *one dozen* reputable witnesses who testify to the innocent and lawful character of the Club meetings of 1863, against a single witness upon the other side. *Every witness examined in relation to those Club meetings whether for the government, or for the defense, save Ed. M'Henry, pronounced their vindication from all censure or evil imputation.*

SPECIAL CASES.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM KESSLER.

The case of William Kessler of Jackson township in this county, occurring about the time under discussion, is both instructive and interesting. Kessler was improperly enrolled and his name was drawn in a draft. When the officer or person employed for the purpose gave notices to the men drafted at that time, he was informed that Kessler was *non compos mentis*, that he had recently escaped from the Harrisburg Lunatic Asylum, was utterly and notoriously unfit for military service and that notice to him would be idle and absurd. No notice was therefore served in the case, but some time afterwards Kessler was arrested as a deserter and hurried away from home for trial and punishment. Nothing can more fully show the unfitness of military tribunals for the administration of justice to the citizen, than the proceedings in his case. In the Congressional debates of 1867, we find the following remarks made by Mr. Buckalew, in the Senate, in reference to this case:

"I know one case of a man fresh from the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum who was reported upon one of these lists [of non-reporting drafted men;] no notice was served upon him or on any one else; he was carried off and tried before a military tribunal at Harrisburg and put in prison, and under the sentence passed upon him he was loaded down with a ball and chain—an insane man. The case was heard rapidly, summarily; nobody appeared for him: the court did not know that he was insane; they asked him some questions, he gave absurd replies, and they supposed he was an incorrigible offender. It was necessary to appeal to the President in that case and have the man pardoned in order to discharge him from his prison and from bonds." *Cong. Globe 1st Sess. 40th Con.* P. 662.

The following letter was written, pending the application to the President for Kessler's pardon and discharge from Fort Mifflin.

"WASHINGTON, July 24, 1865.
Monday afternoon.

DEAR SIR.—I had an interview with the President, on Saturday and brought the case of Kessler to his notice. The record of the conviction not being among the papers I went to-day to the office of the Judge Advocate General (but Holt is absent) and found it. A report from that office will be ready at 10 o'clock to-morrow when I will go again to the President and have the case determined. The record says the Defendant confessed the facts and said he never intended to report, whereupon the sapient commission gave him *two years with ball and chain!*

Yours very truly,

C. R. BUCKALEW."

COL. J. G. FREEZE.

We next give the order of discharge which was issued from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON, July 25th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 397. * (*Extract.*) *

The unexpired portion of the sentence of the General Court Martial in the case of Private William Kessler, an unassigned

drafted man, from Pennsylvania, is remitted. He will be released from confinement at Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania (where he is now supposed to be,) discharged the service of the United States, and returned in charge of a guard to his home in Jackson township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of the President of the United States.

(*Signed.*) E. D. TOWNSEND.
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official,
R. Williams,
Ass't. Adj't. General.

It will be observed that Kessler was to be sent home in charge of a guard, because he was incapable of taking care of himself. And yet he had undergone protracted imprisonment, under a severe and ignominious sentence, for an offence which, from the very nature of the case, he was incapable of committing!

THE CASE OF DYER L. CHAPIN.

This gentleman was, in 1864, a merchant and justice of the peace resident at New Columbus on the border of Luzerne county, and had previously represented that county in the Legislature. He was arrested and taken to Benton church, 31st August, 1864, and thence, with the other citizen prisoners, to Fort Mifflin on the Delaware, where he was detained until taken to Harrisburg for trial on the 19th of December following. On the 28th of December he was tried before the Military Commission and promptly and honorably acquitted. He was finally discharged from custody on Saturday the 31st of the same month and permitted to return home, having been precisely *four months* within the grasp of military power.

The following is the official announcement of the finding in his case, as approved by Maj. Gen. Cadwallader, in general orders No. 4, dated at head quarters, Department of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, January 14th, 1865.

"Before a Military Commission which convened at Harrisburg, Pa., pursuant to Special Orders * * and of which Brig. General

Thomas A. Rowley, U. S. Vols., is president, were arraigned and tried:" * * *

"2nd—*Dyer L. Chapin*, a citizen of Luzerne county, Pa., on the following charge and specification:

Charge:—Aiding and abetting resistance to the draft.

Specification:—In this; that the said Dyer L. Chapin, did furnish, sell and deliver to one Francis M. Ikeler, gun caps and two pounds of lead, more or less, to be used against United States soldiers coming up the valley of Fishingcreek, in Columbia county, Pa., knowing the same were to be used for the purpose of resisting the said soldiers of the United States:

This done on or about August 14th, 1864, at or about the village of New Columbus, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

To which charge and specification the accused, Dyer L. Chapin, a citizen of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, plead "*not guilty.*"

Finding:—The Commission after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Dyer L. Chapin, a citizen of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, as follows:

Of the Specification,.....Not Guilty.
Of the Charge,.....Not Guilty.

And the Commission does therefore acquit him."

The accusation on which Mr. Chapin was tried appears almost farcical upon its face; but slight and frivolous as it was, it was found to be unjust and false. Besides, it was either concocted some time after his arrest or made to take the place of more material matters of accusation which could not be sustained. It was first heard of, or produced in a formal manner, when Col. Albright came upon his expedition as an evidence hunter toward the end of September, but other matters of accusation, or a different form of the same accusation, would seem to have been bruited about before. We have heard that a bill or voucher of Mr. Chapin's for "2 lbs of lead," was read or reported as "2 bbls. of lead;" the clear inference being that he was engaged in procuring or furnishing supplies for the so called "insurrection." Another wonderful statement made concerning him is ventilated in the correspondence which we subjoin. We submit it without remarks as it fully explains itself.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW COLUMBUS, PA.
March, 2d, 1870.

MESSRS. P. C. WADSWORTH, AND JACOB FITZGERALD,—*Dear Sirs:*—Will you do me the favor to reduce to writing a statement made in your presence by Gwynn Tyreman concerning a report that he had put in circulation about seeing my team hauling a cannon through Town Hill, the latter part of the summer of 1864 and oblige

Yours very respectfully

D. L. CHAPIN.

TOWN HILL, PA.
March 3d, 1870.

HON. D. L. CHAPIN.—*Dear Sir:*—Your favor of the second instant is before us, and contents noted. In compliance with your request we annex the following statement.

About the time the military forces of the United States were marched up Fishingcreek, in the latter part of the summer of 1864, it was reported that Gwynn Tyreman had occasion to be up late one bright moonlight night, and had seen your team pass through Town Hill between midnight and daylight with a cannon which your team was hauling to Benton or Fishingcreek in Columbia county for the conscripts, who it was reported were congregating there in a large force to resist the draft. Subsequently we were in A. J. Hess' store in Town Hill, and heard him ask Gwynn Tyreman about seeing your team hauling a cannon to the conscripts in Benton and Fishingcreek, in answer to which Gwynn Tyreman replied, that he had never seen your team hauling a cannon or anything of the kind and that he had started the report just to create an excitement.

Respectfully Yours,

P. C. WADSWORTH,
JACOB FITZGERALD.

In the following letter received from Mr. Chapin, that gentleman refers to certain papers and gives some interesting details of his case.

NEW COLUMBUS, March 7th, 1870.

C. B. BROCKWAY, ESQ.,—Dear Sir.—Enclosed find a letter to, and from Messrs. Wadsworth and Fitzgerald. I hardly know

what more to send you. I will, however, annex a brief sketch of my career for about 17 years previous to my arrest by the military. I moved to New Columbus, April 1st, 1847, and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1853 I was elected a justice of the peace, in Huntingdon township, and was re-elected again in 1858 in the same township, which was strongly republican, without opposition. In 1859, I was elected a member of the Legislature from Luzerne county. In 1864, I was elected a justice of the peace again. Arrested August 31st, 1864, by the military, and transported with a *rush* to Fort Mifflin where I remained until the 19th of December, 1864, during which time I suffered severely with the ague and rheumatism, which disabled me to such an extent that I was obliged to use crutches for some time. On the 18th of December, 1864, an order came to Fort Mifflin for my removal to Harrisburg for trial, where I arrived on the evening of the 19th, and was marched up to Canterbury Guard House near the State Capitol Hotel, where I was kept with Daniel M'Henry and others. Daniel M'Henry's trial closed and mine was to come next. I was called for on Tuesday, December 27th, but the Commission was not ready. December 28th, was called for again; this time the Military Commission was ready. I was arraigned before the Star Chamber and one witness, F. M. Ikeler, examined against me, and N. J. Hess was asked one question and my trial was over. It lasted about one hour. I did not call a witness. On Saturday an order came for my discharge and it appeared strange enough to be permitted to walk the streets of Harrisburg without a guard by my side, or in the rear. I arrived at home on the 2d of January, 1864. About the 12th of December, 1864, Colonel Eastman, the commandant of Fort Mifflin, sent for me to come to his quarters, where, of course, I made my appearance; when he inquired if I knew what I was arrested for, I answered, that I did not; then I asked him the same question, and received for an answer that I was arrested for resisting the draft in Columbia county. I very pointedly informed him I did not live in Columbia county, which appeared to surprise him very much; he then informed me that he had a letter that my wife had written Governor Curtin, which he handed me to read. Governor Curtin had forwarded my wife's letter to the War Department and they had sent it to Fort Mifflin, whether to increase the

severity of my imprisonment, or relax the iron grasp of tyrannical despotism I knew not—she talked plainly to them at any rate. During my interview with Colonel Eastman, I told him I had nothing to regret, that I had never resisted the draft or advised others to do so, and if I had my life to live over again I did not think I would act differently from what I had since the war commenced. I have not got a copy of F. M. Ikeler's evidence before the Military Commission. I think it can be had of A. J. Herr, Esq., who was my attorney before the Military Commission. It differed materially from the two affidavits, of his, I gave you, taken in Fishingereek or Benton. Soon after my arrest in 1864, a report was in circulation that some of the intensely loyal in New Columbus were to be arrested, and in great haste they reported to Colonel Stewart at Benton, who, very generously, informed them that he would notify them when he wished to see them. * * * * * * *

I think this, with the other papers I gave you, gives a brief outline of my arrest and imprisonment, and you are at liberty to put it together in such shape as you may think best. Should you require any further information I will cheerfully give it, if in my power. Yours very Respectfully,

D. L. CHAPIN.

P. S.—I might remark here that it is not customary for merchants to ask their customers what they intend to do with their purchases. I had sold gun caps and lead for seventeen years, to any one of my customers who called for it and John Ikeler's children had been in the habit of coming to the store frequently.

D. L. C.

He was tried for resisting the draft, though he had been one of the most active men in his section in assisting to furnish soldiers for the war. In concluding his case we will ask our readers to peruse the following statement written by Mr. Chapin in prison Dec. 14, 1864, every word of which is indubitably true.

"FORT MIFFLIN, Dec. 14, 1864.

On or about the 7th of August 1862, Myron Fellows who was then living with me, made up his mind to enlist in the army and try and raise a squad of volunteers to entitle him to a Lieutenancy. I replied that I was very sorry to lose his services, but, if he had made up his mind to enlist, I would procure him all the

assistance I could in procuring volunteers. In about one week we recruited between sixty and seventy men. On or about the twelfth of August, 1862, the company recruited were to rendezvous at Town Hill preparatory to starting for the Rail Road Depot at Shickshinny. James Tubbs and myself called the volunteers up in line, Myron Fellows being unavoidably absent. I made out a roll and helped to get the recruits conveyances to transport them to Shickshinny, where they remained a few days when E. S. Osborne Esq. joined them with thirty or forty men.

Myron Fellows yielded his right to the position of Captain and accepted that of First Lieutenant. The Company was attached to the 149th P. V. Roy Stone was elected Colonel. A short time after in the same year C. K. Hughes began recruiting a company to whom I furnished a spring wagon to haul his music and speakers to recruiting meetings, or as they were called war meetings, for nearly a month, and frequently went with him to aid in recruiting his company which when full was attached to the 143rd Regiment P. V.

SECOND.—When the draft was made under the State law in 1862 the Borough of New Columbus in which I live was exempt. Our quota was 14, and we had in the military service 18 volunteers leaving a credit for New Columbus Borough of four men after filling all calls made for volunteers. In 1863 New Columbus Borough was enrolled with Huntington Township, and our credit was absorbed in the deficiency in the township. The draft was ordered and the Borough being attached to the Township we could do nothing toward filling our quota with volunteers. Some six or seven were drafted who all reported and paid their commutation or went into the army except two, one of them was stricken off, and the other belonged to the 143rd Regiment P. V. Under the next call in the winter of 1864, the quota of New Columbus Borough was two. A meeting of those liable to the draft was called. I offered a resolution that each one liable to the draft should pay twenty five dollars each to raise funds to pay local bounty of $275.00 to each volunteer, which passed. I drew up a subscription and signed twenty five dollars, subsequently increased it to $30.00, to make up the deficiency which was more than any one else paid. The men were procured and our quota filled.

Under the next call our quota was filled by my offering a resolution before the Town Council which was passed to levy a tax to pay bounty to volunteers, which was levied and enough collected to pay $300.00 local bounty to volunteers to fill our quota, the last of May 1864.

Under the next call for 500,000 the quota of New Columbus Borough was *four*. I offered a resolution before the Town Council, which passed, authorizing the council to issue Borough Bonds payable in one, two, and three years to raise money to pay $300.00 bounty to each volunteer. The volunteers were engaged and promised $425 local bounty each, leaving $590 to be raised among 15 or 20 men liable to the draft and some not able to pay anything. Here my efforts to fill our quota with volunteers were about to fail. I then proposed to those liable to the draft to get the men ready to start to Scranton on Tuesday morning the 30th of August and raise all the money they could and I would advance the rest. The day arrived and to make up the deficiency I paid six hundred and twenty-eight dollars. John Bogert and R. S. Bingham went to Scranton with the volunteers on the 30th day of August 1864 and returned with the Provost Marshal's receipt the same evening before I left my office.

The next morning August 31, 1864, I was arrested and sent to Fort Mifflin where I am now confined a citizen prisoner, without knowing what great crimes I am accused of."

———o———

A CASE OF HANGING.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS.

Leonard R. Cole, of Jackson township, in said county, being duly sworn according to law, saith:

That he is a son of Ezekiel J. Cole of said township of Jackson, and is sixteen years of age. That on Saturday afternoon November 5th, three soldiers came to his father's house and searched it. They then went to the barn and deponent started to the orchard near it to drive out the sheep to another field. One of the soldiers stopped him and took him to the stable in the barn. Two of them were there. They said they would make

me tell where my father was. I told them I did not know; that he had gone on Monday week to the mountain, up West creek gap, to hunt, and told him the way there. During the examination they put a rope around my neck, and threw it over a mow pole and drew on it. One of them held the rope and the other had a book to set down what I said. The one with the book directed the other to pull harder. He said my father had been there two hours before, there was no use denying it. I denied he had been there. The rope was pulled until my heels were drawn off the floor, and I was blinded and unable to speak. My mother and Elizabeth Robbins approaching they took off the rope, and I staggered out of the stable. One of them had a rope with him and they obtained another piece in the stable and tied the two together to draw me up. I had answered the questions they had asked me, and had not given them any uncivil language.

I do not know the names of the soldiers in the stable, but would know them upon seeing them. The third one was Ephraim Kline, of Benton township. He was at the corn crib between the house and barn.

LEONARD R. COLE.

Sworn and subscribed before me November 7th, 1864.

JESSE COLEMAN,
Prothonotary.

THE FISHING CREEK CONFEDERACY.

The stale slanders about this subject have been so often and so thoroughly refuted that we seldom pay much attention to them. We copy, however, an article on the subject by the editor of the *Shenandoah Herald*, 1872, an Independent journal, which however supports a portion of the Republican ticket. The writer was a member of the "Army of Invasion," and knows whereof he speaks:

So it is with the charge of fathering the "Fishing Creek Confederacy" which is cast upon the statesman like shoulders of

BUCKALEW.

Yet we know this charge is false, for we were on the spot and took part in the celebrated campaign to crush it. Well do we re-

member the heroic charge we made on the supposed battlements of the confederates after a fortnight's preparation, reconnoitering, scouting and picketing, and quite vivid is the picture still in our minds of the disgusted countenances of the one thousand braves as they reached the summit of the mount where we were taught to believe the Fishing Creek army was massed and which for one long month we had regarded with awe and expectancy, and found not a man, nor the meanest evidence that a man had ever been there. Such was our extreme disappointment that our sojourn in Columbia county was shortened none too soon and but a few days elapsed before not a soldier was to be seen where for six weeks all had been bustle, and activity. The Government was [illegible] for a few people who wanted to see the soldiers. In a word, impartial reader, let us inform you, that such a thing as a confederacy to resist the U. S. Government never existed in Columbia county, that the trouble that existed there during that interesting period of time when the draft was so severe, amounted to nothing more than what existed in this and other counties of the State, and that was the desertion of a few men that had been drafted and their refusal to appear when summoned in defence of their country. No open resistance, no organization in opposition to the federal authorities, nothing but the act of a few men who fled to escape being forced into the army—and this is the history of the "Fishingcreek Confederacy."

———o———

CAPTAIN SILVERS' STATEMENT—COLONEL STEWART CONTRADICTED.

State of Pennsylvania, county of Columbia, ss.:

Personally appeared before me, a notary public, in and for the said county, Captain William Silvers, who, being by me first duly sworn, deposes and says that he has carefully read a lengthy article in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, of Saturday, September 21st inst., about Mr. Buckalew and the so-called "Fishingcreek Confederacy," together with the affidavit of Colonel Charles Stewart making

charges against Mr. Buckalew, which are so false that I think it a duty as a citizen and a neighbor to correct them—not for any political result, but in justice to Mr. Buckalew, and with the assurance that I know more about the draft troubles in this county than either the editor of the *Bulletin* or Colonel Charles Stewart, who was in this county but a short time. Deponent further says that after he was disabled and honorably discharged from the army he was appointed by Governor A. G. Curtin draft commissioner for Columbia county, and was subsequently appointed deputy provost marshal of the thirteenth district, which office he held until the close of the war, and therefore thinks he had better opportunity of knowing the affairs of this county during the war than the editor of the *Bulletin* or Colonel Stewart. The latter asserts that he had received orders from General Couch to proceed to the Fishingereek, Columbia county, and "to kill, capture, or drive these men out of the country." This is materially different from the orders given deponent as deputy provost marshal by either General Couch or Major R. I. Dodge, provost marshal of the State, both of whom were here. Deponent's orders from both were to be firm with the men charged with desertion, but to use no violence unless under compulsion. The statement of Colonel Stewart is false also in stating that Mr. Buckalew addressed the "Rantz meeting" on Sunday, August 14, 1864. I was informed of an intended meeting the Saturday night previous, and proceeded through the woods to watch the movement, but Mr. Buckalew neither addressed the meeting nor was he at any time present. At the trial of the arrested men at Harrisburg, nor since, until this campaign, was he accused of being there. Colonel Stewart states another falsehood when he says that he detailed Lieutenant Magee to arrest Mr. Buckalew, and that the latter absented himself, and that Magee could not arrest him. I could have arrested Mr. Buckalew at any time had I received orders so to do, either at his home or whilst Congress was in session. I further assert that Colonel Stewart while here, arrested alleged deserters and received money from them, giving them written discharges, but that the men were subsequently held to service; and that I wrote to him asking his authority for so doing; he replied by stating that "the Government wanted *money* and not *men*." Whereupon I reported the facts to the provost marshal, and he was immediately relieved

from his command. I furthermore swear that in all my searches through Columbia and Sullivan counties I never found the least trace of earthworks or fortifications, nor did I have any knowledge of artillery to resist the draft or United States troops.

WILLIAM SILVERS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th day of September, 1872.

WM. PEACOCK,
Notary Public

[SEAL.]

APPENDIX NO. 1.

PLEA OF JOHN RANTZ.

To all the charges and specifications John Rantz, the prisoner, when in a court of proper jurisdiction will plead not guilty, but respectfully begs leave to file the following written plea to the jurisdiction of this court:

1. The charges involve high and infamous crimes, and the Constitution of the United States expressly provides that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising from the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in active service in time of war or public danger. (Amendment Const. Art. 5.) And again: "In all criminal cases the prisoner shall enjoy the right of a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district where the crime shall have been committed." (Amendment to the Const. Art. 6.)

These provisions were adopted after the organization of the Government of the United States under the Constitution and for the purpose of placing the trial by jury entirely beyond the power of Congress and all other bodies of the Government. The Constitution, as originally adopted, contained the following provisions on the subject: "The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where such crime shall have been committed." (Art. 4, Sec. 2.) So jealous were the people of the right in question that they required the amendment quoted, notwithstanding the original provision.

The defendant is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania, not in the land or naval forces or in the militia in active service. He is therefore not within the exception of Article 5 of amendments above cited. That exception does not affect his rights any more than if it did not exist. The several

provisions of the Constitution are absolute as to him; and if any constitutional provision can protect a right it would seem that he ought to be protected from a trial not in conformity with them. It seems that he cannot, in fairness, be tried without being *presented* by a *grand* jury, or tried without a *petit jury* of the *district* wherein the alleged offences were committed.

But it may be said that we are in a state of war; that the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended; and the provisions in question are under similar suspension. But there is no provision for the suspension of any branch of the Constitution. The Constitution indeed authorizes the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act—a law of the land, generally adopted in the States prior to the Constitution. The *right of trial by jury*, however, is placed on a different and *higher ground*. It is secured by these several absolute provisions of the Constitution against all chances and under all circumstances. The fiat that suspends it must be potent enough to abolish every principle of the Constitution, and all those primordial rights that existed before the Constitution and so far as human foresight provide against their invasion, protected by plain constitutional provisions.

If it should be contended then, that the power necessary for the suspension of the *habeas corpus* involves in its exercise the suspension of the right of trial by jury, he begs leave to say that, in his opinion, it cannot, for the following reasons:

1st The trial by jury is placed by the Constitution among the original reserved rights of the people, and must, in favor of natural liberty, be held safe as against the exercise of any doubtful power upon the principle of construction applied to constitutions, that grants of power are to be construed strictly as against the power and in favor of liberty.

2. But being last in point of time and of equal authority with the provisions in relation to the suspensions of *habeas corpus*, the amendments must be held to restrain that provision so far as may be necessary to the perfect enjoyment of the rights asserted in the amendments.

3. Simply, however, because they are amendments to the Constitution, everything in that instrument that may in any view be held to impair rights therein asserted must give way to them. To that extent they change and modify the powers conferred on the

Government in the original instrument. The right of trial by jury in the cases referred to cannot be impaired—much less taken away—by the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, nor indeed by any order of the Executive or law of Congress. To this effect see 2d Story on Con., Sec's 1,778 to 1,795, inclusive.

4. But not only may this right of trial by jury be regarded as affirmatively asserted and secured to the citizen by the provisions of the Constitution, but any and every other mode of trial must be taken to be excluded and prohibited. Thus: "No person shall be held to answer for any capital or otherwise infamous crime unless in case of presentment and indictment by a grand jury," &c., clearly precludes the notion of any other form of trial.

The old common law and great statutes of England, brought over with them by the founders of the English colonies, and in force at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, excluded all other modes of trial of any citizen not in the military commission. Mr. Justice Story, as already cited, expressly appeals to and quotes Magna Charta upon this point and in support of this position. The 39th chapter of this great act is as follows:

"No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or disseized or outlawed, or banished, or in any way destroyed; nor will we pass upon him unless by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land."

"The judgment of his peers," here alluded to, says Story, "is the trial by jury, who are called the peers of the party accused, being of like condition and equal." He also expressly says;

"When our more immediate ancestors removed to America they brought this great privilege with them, as their birth right and inheritance, as a part of that admirable common law which had fenced round and interposed barriers on every side against the approaches of arbitrary power." P. 1779.

But this denial of any other form of trial, and especially that by military commissions, was asserted in the "Petition of Rights" passed in the third year of Charles the First. It is therein enacted and established. "That no man of what state or condition should be put out of his lands or tenements, nor taken, nor im-

prisoned, nor disinherited, nor put to death without due process of law."

And in speaking of the commissions, aforesaid, the act useth the following terms:

"Which commisssions, and all others of like nature, are wholly and directly contrary to the said law and statutes of the realm."

Similar language was employed in the Bill of Rights passed at the time of the Revolution of 1688.

And it may be safely stated that since that time no proceedings of this nature have taken place in England against any person not a member of the army or navy or in the militia in actual service. Indeed, a distinguished English Judge has said: "Martial law, as [illegible] does not exist in England at all," and is contrary to the Constitution, and has been for a century totally exploded." Grant vs. Gould 2 Hume Bl. 69 1 Hale P. C. 246 Hale com. law C. 2, 36; This, it has been remarked by a learned judge, "is correct, as to the community generally, both in war and peace."

By an act approved July 31, 1861, Vol. 12, statutes at large, page 2184, conspiracies are defined, and the mode of punishment provided, namely: By trial in the Circuit or District Court of the United States of the proper circuit or district.

Can these parties be tried before any other tribunal? We hold not. By the President's proclamation of Sept. 24th, 1862, suspending the writ of *hab as corpus*, it was ordered, "That during the existing insurrection and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, &c., shall be subject to martial law and liable to trial and punishment by court martial or military commission." Without stopping to inquire whether the proclamation was authorized, and if so, whether it embraced persons charged with committing a substantial offense within a State not in insurrection, and when the courts are in full exercise of their powers, the defendant claims that it has been superceded by the act of Congress of the 3rd of March, 1863, (Vol. 12, statutes at large 775) relating to the writ of *hab as corpus* and the President's proclamation, based thereon of the 15th of September, 1862.

The first section of the act of 1863, authorizes the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*.

The second requires the Secretary of State and of War to report to the Judges of the United States Circuit and District Courts the names of persons held in military custody by order of the President in their respective districts, and if the grand juries of the proper districts fail to find bills, it is the duty of the judges to have all such persons discharged on taking the oath of allegiance and giving bond if required.

The third section provides that all persons so held and not reported, shall be entitled to a discharge in the same manner as is provided in the second section, after a failure on the part of the proper Grand Jury to indict him.

Here are all the sections of this act which bear on the question and it will be seen that while they contemplate and sanction military arrests, they do not countenance or authorize military trials. On the contrary they fairly discountenance them.

The President's proclamation based on this act, limits the suspension of the *habeas corpus* to persons amenable to military law, or to the rules and articles of war, &c. No order is contained in this proclamation in regard to trials, and the inference is irresistible that the proper courts are left to act under the rules of law upon that subject, and these are too well defined to require comment. Civil courts try offences against the law committed by citizens. Military courts and commissions try such as are subject to the rules and articles of war, and the defendant claims that he does not fall within that class.

5. The recent act giving military courts jurisdiction of offences against the civil laws, when committed by soldiers, excludes citizens by its silence from any such jurisdiction, and leaves them to be tried by the civil courts for all such offences. See Rev. reg. 1863, p. 541.

But all doubt, if there could be any on this question, is put to rest by the act of 3rd of March, 1863, entitled or known as the Enrollment Act, where it is expressly provided, That where persons are charged with resisting the draft, they *shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities*," and upon conviction be punished. Statutes at large, vol. 12, p. 735, pl. 25.

The President's proclamation of 15th of September, 1863, pro-

fesses to conform to the statute, indeed makes the statute the rule of action under the proclamation, and does not impair the right of trial by jury. We have, however, in the enrollment act of the 24th of July, 1864, the Executive and legislative construction of the then existing law, for the hearing of the party in such like cases is exclusively assigned to a Court of competent jurisdiction and the Circuit Court of the United States, in the district in which the offence was committed, is specified as the only proper tribunal. Statutes at large, vol. 13, p. 8, pl. 12.

The defendant further desires the commission to consider this question in determining that of the jurisdiction, viz: Can the sentence of this court be pleaded in bar to a prosecution upon indictment for the offence charged in the civil courts? It would seem not, in view of the recent legislation of Congress, already cited. The legislation clearly gives jurisdiction of this case to the civil courts, and upon their failure to try and convict him entitles him to be discharged, either upon terms or absolutely.

In view of these considerations, the defendant respectfully submits that he is not triable by this commission, not being within the jurisdiction thereof, or any other military tribunal whatever.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN RANTZ.

MILITARY TRIALS AT HARRISBURG.

Some note ought to be made of the military trials that took place in this city, during the late civil war, and I may premise that, living on the spot at the time, I believed then and believe now, that they were arbitrary and unconstitutional, were wholly unnecessary and without justification, palliation, or excuse. It must be recollected that we in Pennsylvania were living, or thought we were, in a State which was not engaged in the rebellion against the government; but it turned out that we were mistaken, or the War Department was; for notwithstanding the legislation on the subject, by our State legislature and by Congress, the War Department arrested the citizens of this State, and tried them by military commission, as if the State was in open rebellion, and as if all the courts in the State had been closed; and this, too, after the State had sent two hundred thousand men to suppress the rebellion.

The Constitution of the United States has provided in the third article that "the trial of *all crimes*, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where such crime shall have been committed;" and then in the amendments to the Constitution, article 5, that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise *infamous crime*, unless on a *presentment or indictment of a grand jury*, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or, in the militia when in *actual service*, in time of war or public danger," "nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." And in article sixth, "in all *criminal prosecutions* the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury in the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously *ascertained by law*."

Our State legislature in order to prevent any person from giving aid or assistance to the rebellion, passed an act on the 18th of April, 1861, by which, in one lengthy section, they provide for

every possible case, in which any person could give aid or comfort to the "enemies of this State or the United States of America," and also where any one should persuade any person or persons from entering the service of this State or the United States "or induce any person to abandon such service" and enacting that "every person so offending, and being legally convicted thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor and shall be sentenced to undergo *solitary imprisonment in the penitentiary* at hard labor not exceeding *ten years*, or be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court."

Congress, by an act passed 3d March, 1863, directed that where persons are charged with resisting the draft they "shall be forthwith delivered to *the civil authorities*."

And by the act approved on the 31st of July, 1861, further provided for the trial and punishment of conspiracies against the government, and directed and required these trials to be had before "the Circuit or District Court of the United States for the proper circuit or district."

As many perhaps as twenty or thirty private citizens, all living east or north of the Susquehanna river, principally in Luzerne or Columbia counties, were arrested at their homes and tried by military tribunals in this city in the year 1864 or 1865. Some of the trials were held in the lower room of the north corner of Market street and River alley, others in the most easterly upper room of the court house over the court room. The mode of trial was by three military men sitting as a military court, with a person acting as judge advocate, who took no oath to perform his duty honestly, but whose decision on every point was taken as conclusive. A guard stood at the door, and no person was admitted but the one witness called and the counsel of the prisoner. Every question was required to be submitted in writing. It was with great difficulty that the prisoner's counsel could gain admittance to the prisoner's room to see the prisoner. He was required on every visit to produce an order from the provost marshal. The charges against these persons were generally the same: either for combining to resist the draft, or uttering disloyal sentiments and threatening to resist the officers of the government. The writer was never acquainted with any one of these prisoners.

These offences were such as the State courts were authorized

by the act above cited to try, and on conviction to punish. And they were the very kind of cases for which Congress had specially provided by legislation and had directed and required to be tried before the United States Circuit or District Courts of the proper district.

The prisoners in every instance pleaded to the jurisdiction of the military court; that is, denied that the court had jurisdiction in the case, and asked that they be tried by the State Court, as provided by the Act of Assembly, or by the United States Court as directed by Act of Congress. But these pleas were disregarded by the War Department. That Department had the military in its hands and would treat every other branch of the government with contempt. The Act of our State Legislature and the State courts, the Act of Congress and the United States Courts, as well as the Constitution of the land, were all treated with utter contempt, and the party arrested was tried in each case as if we had no written Constitution and no law, and as if the states not in rebellion were under a military despotism. The evidence in most of these trials revealed a case so trifling and insignificant as to be only fit to be heard before the quarter sessions; and after a stately and elaborate military trial nearly every prisoner was acquitted.

In no instance, I believe, was any man arrested with arms in his hands, or in a military company, but every one was arrested at his peaceable home. A large force, of perhaps seven hundred soldiers, had been sent to Columbia county, and after encamping there for ten days they arrested about forty farmers in the neighborhood, all of whom were at their respective homes, and many of them in bed with their families, at the time of arrest. These prisoners were all taken to Fort Mifflin and afterwards brought to this city for trial. Had any of these men violated the Act of the State Legislature, or the Act of Congress, and been tried in the State or the United States courts and convicted and punished; no reasonable man could have objected or found fault with the proceeding; but these prisoners were unnecessarily dragged away, in the face of the Act of our Legislature and the Act of Congress, in contempt of the courts, and tried at the seat of government, as if to cast contempt upon the reputation of this Commonwealth and her citizens. I have not heard of a single instance in which

any civil or military officer had been injured in an attempt to arrest any of these prisoners. But if it was necessary to take a military force to the ground to arrest them, then why were they not taken before the civil courts for trial? If the Court of Columbia county could not be trusted with the trial, why were the prisoners not taken to the United States Court at Williamsport, in the *adjoining county*, pursuant to the Act of Congress? All these courts were open and unobstructed by the rebellion. No armed rebel ever set his foot on the eastern shore of the Susquehanna, nor within one hundred miles of the place where these prisoners lived and were arrested; and no State or United States Court east of the Susquehanna was ever closed or interfered with by the rebellion. Indeed, some of these trials were held in our court house while our court was sitting. I ask then, where was the necessity for these trials by the military? It was not pretended that the prisoners tried were in the army "in actual service in time of war or public danger." Some of them could not belong to the army, for one, a farmer by occupation, named Samuel M'Henry, was seventy years of age. The mode of trial in some of the cases would have disgraced any military despotism in Europe, and is a scandal to the age in which we live.

Take for instance the case of Daniel M'Henry, of Columbia county. The charges against him were substantially those above stated. The trial proceeded before three military men for a day or more, when suddenly one of these judges or members of the court disappeared, and a new man in military dress, who had not been present at the trial, nor heard any of the evidence, appeared and claimed to take the place of the absentee without consulting the prisoner. The counsel for the prisoner of course objected, and the two remaining officers or jurors or judges, agreed to adjourn the case until they could hear from Washington. In a few days afterwards the prisoner was informed that the War Department had been heard from *and the trial must proceed.* And it did proceed. Those who gave the orders in the War Department no doubt hoped that notwithstanding this scandalous violation of the rights of the citizens and of the Constitution of the United States, some effort would be made by an unscrupulous partisan Congress, which lost no opportunity to show its contempt for the Constitution and which treated the Supreme Court of the United States with un-

mitigated hatred, to screen them afterwards from the consequences of their acts. But it must be recollected that Congress can pass no law that contravenes the Constitution of the United States. Congress was created by the Constitution and is inferior to it. This conduct of the War Department, exhibiting the most stringent exercise of a military despotism, was not attempted to be justified: but our courts were overawed and would not have dared to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* in any case, and I am confident that if any man had declared publicly that these trials were in the face of the Constitution, he would have been picked up on the same day, by the military at the point of the bayonet, and would have been subjected to a trial before this very military court whose power and jurisdiction he utterly denied.

When one prisoner was up for trial a piece of paper was pinned over his head having written on it the words, "Death to Traitors."

However trifling the offenses for which these men were tried, yet the punishment authorized by our State law of imprisonment for ten years in the penitentiary, made the crime an infamous one, and therfore clearly within the Constitution which requires a presentment or indictment.

The people of this whole land ought to understand that the Constitution of the United States is the foundation of our government, and the Supreme Court of the United States is the judicial expounder of the Constitution. If the Supreme Court of the United States can be so manipulated by Congress, as to become a political partisan institution, instead of a judicial one, and the constitution can be construed in such a way as to contravene the whole genius of our government in establishing a military despotism over the whole land, because of a partial rebellion, that there is an end to all appeal to civil government. The people must either submit to this military despotism in the hands of the War Department, or offer open resistance, and stand upon their rights guaranteed to them by our form of government. It would be useless to talk of amending the Constitution or making a new one, for if a Constitution framed by Washington and the men of the revolution can be treated with contempt and disregarded, no reasonable man would suppose that a Constitu- made by the men of the present day, or by the men of any future generation would be regarded.

I solemnly believe that it was never intended by the framers of the Constitution to confer upon the military the powers that have been claimed and exercised by them in the late war.

I ask the question what man of common sense in this broad land ever believed that the Constitution framed by Washington and his compeers, established as a rule of government, that when a rebellion takes place in one part of the Union, the people in every other part are to be subjected to a military despotism in the hands of the War Department, until the rebellion is suppressed? This is the great question that lies at the foundation of these military trials.

Does it not furnish further evidence of a military despotism, that after men have been dragged away from the civil courts, tried by a tribunal unknown to the laws, and *acquitted* (as was the case with most of these men,) that after being turned loose they should be denied in every case all knowledge of the name of the person at whose instance they had been arrested.

Take another illustration of the workings of this military law: A drunken officer galloped one day furiously up and down our streets, and rode across the pavement in the centre of the town into a large hotel on horseback, then turned and rode out again. When remonstrated with by the police, he arrested the police, took them into the house and put them under guard, whilst his aids flourished their naked pistols in the faces of the citizens who came in to look on. No magistrate nor court would have dared to issue a warrant for the arrest of these military rowdies, and no warrant could have been executed. But the conduct of these military men was *of course* all right and necessary as a "war measure" *because a rebellion existed in the Southern States.*

Do the leaders of the present party in Congress reflect that if they shall by their repeated assaults on the judiciary, and their efforts to make it partisan, destroy its independence, its stability and fidelity, that in a short time their party may pass into a minority, and their *successors in office* may imitate their bad example and show themselves as reckless and desperate as the present leaders? and if they should prove so, what then? With a Supreme Court which is a mere shuttlecock between political parties, what will the Constitution be worth to the people of the whole land? what protection will it afford to any man?

What would any citizen of Pennsylvania say while living, as he supposes, securely under the Constitution of the United States if he was told that a rebellion had been inaugurated in New England, and that instantly every person in Pennsylvania had been divested of his right of personal security, and of trial by jury, guaranteed to him by the constitution, and that any day or hour, for any expression of opinion he was liable to be picked up at the point of the bayonet, by a file of soldiers, to be tried by three strangers, in military dress, and whether convicted or not, would be sent to Fort Delaware, to sleep in an apartment below the surface of the surrounding water, and have an open privy used by a dozen of men kept in the room in which he drank and slept? what would [illegible] to such law, as the law of the land? the law insisted upon and practiced upon in Pennsylvania, at its seat of government, in the late civil war. Can it be pretended that when a citizen, not in the army, is arrested by the military, and when the civil courts are all open and unobstructed in the administration of justice, the military can try him, and when acquitted, if the prisoner asks why he was tried, and at whose instance he was arrested, he may be answered "that is none of your business; it is a matter about which you have no right to inquire; you can go!" If this is so, then why were our civil courts established? Are the people living in a State not in rebellion to be treated as if they were slaves or brutes? Had the War Department placed in every other county in the State, as they did in this, a military court, and that court, backed by its soldiers, had demanded the right to try all the criminal business of the county, it is doubtful whether the claim would have been resisted.

To a person who would stand by and look on at these military proceedings it was perfectly astonishing to see with what ease a civil government, founded on a written Constitution and laws, could be made, by usurpation, to slide over into a military one.

Had we now a Congress that respected or regarded the interest of the people, we might hope that some proceeding would be adopted repudiating all these military trials where the civil courts were open and had jurisdiction.

It is very evident that the construction put upon the Constitu

tion by the War Department in the late war on the subject of military arrests and military trials, leaves to the citizen, living in a State not in rebellion, no personal security whatever, and treats him as if he lived in a land where the government is a sheer military despotism. Whether the people of the United States are willing to allow the construction of the War Department to stand as a precedent in case of another insane rebellion or not, is a question of such vast import as ought to command the attention of the people of this whole land from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Harrisburg, 1867. H. A., 2d street.

APPENDIX NO. 2.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

MILITARY TRIALS OF CIVILIANS.

THE INDIANA CONSPIRACY CASES.

Argument of the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black.

In September, 1864, L. P. Milligan, W. A. Bowles, Stephen Horsey, and others, were arrested and brought before a military commission at Indianapolis, Indiana, charged with being members of the order of "American Knights," or "Sons of Liberty," in league with armed rebels, and with having conspired to release the rebel prisoners of war confined in the United States military prisons at Indianapolis, Chicago and Rock Island. The three parties named, after a protracted trial, were found guilty of the charges and specifications preferred against them, and condemned to death. The findings and sentence were approved by the President and promulgated by the War Department on the 2d of May 1865, and the 19th day of the same month was fixed for the execution. On the 10th of May, however, they applied by petition to the circuit court of the United States for the district of Indiana (Judges Davis and McDonald) for a writ of *habeas corpus*, or for an order of discharge, under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act relating to *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases." The judges of the circuit court were divided in opinion upon this application, and certified the following questions, on which they differed, to the Supreme Court for decision:

1. "On the facts stated in said petition and exhibits, ought a writ of *habeas corpus* to be issued according to the prayer of said petition?"

2. "On the facts stated in said petition and exhibits, ought

the said parties to be discharged from custody, as in said petition prayed?"

3. "Whether, upon the facts stated in said petition and exhibits, the military commission mentioned therein had jurisdiction legally to try and sentence said parties in manner and form as in said petition and exhibits is stated?"

After the action of the circuit court, certifying the case to the Supreme Court for final decision, the President commuted the sentence of the petitioners to imprisonment for life.

The argument of these questions, which commenced on the 5th and terminated on the 13th of March, 1866, was conducted on the part of the petitioners by J. E. McDonald, Esq., of Indiana, Hon. J. A. Garfield, of Ohio, Hon. J. S. Black, of Pennsylvania, and David Dudley Field, of New York; and on behalf of the United States by B. F. Butler, Esq., of Massachusetts, Hon. H. Stanberry, of Ohio, and Hon. James Speed, Attorney General of the United States. The argument of Mr. BLACK for the petitioners was as follows:

May it please your Honors:

I am not afraid that you will underrate the importance of this case. It concerns the rights of the whole people. Such questions have generally been settled by arms. But since the beginning of the world no battle has ever been lost or won upon which the liberties of a nation were so distinctly staked as they are on the result of this argument. The pen that writes the judgment of the Court, will be mightier for good or for evil than any sword that ever was wielded by mortal arm.

As might be expected from the nature of the subject, it has been a good deal discussed elsewhere, in legislative bodies, in public assemblies, and in the newspaper press of the country. But there it has been mingled with interests and feelings not very friendly to a correct conclusion. Here we are in a higher atmosphere where no passion can disturb the judgment or shake the even balance in which the scales of reason are held. Here it is purely a judicial question; and I can speak for my colleagues as well as myself, when I say that we have no thought to suggest which we do not suppose to be a fair element in the strictly legal judgment which you are required to make up.

In performing the duty assigned to me in the case, I shall necessarily refer to the mere rudiments of constitutional law; to the most commonplace topics of history, and to those plain rules of justice and right which pervade all our institutions. I beg your honors to believe that this is not done because I think that the Court, or any member of it, is less familiar with these things than I am, or less sensible of their value; but simply and only because, according to my view of the subject, there is absolutely no other way of dealing with it. If the fundamental principles of American liberty are attacked, and we are driven behind the inner walls of the Constitution to defend them, we can repel the assault only with those same old weapons which our ancestors used a hundred years ago. You must not think the worse of our armor because it happens to be old-fashioned and looks a little rusty from long disuse.

The case before you presents but a single point, and that an exceedingly plain one. It is not encumbered with any of those vexed questions that might be expected to arise out of a great war. You are not called upon to decide what kind of a rule a military commander may impose upon the inhabitants of a hostile country which he occupies as a conqueror, or what punishment he may inflict upon the soldiers of his own army or the followers of his camp; or yet how he may deal with civilians in a beleaguered city or other place in a state of actual siege, which he is required to defend against a public enemy. This contest covers no such ground as that. The men whose acts we complain of erected themselves into a tribunal for the trial and punishment of citizens who were connected in no way whatever with the army or navy. And this they did in the midst of a community whose social and legal organization had never been disturbed by any war or insurrection, where the courts were wide open, where judicial process was executed every day without interruption, and where all the civil authorities, both State and national, were in full exercise of their functions.

My clients were dragged before this strange tribunal, and after a proceeding, which it would be mere mockery to call a trial, they were ordered to be hung. The charge against them was put into writing and is found on this record, but you will not be able to decipher its meaning. The relators were not accused of treason;

for nothing is imputed to them which, if true, would come within the definition of that crime. It was not conspiracy under the act of 1861; for all concerned in this business must have known that conspiracy was not a capital offense. If the commissioners were able to read English, they could not help but see that it was made punishable even by fine and imprisonment, only upon condition that the parties should first be convicted before a circuit or district court of the United States. The judge advocate must have meant to charge them with some offense unknown to the laws, which he chose to make capital by legislation of his own, and the commissioners were so profoundly ignorant as to think that the legal innocence of the parties made no difference in the case. I dare say what Sir James Mackintosh said of a similar proceeding; that the trial was a mere conspiracy to commit willful murder upon three innocent men. The commissioners are not on trial; they are absent and undefended; and they are entitled to the benefit of that charity which presumes them to be wholly unacquainted with just principles of natural justice, and quite unable to comprehend either the law or the facts of a criminal cause.

Keeping the character of the charges in mind, let us come at once to the simple question upon which the court below divided in opinion: Had the commissioners jurisdiction—were they invested with legal authority to try the relators and put them to death for the offense of which they were accused? We answer, no; and therefore the whole proceeding from beginning to end was utterly null and void. On the other hand, it is absolutely necessary for those who oppose us to assert, and they do assert, that the commissioners had complete legal jurisdiction both of the subject-matter and of the parties, so that their judgment upon the law and the facts is absolutely conclusive and binding, not subject to correction nor open to inquiry in any court whatever. Of these two opposite views, you must adopt one or the other for there is no middle ground on which you can possibly stand.

I need not say, (for it is the law of the horn books,) that where a court, (whatever may be its power in other respects,) presumes to try a man for an offense of which it has no right to take judicial cognizance, all its proceedings in that case are null and void. If the party is acquitted, he cannot plead the acquittal afterwards in bar of another prosecution; if he is found guilty and sentenced,

he is entitled to be relieved from the punishment. If a circuit court of the United States, should undertake to try a party for an offense clearly within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State courts, the judgment could have no effect. If a county court in the interior of a State should arrest an officer of the Federal navy, try him, and order him to be hung for some offense against the law of nations, committed upon the high seas or in a foreign port, nobody would treat such a judgment otherwise than with mere derision. The Federal courts have jurisdiction to try offenses against the laws of the United States, and the authority of the State courts is confined to the punishment of acts which are made penal by State laws. It follows that where the accusation does not amount to an offense against the law of either the State or the Federal Government, no court can have jurisdiction to try it. Suppose for example that the judges of this Court, should organize themselves into a tribunal to try a man for witchcraft, or heresy, or treason, against the Confederate States of America, would anybody say that your judgment had the least validity?

I care not, therefore, whether the relators were intended to be charged with treason or conspiracy or with some offense of which the law takes no notice. Either or any way, the men who undertook to try them had no jurisdiction of the *subject-matter*.

Nor had they jurisdiction of the *parties*. It is not pretended that this was a case of impeachment, or a case arising in the land or naval forces. It is either nothing at all or else it is a simple crime against the United States, committed by private individuals not in the public service, civil or military. Persons standing in that relation to the Government are answerable for the offenses which they may commit, only to the civil courts of the country. So says the Constitution, as we read it; and the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, which was passed with express reference to persons precisely in the situation of these men, declares that they shall be delivered up for trial to the proper civil authorities.

There being no jurisdiction of the subject-matter or of the parties, you are bound to relieve the petitioners. It is as much the duty of a judge to protect the innocent as it is to punish the guilty. Suppose that the Secretary of some department should take it into his head to establish an ecclesiastical tribunal here in the city of Washington, composed of clergymen "organized to

convict" everybody who prays after a fashion inconsistent with the supposed safety of the State. If he would select the members with a proper regard to the *odium theologicum*, I think I could insure him a commission that would hang every man and woman who might be brought before it. But would you, the judges of the land, stand by and see their sentences executed? No; you would interpose your *writ of prohibition*, your *habeas corpus*, or any other process that might be at your command, between them and their victims. And you would do that for precisely the reason which requires your intervention here—because religious errors, like political errors, are not crimes which anybody in this country has jurisdiction to punish, and because ecclesiastical commissions, like military commissions, are not among the judicial institutions of this people. Our fathers long ago cast them both aside among the rubbish of the dark ages; and they intended that we, their children, should know them only that we might blush and shudder at the shameless injustice and the brutal cruelties which they were allowed to perpetrate in other times and other countries.

But our friends on the other side are not at all impressed with these views. Their brief corresponds exactly with the doctrines propounded by the Attorney General, in a very elaborate official paper which he published last July, upon this same subject. He then avowed it to be his settled and deliberate opinion that the military might "*take and kill, try and execute*," (I use his own words) persons who had no sort of connection with the army or navy. And though this be done in the face of the open courts, the judicial authorities, according to him, are utterly powerless to prevent the slaughter which may thus be carried on. That is the thesis which the Attorney General and his assistant counselors are to maintain this day, if they can maintain it, with all the power of their artful eloquence.

We, on the other hand, submit that a person not in the military or naval service cannot be punished at all until he has had a fair, open, public trial before an impartial jury, in an ordained and established court, to which the jurisdiction has been given by law to try him for that specific offense. There is our proposition. Between the ground we take and the ground they occupy, there is and there can be no compromise. It is one way or the other.

Our proposition ought to be received as true without any argument to support it: because if that, or something precisely equivalent to it, be not a part of our law, this is not what we have always supposed it to be, a free country. Nevertheless I take upon myself the burden of showing affirmatively not only that it is true, but that it is immovably fixed in the very framework of the Government, so that it is utterly impossible to detach it without destroying the whole political structure under which we live. By removing it you destroy the life of this nation as completely as you would destroy the life of an individual by cutting the heart out of his body. I proceed to the proof.

In the first place, the self-evident truth will not be denied that the trial and punishment of an offender against the Government is the exercise of judicial authority. That is a kind of authority which would be lost by being diffused among the masses of the people. A judge would be no judge if everybody else were a judge as well as he. Therefore in every society, however rude or however perfect its organization, the judicial authority is always committed to the hands of particular persons, who are trusted to use it wisely and well; and their authority is exclusive: they cannot share it with others to whom it has not been committed Where, then, is the judicial power in this country? Who are the depositaries of it here? The Federal Constitution answers that question in very plain words, by declaring that "*the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.*" Congress *has*, from time to time, ordained and established certain inferior courts; and in them, together with the one Supreme Court to which they are subordinate, is vested all the judicial power, properly so called, which the United States can lawfully exercise. That was the compact made with the General Government at the time it was created. The States and the people agreed to bestow upon that Government a certain portion of the judicial power which otherwise would have remained in their own hands, but gave it on a solemn trust and coupled the grant of it with this express condition that it should never be used in any way but one; that is, by means of ordained and established courts. Any person, therefore, who undertakes to exercise judicial power in any other way not only violates the law

of the land, but he treacherously tramples upon the most important part of that sacred covenant which holds these States together.

May it please your honors, you know, and I know, and everybody else knows that it was the intention of the men who founded this Republic to put the life, liberty, and property of every person in it under the protection of a regular and permanent judiciary, separate, apart, distinct, from all other branches of the Government, whose sole and exclusive business it should be to distribute justice among the people according to the wants and needs of each individual. It was to consist of courts, always open to the complaint of the injured, and always ready to hear criminal accusations when founded upon probable cause; surrounded with all the machinery necessary for the investigation of truth, and clothed with sufficient power to carry their decrees into execution. In these courts it was expected that judges would sit who would be upright, honest, and sober men, learned in the laws of their country, and lovers of justice from the habitual practice of that virtue; independent because their salaries could not be reduced, and free from party passion because their tenure of office was for life. Although this would place them above the clamors of the mere mob and beyond the reach of Executive influence, it was not intended that they should be wholly irresponsible. For any willful or corrupt violation of their duty, they are liable to be impeached; and they cannot escape the control of an enlightened public opinion, for they must sit with open doors, listen to full discussion, and give satisfactory reasons for the judgments they pronounce. In ordinary tranquil times the citizen might feel himself safe under a judicial system so organized.

But our wise forefathers knew that tranquillity was not to be always anticipated in a republic; the spirit of a free people is often turbulent. They expected that strife would rise between classes and sections, and even civil war might come, and they supposed, that in such times, judges themselves might not be safely trusted in criminal cases—especially in prosecutions for political offences, where the whole power of the Executive is arrayed against the accused party. All history proves that public officers of any government when they are engaged in a severe struggle to

retain their places, become bitter and ferocious, and hate those who oppose them, even in the most legitimate way, with a rancor which they never exhibit towards actual crime. This kind of malignity vents itself in prosecutions for political offences, sedition, conspiracy, libel, and treason, and the charges are generally founded upon the information of hireling spies and common delators, who make merchandise of their oaths, and trade in the blood of their fellow men. During the civil commotions in England, which lasted from the beginning of the reign of Charles I. to the revolution of 1688, the best men, and the purest patriots that ever lived, fell by the hand of the public executioner. Judges were made the instruments for inflicting the most merciless sentences on men, the latchet of whose shoes the ministers that prosecuted them were not worthy to stoop down and unloose. Let me say here, that nothing has occurred in the history of this country to justify the doubt of judicial integrity which our forefathers seem to have felt, On the contrary, the highest compliment that has ever been paid to the American bench, is embodied in this simple fact; that if the executive officers of this Government have ever desired to take away the life or liberty of a citizen contrary to law, they have not come into the courts to get it done, they have gone outside of the courts, and stepped over the Constitution, and created their own tribunals, composed of men whose gross ignorance, and supple subservience could always be relied on for those base uses to which no judge would ever lend himself. But the framers of the Constitution could act only upon the experience of that country whose history they knew most about, and there they saw the brutal ferocity of Jeffreys and Scroggs, the timidity of Guilford, and the base venality of such men as Saunders and Wright. It seemed necessary therefore, not only to make the judiciary as perfect as possible, but to give the citizen yet another shield against the wrath and malice of his Government. To that end they could think of no better provision than a public trial before an impartial jury.

I do not assert that the jury trial is an infallable mode of ascertaining truth. Like everything human, it has its imperfections. I only say that it is the best protection for innocence and the surest mode of punishing guilt that has yet been discovered. It has borne the test of a longer experience, and borne it better than any other

legal institution that ever existed among men. England owes more of her freedom, her grandeur, and her prosperity to that, than to all other causes put together. It has had the approbation not only of those who lived under it, but of great thinkers who looked at it calmly from a distance, and judged it impartially: Montesquieu and DeTocqueville speak of it with an admiration as rapturous as Coke and Blackstone. Within the present century, the most enlightened states of continental Europe have transplanted it into their countries; and no people ever adopted it once and were afterwards willing to part with it. It was only in 1830 that an interference with it in Belgium provoked a successful insurrection which permanently divided one kingdom into two. In the same year, the revolution of the Barricades gave the right of trial by jury to every Frenchman.

Those colonists of this country who came from the British Islands, brought this institution with them, and they regarded it as the most precious part of their inheritance. The immigrants from other places where trial by jury did not exist became equally attached to it as soon as they understood what it was. There was no subject upon which all the inhabitants of the country were more perfectly unanimous than they were in their determination to maintain this great right unimpaired. An attempt was made to set it aside and substitute military trials in its place, by Lord Dunmore, in Virginia, and General Gage, in Massachusetts, accompanied with the excuse which has been repeated so often in late days, namely, that rebellion had made it necessary: but it excited intense popular anger and every colony from New Hampshire to Georgia, made common cause with the two whose rights had been especially invaded. Subsequently the Continental Congress thundered it into the ear of the world, as an unendurable outrage, sufficient to justify universal insurrection against the authority of the Government which had allowed it to be done.

If the men who fought out our revolutionary contest, when they came to frame a government for themselves and their posterity, had failed to insert a provision making the trial by jury perpetual and universal, they would have covered themselves all over with infamy as with a garment; for they would have proved themselves basely recreant to the principles of that very liberty of which they professed to be the special champions. But they were guilty of

no such treachery. They not only took care of the trial by jury, but they regulated every step to be taken in a criminal trial. They knew very well that no people could be free under a government which had the power to punish without restraint. Hamilton expressed in the Federalist, the universal sentiment of his time, when he said, that the arbitrary power of conviction and punishment for pretended offenses, had been the great engine of despotism in all ages and all countries. The existence of such a power is utterly incompatible with freedom. The difference between a master and his slave, consists only in this: that the master holds the lash in his hands and he may use it without legal restraint, while the naked back of the slave is bound to take whatever is laid on it.

But our fathers were not absurd enough to put unlimited power in the hands of the ruler and take away the protection of law from the rights of individuals. It was not thus that they meant "to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity." They determined that not one drop of the blood which had been shed on the other side of the Atlantic, during seven centuries of contest with arbitrary power, should sink into the ground; but the fruits of every popular victory should be garnered up in this new government. Of all the great rights already won they threw not an atom away. They went over *Magna Charta*, the *Petition of Rights*, the *Bill of Rights*, and the rules of the *common law*, and whatever was found there to favor individual liberty they carefully inserted in their own system, improved by clearer expression, strengthened by heavier sanctions, and extended by a more universal application. They put all those provisions into the organic law, so that neither tyranny in the executive, nor party rage in the Legislature could change them without destroying the Government itself.

Look for a moment at the particulars and see how carefully everything connected with the administration of punitive justice is guarded.

1. No *ex post facto* law shall be passed. No man shall be answerable criminally for any act which was not defined and made punishable as a crime by some law in force at the time when the act was done.

2. For an act which is criminal he cannot be arrested without a

judicial warrant founded on proof of probable cause. He shall not be kidnapped and shut up on the mere report of some base spy who gathers the materials of a false accusation by crawling into his house and listening at the key-hole of his chamber door.

3. He shall not be compelled to testify against himself. He may be examined before he is committed, and tell his own story if he pleases; but the rack shall be put out of sight, and even his conscience shall not be tortured; nor shall his unpublished papers be used against him, as was done most wrongfully in the case of Algernon Sydney.

4. He shall be entitled to a speedy trial; not kept in prison for an indefinite time without the opportunity of vindicating his innocence.

5. He shall be informed of the accusation, its nature, and grounds. The public accuser must put the charge into the form of a legal indictment, so that the party can meet it full in the face.

6. Even to the indictment he need not answer unless a grand jury, after hearing the evidence, shall say upon their oaths that they believe it to be true.

7. Then comes the trial, and it must be before a regular court, of competent jurisdiction, ordained and established for the State and district in which the crime was committed; and this shall not be evaded by a legislative change in the district after the crime is alleged to be done.

8. His guilt or innocence shall be determined by an impartial jury. These English words are to be understood in their English sense, and they mean that the jurors shall be fairly selected by a sworn officer from among the peers of the party, residing within the local jurisdiction of the court. When they are called into the box he can purge the panel of all dishonesty, prejudice, personal enmity, and ignorance by a certain number of peremptory challenges, and as many more challenges as he can sustain by showing reasonable cause.

9. The trial shall be public and open, that no underhand advantage may be taken. The party shall be confronted with the witnesses against him, have compulsory process for his own witnesses, and be entitled to the assistance of counsel in his defense.

10. After the evidence is heard and discussed, unless the jury

shall, upon their oaths, *unanimously* agree to surrender him up into the hands of the court as a guilty man, not a hair of his head can be touched in way of punishment.

11. After a verdict of guilty he is still protected. No cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, nor any punishment at all, except what is annexed by the law to his offense. It cannot be doubted for a moment that if a person convicted of an offense not capital were to be hung on the order of a judge, such judge would be guilty of murder as plainly as if he should come down from the bench, tuck up the sleeves of his gown, and let out the prisoner's blood with his own hand.

12. After all is over, the law continues to spread its guardianship around him. Whether he is acquitted or condemned he shall never again be molested for that offense. No man shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same cause.

These rules apply to all criminal prosecutions. But, in addition to these, certain special regulations were required for *treason*—the one great political charge under which more innocent men have fallen than any other. A tyrannical government calls everybody a traitor who shows the least unwillingness to be a slave. The party in power never fails, when it can, to stretch the law on that subject by construction, so as to cover its honest and conscientious opponents. In the absence of a constitutional provision it was justly feared that statutes might be passed which would put the lives of the most patriotic citizens at the mercy of the basest minions that skulk about under the pay of the Executive. Therefore a definition of treason was given in the fundamental law, and the legislative authority could not enlarge it to serve the purpose of partisan malice. The nature and amount of evidence required to prove the crime was also prescribed, so that prejudice and enmity might have no share in the conviction. And lastly, the punishment was so limited that the property of the party could not be confiscated and used to reward the agents of his persecutors, or strip his family of their subsistence.

If these provisions exist in full force, unchangeable and irrepealable, then we are not hereditary bondsmen. Every citizen may safely pursue his lawful calling in the open day; and at night, if he is conscious of innocence, he may lie down in security and sleep the sound sleep of a freeman.

I say they are in force, and they will remain in force. We have not surrendered them, and we never will. If the worst comes to the worst we will look to the living God for His help, and defend our rights and the rights of our children to the last extremity. Those men who think we can be subjected and abjected to the condition of mere slaves are wholly mistaken. The great race to which we belong has not degenerated so fatally.

But how am I to prove the existence of these rights? I do not propose to do it by a long chain of legal argumentation, nor by the production of numerous books with the leaves dog-eared and the pages marked. If it depended upon judicial precedents, I think I could produce as many as might be necessary. If I claimed this freedom, under any kind of prescription, I could prove a good long possession in ourselves and those under whom we claim it. I might begin with Tacitus and show how the contest arose in the forests of Germany more than two thousand years ago; how the rough virtues and sound common sense of that people established the right of trial by jury, and thus started on a career which has made their posterity the foremost race that ever lived in all the tide of time. The Saxons carried it to England, and were ever ready to defend it with their blood. It was crushed out by the Danish invasion; and all that they suffered of tyranny and oppression during the period of their subjugation resulted from the want of trial by jury. If that had been conceded to them the reaction would not have taken place which drove back the Danes to their frozen homes in the North. But those ruffian sea-kings could not understand that, and the reaction came. Alfred, the greatest of revolutionary heroes and the wisest monarch that ever sat on a throne, made the first use of his power, after the Saxons restored it, to re-establish their ancient laws. He had promised them that he would, and he was true to them because they had been true to him. But it was not easily done; the courts were opposed to it, for it limited their power—a kind of power that everybody covets—the power to punish without regard to law. He was obliged to hang forty-four judges in one year for refusing to give his subjects a trial by jury. When the historian says that he hang them, it is not meant that he put them to death without a trial. He had them impeached before the grand council of the nation, the Wittenagemote, the parlia-

ment of that time. During the subsequent period of Saxon domination no man on English soil was powerful enough to refuse a legal trial to the meanest peasant. If any minister or any king, in war or in peace, had dared to punish a freeman by a tribunal of his own appointment, he would have roused the wrath of the whole population; all orders of society would have resisted it; lord and vassal, knight and squire, priest and penitent, boeman and soeman, master and thrall, copyholder and villein, would have risen in one mass and burnt the offender to death in his castle, or followed him in his flight and torn him to atoms. It was again trampled down by the Norman conquerors; but the evils resulting from the want of it united all classes in the effort which compelled King John to restore it by the Great Charter. Everybody is familiar with the struggles which the English people, during many generations, made for their rights with the Plantaganets, the Tudors, and the Stuarts, and which ended finally in the revolution of 1688, when the liberties of England were placed upon an impregnable basis by the Bill of Rights.

Many times the attempt was made to stretch the royal authority far enough to justify military trials; but it never had more than temporary success. Five hundred years ago Edward II closed up a great rebellion by taking the life of its leader, the Earl of Lancaster, after trying him before a military court. Eight years later that same king, together with his lords and commons in Parliament assembled, acknowledged with shame and sorrow that the execution of Lancaster was a mere murder, because the courts were open and he might have had a legal trial. Queen Elizabeth, for sundry reasons affecting the safety of the State, ordered that certain offenders not of her army should be tried according to the law martial. But she heard the storm of popular vengeance rising, and, haughty, imperious, self-willed as she was, she yielded the point: for she knew that upon that subject the English people would never consent to be trifled with. Strafford, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, tried the Viscount Stormont before a military commission, and cut off his head. When impeached for it, he pleaded in vain that Ireland was in a state of insurrection, that Stormont was a traitor, and the army would be undone if it could not defend itself without appealing to the civil courts. The Parliament was deaf; the King himself

could not save him; he was condemned to suffer death as a traitor and a murderer. Charles I. issued commissions to divers officers for the trial of his enemies according to the course of military law. If rebellion ever was an excuse for such an act, he could surely have pleaded it: for there was scarcely a spot in his kingdom, from sea to sea, where the royal authority was not disputed by somebody. Yet the Parliament demanded in their petition of right, and the King was obliged to concede, that all his commissions were illegal. James II claimed the right to suspend the operation of the penal laws—a power which the courts denied—but the experience of his predecessors taught him that he could not suspend any man's right to a trial. He could easily have convicted the seven bishops of any offence he saw fit to charge them with if he could have selected their judges from among the mercenary creatures to whom he had given commands in his army. But this he dared not do. He was obliged to send the bishops to a jury and endure the mortification of seeing them acquitted. He, too, might have had rebellion for an excuse, if rebellion be an excuse. The conspiracy was already ripe which a few months afterwards made him an exile and an outcast; he had reason to believe that the Prince of Orange was making his preparations on the other side of the channel to invade the kingdom, where thousands burned to join him: nay, he pronounced the bishops guilty of rebellion by the very act for which he arrested them. He had raised an army to meet the rebellion, and he was on Hounslow Heath reviewing the troops organized for that purpose, when he heard the great shout of joy that went up from Westminster Hall, was echoed back from Temple Bar, spread down the city and over the Thames, and rose from every vessel on the river—the simultaneous shout of two hundred thousand men for the triumph of justice and law.

If it were worth the time, I might detain you by showing how this subject was treated by the French Court of Cassation in Geoffroy's case, under the constitution of 1830, when a military judgment was unhesitatingly pronounced to be void, though ordered by the King, after a proclamation declaring Paris in a state of siege. *Fas est ab hoste doceri:* we may lawfully learn something from our enemies—at all events we should blush at the thought of not being equal on such a subject to the courts of

Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas, whose decisions my colleague, General Garfield, has read and commented on.

The truth is, that no authority exists anywhere in the world for the doctrine of the Attorney General. No judge or jurist, no statesman or parliamentary orator, on this or the other side of the water, sustains him. Every elementary writer from Coke to Wharton is against him. All military authors who profess to know the duties of their profession admit themselves to be under, not above, the laws. No book can be found in any library to justify the assertion that military tribunals may try a citizen at a place where the courts are open. When I say no book, I mean, of course, no book of acknowledged authority. I do not deny that hireling clergymen have often been found to disgrace the pulpit by trying to prove the divine right of kings and other rulers to govern as they please. It is true, also, that court sycophants and party hacks have many times written pamphlets, and perhaps large volumes, to show that those whom they serve should be allowed to work out their bloody will upon the people. No abuse of power is too flagrant to find its defenders among such servile creatures. Those butchers' dogs that feed upon garbage and fatten upon the offal of the shambles are always ready to bark at whatever interferes with the trade of their master.

But this case does not depend on authority. It is rather a question of fact than of law.

I prove my right to a trial by jury just as I would prove my title to an estate if I held in my hand a solemn deed conveying it to me, coupled with undeniable evidence of long and undisturbed possession under and according to the deed. There is the charter by which we claim to hold it. It is called the Constitution of the United States. It is signed by the sacred name of George Washington, and by thirty-nine other names, only less illustrious than his. They represented every independent State then upon this continent, and each State afterwards ratified their work by a separate convention of its own people. Every State that subsequently came in acknowledged that this was the great standard by which their rights were to be measured. Every man that has ever held office in the country, from that time to this, has taken an oath that he would support and sustain it through

good report and through evil. The Attorney General himself became a party to the instrument when he laid his hand upon the gospel of God and solemnly swore that he would give to me and every other citizen the full benefit of all it contains.

What does it contain? This, among other things:

"The trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment shall be by jury."

Again: "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

This is not all; another article declares that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for the witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense."

Is there any ambiguity there? If that does not signify that a jury trial shall be the exclusive and only means of ascertaining guilt in criminal cases, then I demand to know what words or what collocation of words in the English language would have that effect? Does this mean that a fair, open, speedy, public trial by an impartial jury shall be given only to those persons against whom no special grudge is felt by the Attorney General, or the judge advocate, or the head of a department? Shall this inestimable privilege be extended only to men whom the administration does not care to convict? Is it confined to vulgar criminals, who commit ordinary crimes against society, and shall it be denied to men who are accused of such offenses as those for which Sydney and Russell were beheaded, and Alice Lisle was

hung, and Elizabeth Gaunt was burnt alive, and John Bunyan was imprisoned fourteen years, and Baxter was whipped at the cart's tail, and Prynn had his ears cut off? No; the words of the Constitution are all-embracing—

"As broad and general as the casing air."

The trial of ALL crimes shall be by jury. ALL persons accused shall enjoy that privilege—and NO person shall be held to answer in any other way.

That should be sufficient without more. But there is another consideration which gives it ten fold power. It is a universal rule of construction, that general words in any instrument, though they may be weakened by enumeration, are always strengthened by exceptions. Here is no attempt to enumerate the particular cases in which men charged with criminal offenses shall be entitled to a jury trial. It is simply declared that *all* shall have it. But that is coupled with a statement of two specific exceptions: cases of impeachment; and cases arising in the land or naval forces. These exceptions strengthen the application of the general rule to all other cases. Where the law-giver himself has declared when and in what circumstances you may depart from the general rule, you shall not presume to leave that onward path for other reasons, and make different exceptions. To exceptions, the maxim is always applicable, that *expressio unius exclusio est alterius*.

But we are answered that the judgment under consideration, was pronounced in time of war, and it is therefore at least, morally excusable. There may or there may not be something in that. I admit that the merits or demerits of any particular act, whether it involve a violation of the Constitution or not, depend upon the motives that prompted it, the time, the occasion and all the attending circumstances. When the people of this country come to decide upon the acts of their rulers, they will take all these things into consideration. But that presents the political aspect of the case with which, I trust, we have nothing to do here. I decline to discuss it. I would only say, in order to prevent misapprehension, that I think it is precisely in a time of war and civil commotion, that we should double the guards upon the Constitution. If the sanitary regulations which defend the health of a

city are ever to be relaxed, it ought certainly not to be done when pestilence is abroad. When the Mississippi shrinks within its natural channel, and creeps lazily along the bottom, the inhabitants of the adjoining shore have no need of a dyke to save them from inundation. But when the booming flood comes down from above, and swells into a volume which rises high above the plain on either side, then a crevasse in the levee, becomes a most serious thing. So in peaceable and quiet times, our legal rights are in little danger of being overborne; but when the wave of arbitrary power lashes itself into violence and rage, and goes surging up against the barriers which were made to confine it, then we need the whole strength of an unbroken Constitution to save us from destruction. But this is a question which properly belongs to the jurisdiction of the stump and the newspaper.

There is another *quasi* political argument—necessity. If the law was voilated because it could not be obeyed, that might be an excuse. But no absolute compulsion is pretended here. These commissioners acted, at most, under what they regarded as a moral necessity. The choice was left them to obey the law or disobey it. The disobedience was only necessary as means to an end which they thought desirable; and now they assert that though these means are unlawful and wrong, they are made right, because without them the object could not be accomplished; in other words, the end justifies the means. There you have a rule of condact denounced by all law, human and divine, as being pernicious in policy and false in morals. See how it applies to this case! Here were three men whom it was desirable to remove out of this world, but there was no proof on which any court would take their lives; therefore it was necessary, and being necessary it was right and proper, to create an illegal tribunal which would put them to death without proof. By the same mode of reasoning you can prove it equally right to poison them in their food, or stab them in their sleep.

Nothing that the worst men ever propounded has produced so much oppression, misgovernment, and suffering as this pretence of State necessity. A great authority calls it "the tyrant's devilish plea;" and the common honesty of all mankind has branded it with everlasting infamy.

Of course, it is mere absurdity to say that these relators were

necessarily deprived of their right to a fair and legal trial, for the record shows that a court of competent jurisdiction was sitting at the very time and in the same town, where justice would have been done without sale, denial, or delay. But concede for the argument's sake that a trial by jury was wholly impossible; admit that there was an absolute, overwhelming, imperious necessity operating so as literally to compel every act which the commissioners did, would that give their sentence of death the validity and force of a legal judgment pronounced by an ordained and established court? The question answers itself. This trial was a violation of law, and no necessity could be more than a mere *excuse* for those who committed it. If the commissioners were on trial for murder or conspiracy to murder, they might plead necessity if the fact were true, just as they would plead insanity or anything else to show that their guilt was not willful. But we are now considering the legal effect of their decision, and that depends on their legal authority to make it. They had no such authority; they usurped a jurisdiction which the law not only did not give them, but expressly forbade them to exercise, and it follows that their act is void, whatever may have been the real or supposed excuse for it.

If these commissioners, instead of aiming at the life and liberty of the relators, had attempted to deprive them of their property by a sentence of confiscation, would any court in christendom declare that such a sentence divested the title? Or would a person claiming under the sentence make his right any better by showing that the illegal assumption of jurisdiction was accompanied by some excuse which might save the commissioners from a criminal prosecution?

Let me illustrate still further. Suppose you, the judges of this Court, to be surrounded in the hall where you are sitting by a body of armed insurgents, and compelled by main force to pronounce sentence of death upon the President of the United States for some act of his upon which you have no legal authority to adjudicate. There would be a valid sentence if necessity alone could create jurisdiction. But could the President be legally executed under it? No; the compulsion under which you acted would be a good defense for you against an impeachment or an indictment for murder, but it would add nothing to the validity

of a judgment which the law forbade you to give.

That a necessity for violating the law is nothing more than a mere excuse to the perpetrator, and does not in any legal sense change the quality of the act itself in its operation upon other parties, is a proposition too plain on original principles to need the aid of authority. I do not see how any man of common sense is to stand up and dispute it. But there is decisive authority upon the point. In 1815 at New Orleans, General Jackson took upon himself the command of every person in the city, suspended the functions of all the civil authorities, and made his own will for a time the only rule of conduct. It was believed to be absolutely necessary. Judges, officers of the city corporation, and members of the State Legislature insisted on it as the only way to save the "booty and beauty" of the place from the unspeakable outrages committed at Badajoz and St. Sebastian by the very same troops then marching to the attack. Jackson used the power thus taken by him moderately, sparingly, benignly, and only for the purpose of preventing mutiny in his camp. A single mutineer was restrained by a short confinement, and another was sent four miles up the river. But after he had saved the city, and the danger was all over, he stood before the court to be tried by the law; his conduct was decided to be illegal by the same judge who had declared it to be necessary, and he paid the penalty without a murmur. The supreme court of Louisiana, in *Johnson* vs. *Duncan*, decided that everything done during the siege in pursuance of martial rule, but in conflict with the law of the land was void and of none effect, without reference to the circumstances which made it necessary. Long afterwards the fine imposed upon Jackson was refunded because his friends, while they admitted him to have violated the law, insisted that the necessity which drove him to it ought to have saved him from the punishment due only to a willful offender.

The learned counsel on the other side will not assert that there was war at Indianapolis in 1864, for they have read *Coke's Institute*, and Judge Grier's opinion in the *prize cases*, and of course they know it to be a settled rule that war cannot be said to exist where the civil courts are open. They will not set up the absurd plea of necessity, for they are well aware that it would not be true in point of fact. They will hardly take the ground that any

kind of necessity could give legal validity to that which the law forbids.

This, therefore, must be their position. That although there was no war at the place where this commission sat, and no actual necessity for it, yet, if there was a war anywhere else, to which the United States were a party, the technical effect of such war was to take the jurisdiction away from the civil courts and transfer it to army officers.

GEN. BUTLER. We do not take that position.

Mr. BLACK. Then they can take no ground at all, for nothing else is left. I do not wonder to see them recoil from their own doctrine when its nakedness is held up to their eyes. But they *must* stand upon that or give up the cause. They may not state their proposition precisely as I state it; that is too plain a way of putting it. But, in substance, it is their doctrine—has been the doctrine of the Attorney General's office ever since the advent of the present incumbent—and is the doctrine of their brief, printed and filed in this case. What else can they say? They will admit that the Constitution is not altogether without a meaning; that at a time of universal peace it imposes some kind of obligation upon those who swear to support it. If no war existed they would not deny the exclusive jurisdiction of the civil courts in criminal cases. How then did the military get jurisdiction in Indiana?

All men who hold the Attorney General's opinion to be true, answer the question I have put by saying that military jurisdiction comes from the mere existence of war; and it comes in Indiana only as the legal result of a war which is going on in Missisippi, Tennessee, or South Carolina. The Constitution is repealed, or its operation suspended in one State because there is war in another. The courts are open, the organization of society is intact, the judges are on the bench, and their process is not impeded; but their jurisdiction is gone. Why? Because, say our opponents, war exists, and the silent, legal, technical operation of that fact is to deprive all American citizens of their right to a fair trial.

That class of jurists and statesmen who hold that the trial by jury is lost to the citizen during the existence of war, carry out their doctrine theoretically and practically to its ultimate conse-

quences. The right of trial by jury being gone, all other rights are gone with it; therefore a man may be arrested without an accusation and kept in prison during the pleasure of his captors; his papers may be searched without a warrant; his property may be confiscated behind his back, and he has no earthly means of redress. Nay, an attempt to get a just remedy is construed as a new crime. He dare not even complain, for the right of free speech is gone with the rest of his rights. If you sanction that doctrine, what is to be the consequence? I do not speak of what is past and gone; but in case of a future war what results will follow from your decision endorsing the Attorney General's views? They are very obvious. At the instant when the war begins, our whole system of legal government will tumble into ruin, and if we are not all robbed, and kidnapped, and hanged, and drawn, and quartered, we will owe our immunity, not to the Constitution and laws, but to the mere mercy or policy of those persons who may then happen to control the organized physical force of the country.

This certainly puts us in a most precarious condition; we must have war about half the time, do what we may to avoid it. The President or Congress can wantonly provoke a war whenever it suits the purpose of either to do so; and they can keep it going as long as they please, even after the actual conflict of arms is over. When peace woos them they can ignore her existence; and thus they can make the war a chronic condition of the country, and the slavery of the people perpetual. Nay, we are at the mercy of any foreign potentate who may envy us the possession of those liberties which we boast of so much; he can shatter our Constitution without striking a single blow or bringing a gun to bear upon us. A simple declaration of hostilities is more terrible to us than an army with banners.

To me, this seems the wildest delusion that ever took possession of a human brain. If there be one principle of political ethics more universally acknowledged than another, it is that war, and especially civil war, can be justified only when it is undertaken to vindicate and uphold the legal and constitutional rights of the people; not to trample them down. He who carries on a system of wholesale slaughter for any other purpose, must stand without excuse before God or man. In a time of war, more than at

any other time, public liberty is in the hands of the public officers. And she is there in double trust; first, as they are citizens and therefore bound to defend her, by the common obligation of all citizens; and next, as they are her special guardians—

> "Who should against her murderers shut the door
> Not bear the knife themselves."

The opposing argument, when turned into plain English, means this, and this only: that when the Constitution is attacked upon one side, its official guardians may assail it upon the other; when rebellion strikes it in the face, they may take advantage of the blindness produced by the blow, to sneak behind it and stab in the back.

The Convention when it framed the Constitution, and the people when they adopted it, could have had no thought like that. If they had supposed that it would operate only while perfect peace continued, they certainly would have given us some other rule to go by in time of war; they would not have left us to wander about in a howling wilderness of anarchy, without a lamp to our feet, or a guide to our path. Another thing proves their actual intent still more strikingly. They required that every man in any kind of public employment, state or national, civil or military, should swear, without reserve or qualification, that he would support the Constitution. Surely our ancestors had too much regard for the moral and religious welfare of their posterity, to impose upon them an oath like that, if they intended and expected it to be broken half the time. The oath of an officer to support the Constitution is as simple as that of a witness to tell the truth in a court of justice. What would you think of a witness who should attempt to justify perjury upon the ground that he had testified when civil war was raging, and he thought that by swearing to a lie he might promote some public or private object connected with the strife?

No, no, the great men who made this country what it is—the heroes who won her independence, and the statesmen who settled her institutions—had no such notions in their minds. Washington deserved the lofty praise bestowed upon him by the president of Congress when he resigned his commission—that he had always regarded the rights of the civil authority through all changes and through all disasters. When his duty as President afterwards required him to arm the public force to suppress a rebellion in west-

ern Pennsylvania he never thought that the Constitution was abolished, by virtue of that fact, in New Jersey, or Maryland, or Virginia. It would have been a dangerous experiment for an adviser of his at that time, or at any time, to propose that he should deny a citizen his right to be tried by a jury, and substitute in place of it a trial before a tribunal composed of men elected by himself from among his own creatures and dependents.

You can well imagine how that great heart would have swelled with indignation at the bare thought of such an insulting outrage upon the liberty and law of his country. In the war of 1812, the man emphatically called the Father of the Constitution was the supreme Executive Magistrate. Talk of perilous times! there was the severest trial this Union ever saw.

That was no half-organized rebellion on the one side of the conflict, to be crushed by the hostile millions and unbounded resources of the other. The existence of the nation was threatened by the most formidable military and naval power then upon the face of the earth. Every town upon the northern frontier, upon the Atlantic seaboard, and upon the Gulf coast was in daily and hourly danger. The enemy had penetrated the heart of Ohio. New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia were all of them threatened from the west as well as from the east. This Capitol was taken, and burned, and pillaged, and every member of the Federal Administration was a fugitive before the invading army. Meanwhile, party spirit was breaking out into actual treason all over New England. Four of those states refused to furnish a man or a dollar even for their own defence. Their public authorities were plotting the dismemberment of the Union, and individuals among them were burning blue lights upon the coast as a signal to the enemy's ships. But in all this storm of disaster, with foreign war in his front, and domestic treason on his flank, Madison gave out no sign that he would aid old England and New England to break up this government of laws. On the contrary he and all his supporters, though compassed round with darkness and with danger, stood faithfully between the Constitution and its enemies

"To shield it, and save it, or perish there too."

The framers of the Constitution and all their cotemporaries died and were buried; their children succeeded them and continued on the stage of public affairs until they, too,

"Lived out their lease of life, and paid their breath
To time and mortal custom;"

and a third generation was already far on its way to the grave before this monstrous doctrine was conceived or thought of, that public officers all over the country might disregard their oaths whenever a war or a rebellion was commenced.

Our friends on the other side are quite conscious that when they deny the binding obligation of the Constitution they must put some other system of law in its place. Their brief gives us notice that, while the Constitution, and the acts of Congress, and *Magna Charta*, and the common law, and all the rules of natural justice shall remain under foot, they will try American citizens according to *the law of nations*! But the law of nations takes no notice of the subject. If that system did contain a special provision that a government might hang one of its own citizens without judge or jury, it would still be competent for the American people to say, as they have said, that no such thing should ever be done here. That is my answer to the law of the nations.

But then they tell us that the *laws of war* must be treated as paramount. Here they become mysterious. Do they mean that code of public law which defines the duties of two belligerent parties to one another, and regulates the intercourse of neutrals with both? If yes, then it is simply a recurrence to the law of nations, which has nothing on earth to do with the subject. Do they mean that portion of our municipal code which defines our duties to the Government in war as well as in peace? Then they are speaking of the Constitution and laws, which declare in plain words that the Government owes every citizen a fair legal trial, as much as the citizen owes obedience to the Government. They are in search of an argument under difficulties. When they appeal to international law, it is silent; and when they interrogate the law of the land, the answer is an unequivocal contradiction of their whole theory.

The Attorney General tells us that all persons whom he and his associates choose to denounce for giving aid to the rebellion, are to be treated as being themselves a part of the rebellion—they are public enemies, and therefore they may be punished without being found guilty by a competent court or a jury. This convenient rule would outlaw every citizen the moment he is

charged with a political offense. But political offenders are precisely the class of persons who most need the protection of a court and jury, for the prosecutions against them are most likely to be unfounded both in fact and in law. Whether innocent or guilty, to accuse is to convict them before the ignorant and bigoted men who generally sit in military courts. But this court decided in the *prize cases* that all who live in the enemy's territory are public enemies, without regard to their personal sentiments or conduct; and the converse of the proposition is equally true—that all who reside inside of our own territory are to be treated as under the protection of the law. If they help the enemy they are criminals, but they cannot be punished without legal conviction.

You have heard much (and you will hear more very soon) concerning the natural and inherent right of the Government to defend itself without regard to law. This is wholly fallacious. In a despotism the autocrat is unrestricted in the means he may use for the defense of his authority against the opposition of his own subjects or others; and that is precisely what makes him a despot. But in a limited monarchy the prince must confine himself to a legal defense of his government. If he goes beyond that, and commits aggressions on the rights of the people, he breaks the social compact, releases his subjects from all their obligations to him, renders himself liable to be hurled from his throne, and dragged to the block or driven into exile. This principle was sternly enforced in the cases of Charles I. and James II, and we have it announced on the highest official authority here that the Queen of England cannot ring a little bell on her table and cause a man by her arbitrary order to be arrested under any pretense whatever. If that be true, how much more true must it be here, where we have no personal sovereign and where our only government is the Constitution and laws! A violation of law on pretense of saving such a Government as ours is not self-preservation, but suicide.

Salus populi suprema lex—observe it is not *salus regis*; the safety of the *people*, not the safety of the *ruler*, is the supreme law. When those who hold the authority of the Government in their hands behave in such manner as to put the liberties and rights of the people in jeopardy, the people may rise against them

and overthrow them without regard to that law which requires obedience to them. The maxim is revolutionary and expresses simply the right to resist tyranny without regard to prescribed forms. It can never be used to stretch the powers of government *against* the people.

If this Government of ours has no power to defend itself without violating its own laws, it carries the seeds of destruction in its own bosom; it is a poor, weak, blind, staggering thing, and the sooner it tumbles over the better. But it has a most efficient legal mode of protecting itself against all possible danger. It is clothed from head to foot in a complete panoply of defensive armor. What are the perils which may threaten its existence? I am not able at this moment to think of more than these which I am about to mention; foreign invasion, domestic insurrection, mutiny in the army and navy, corruption in the civil administration, and last but not least, criminal violations of its laws committed by individuals among the body of the people. Have we not a legal mode of defense against all these? Yes, military force repels invasion and suppresses insurrection; you preserve discipline in the army and navy by means of courts-martial; you preserve the purity of the civil administration by impeaching dishonest magistrates; and crimes are prevented and punished by the regular judicial authorities. You are not merely compelled to use these weapons against your enemies, because they and they only are justified by the law; you ought to use them because they are more efficient than any other, and less liable to be abused.

There is another view of the subject which settles all controversy about it. No human being in this country can exercise any kind of public authority which is not conferred by law; and under the United States it must be given by the express words of a written statute. Whatever is not so given is withheld, and the exercise of it is positively prohibited. Courts-martial in the army and navy are authorized; they are legal institutions; their jurisdiction is limited, and their whole code of procedure is regulated by act of Congress. Upon the civil courts all the jurisdiction they have or can have is bestowed by law, and if one of them goes beyond what is written, its action is *ultra vires* and void. But a military commission is not a court-martial, and it is not a civil court. It is not governed by the law which is made for

either, and it has no law of its own. Within the last five years we have seen, for the first time, self-constituted tribunals not only assuming power which the law did not give them, but thrusting aside the regular courts to which the power was exclusively given.

What is the consequence? This terrible authority is wholly undefined, and its exercise is without any legal control. Undelegated power is always unlimited. The field that lies outside of the Constitution and laws has no boundary. Thierry, the French historian of England, says that when the crown and sceptre were offered to Cromwell, he hesitated for several days and answered, "Do not make me a king; for then my hands will be tied up by the laws which define the duties of that office: but make me protector of the commonwealth and I can do what I please; no statute restraining and limiting the royal prerogative will apply to me." So these commissions have no legal origin and no legal name by which they are known among the children of men; no law applies to them; and they exercise all power for the paradoxical reason that none belongs to them rightfully

Ask the Attorney General what rules apply to military commissions in the exercise of their assumed authority over civilians. Come, Mr. Attorney, "gird up thy loins now like a man; I will demand of thee, and thou shalt declare unto me if thou hast understanding." How is a military commission organized? What shall be the number and rank of its members? What offenses come within its jurisdiction? What is its code of procedure? How shall witnesses be compelled to attend it? Is it perjury for a witness to swear falsely? What is the function of the judge advocate? Does he tell the members how they must find, or does he only persuade them to convict? Is he the agent of the Government, to command them what evidence they shall admit and what sentence they shall pronounce; or does he always carry his point, right or wrong, by the mere force of eloquence and ingenuity? What is the nature of their punishments? May they confiscate property and levy fines as well as imprison and kill? In addition to strangling their victim, may they also deny him the last consolations of religion, and refuse his family the melancholy privilege of giving him a decent grave?

To none of these questions can the Attorney General make a

reply, for there is no law on the subject. He will not attempt to "darken counsel by words without knowledge" and, therefore, like Job, he can only lay his hand upon his mouth and keep silence.

The power exercised through these military commissions is not only unregulated by law but it is incapable of being so regulated. What is it that you claim, Mr. Attorney? I will give you a definition, the correctness of which you will not attempt to gainsay. You assert the right of the executive government, without the intervention of the judiciary, to capture, imprison, and kill any person to whom that government or its paid dependents may choose to impute an offense. This, in its very essence, is despotic and lawless. It is never claimed or tolerated except by those governments which deny the restraints of all law. It has been exercised by the great and small oppressors of mankind ever since the days of Nimrod. It operates in different ways; the tools it uses are not always the same; it hides its hideous features under many disguises; it assumes every variety of form;

> "It can change shapes with Proteus for advantages,
> And set the murderous Machiavel to school."

But in all its mutations of outward appearance it is still identical in principle, object, and origin. It is always the same great engine of despotism which Hamilton described it to be.

Under the old French monarchy the favorite fashion of it was a *lettre de cachet*, signed by the king, and this would consign the party to a loathsome dungeon until he died, forgotten by all the world. An imperial *ukase* will answer the same purpose in Russia. The most faithful subject of that amiable autocracy may lie down in the evening to dream of his future prosperity, and before daybreak he will find himself between two dragoons on his way to the mines of Siberia. In Turkey the verbal order of the Sultan or any of his powerful favorites will cause a man to be tied up in a sack and cast into the Bosphorus. Nero accused Peter and Paul of spreading a "pestilent superstition," which they called the gospel. He heard their defense in person, and sent them to the cross. Afterwards he tried the whole Christian church in one body on a charge of setting fire to the city, and he convicted them though he knew not only that they were innocent, but that he himself had committed the crime. The judgment was follow-

ed by instant execution; he let loose the Prætorian guards upon men, women, and children to drown, butcher, and burn them. Herod saw fit, for good political reasons, closely affecting the permanence of his reign in Judea, to punish certain *possible* traitors in Bethlehem by anticipation. This required the death of all the children in that city under two years of age. He issued his "general order;" and his provost marshal carried it out with so much alacrity and zeal that in one day the whole land was filled with mourning and lamentation.

Macbeth understood the whole philosophy of the subject. He was an unlimited monarch. His power to punish for any offence or for no offence at all was as broad as that which the Attorney-General claims for himself and his brother officers under the United States. But he was more cautious how he used it. He had a dangerous rival, from whom he apprehended the most serious peril to the "life of his government." The necessity to get rid of him was plain enough, but he could not afford to shock the moral sense of the world by pleading political necessity for a murder. He must

"Mask the business from the common eye."

Accordingly he sent for two enterprising gentlemen whom he took into his service upon liberal pay—"made love to their assistance;" and got them to deal with the accused party. He acted as his own judge advocate. He made a most elegant and stirring speech to persuade his agents that Banquo was their oppressor, and had "held them so under fortune" that he ought to die for that alone. When they agreed that he was their enemy, then said the king—

"So is he mine, and though I *could*
With *barefaced power* sweep him from my sight
And bid my *will* avouch it; yet I *must not*,
For certain friends, who are both his and mine,
Whose loves I may not drop."

For these, and "many weighty reasons" besides, he thought it best to *commit* the execution of his design to a subordinate agency. The commission thus organized in Banquo's case sat upon him that very night at a convenient place beside the road where it was known he would be traveling; and they did precisely what the Attorney General says the military officers may do in this country—they *took* and *killed* him, because their em-

ployer at the head of the government wanted it done, and paid them for doing it out of the public treasury.

But of all the persons that ever wielded this kind of power, the one who went most directly to the purpose and object of it was Lola Montez. She reduced it to the elementary principle. In 1848, when she was minister and mistress to the King of Bavaria she dictated all the measures of the government. The times were troublesome. All over Germany the spirit of rebellion was rising; everywhere the people wanted to see a first-class revolution, like that which had just exploded in France. Many persons in Bavaria disliked to be governed so absolutely by a lady of the character which Lola Montez bore, and some of them were rash enough to say so. Of course that was treason, and she went about to punish it in the simplest of all possible ways. She bought herself a pack of English bull dogs, trained to tear the flesh, and mangle the limbs, and lap the life-blood; and with these dogs at her heels, she marched up and down the streets of Munich with a most majestic tread, and with a sense of power which any judge advocate in America might envy. When she saw any person whom she chose to denounce for "thwarting the government" or "using disloyal language," her obedient followers needed but a sign to make them spring at the throat of their victim. It gives me unspeakable pleasure to tell you the sequel. The people rose in their strength, smashed down the whole machinery of oppression, and drove out into uttermost shame king, strumpet, dogs, and all. From that time to this neither man, woman, nor beast, has dared to worry or kill the people of Bavaria.

All these are but so many different ways of using the arbitrary power to punish. The variety is merely in the means which a tyrannical government takes to destroy those whom it is bound to protect. Everywhere it is but another construction, on the same principle, of that remorseless machine by which despotism wreaks its vengeance on those who offend it. In a civilized country it nearly always uses the military force, because that is the sharpest, and surest, as well as the best looking instrument that can be found for such a purpose. But in none of its forms can it be introduced into this country; we have no room for it; the ground here is all preoccupied by legal and free institutions.

Between the officers who have a power like this and the people who are liable to become its victims, there can be no relation except that of master and slave. The master may be kind and the slave may be contented in his bondage; but the man who can take your life, or restrain your liberty, or despoil you of your property at his discretion, either with his own hands or by means of a hired overseer, owns you and he can force you to serve him. All you are, and all you have, including your wives and children, are his property.

If my learned and very good friend, the Attorney General, had this right of domination over me, I should not be very much frightened, for I should expect him to use it as moderately as any man in all the world; but still I should feel the necessity of being very discreet. He might change in a short time. The thirst for blood is an appetite which grows by what it feeds upon. We cannot know him by present appearances. Robespierre resigned a country judgeship in early life, because he was too tender-hearted to pronounce sentence of death upon a convicted criminal. Caligula passed for a most amiable young gentleman before he was clothed with the imperial purple, and for about eight months afterwards. It was Trajan, I think, who said that absolute power would convert any man into a wild beast, whatever was the original benevolence of his nature. If you decide that the Attorney General holds in his own hands or shares with others the power of life and death over us all, I mean to be very cautious in my intercourse with him; and I warn you, the judges whom I am now addressing, to do likewise. Trust not to the gentleness and kindness which has always marked his behavior heretofore. Keep your distance; be careful how you approach him; for you know not at what moment or by what a trifle you may rouse the sleeping tiger. Remember the injunction of Scripture: "Go not near to the man who hath power to kill; and if thou come unto him, see that thou make no fault, lest he take away thy life presently; for thou goest among snares and walkest upon the battlements of the city."

The right of the executive government to kill and imprison citizens for political offenses has not been practically claimed in this country, except in cases where commissioned officers of the army were the instruments used. Why should it be confined to them?

Why should not naval officers be permitted to share in it? What is the reason that common soldiers and seamen are excluded from all participation in the business? No law has bestowed the right upon army officers more than upon other persons. If men are to be hung up without that legal trial which the Constitution guarantees to them, why not employ commissions of clergymen, merchants, manufacturers, horse-dealers, butchers, or drovers, to do it? It will not be pretended that military men are better qualified to decide questions of fact or law than other classes of people; for it is known on the contrary that they are, as a general rule, least of all fitted to perform the duties that belong to a judge.

The Attorney-General thinks that a proceeding which takes away the lives of citizens without a constitutional trial is a most merciful dispensation. His idea of humanity as well as law is embodied in the bureau of military justice, with all its dark and bloody machinery. For that strange opinion he gives this curious reason: that the duty of the commander-in-chief is to kill, and unless he has this bureau and these commissions he must "butcher" indiscriminately without mercy or justice. I admit that if the commander-in chief or any other officer of the Government has the power of an Asiatic king, to butcher the people at pleasure, he ought to have some-body to aid him in selecting his victims, as well as to do the rough work of strangling and shooting. But if my learned friend will only condescend to cast an eye upon the Constitution, he will see at once that all the executive and military officers are completely relieved by the provision that the life of a citizen shall not be taken at all until after legal conviction by a court and jury.

You cannot help but see that military commissions, if suffered to go on, will be used for most pernicious purposes. I have criticized none of their past proceedings, nor made any allusion to their history in the last five years. But what can be the meaning of this effort to maintain them among us? Certainly not to punish actual guilt. All the ends of true justice are attained by the prompt, speedy, impartial trial which the courts are bound to give. Is there any danger that crime will be winked upon by the judges? Does anybody pretend that courts and juries have less ability to decide upon facts and law than the men who sit in military trib-

unals? The counsel in this cause will not insult you by even hinting such an opinion. What righteous or just purpose, then, can they serve? None, whatever.

But while they are utterly powerless to do even a shadow of good, they will be omnipotent to trample upon innocence, to gag the truth, to silence patriotism, and crush the liberties of the country. They will always be organized to convict, and the conviction will follow the accusation as surely as night follows the day. The Government of course, will accuse none before such a commission except those whom it predetermines to ruin and destroy. The accuser can choose the judges, and will certainly select those who are known to be the most ignorant, the most unprincipled, and the most ready to do whatever may please the power which gives them pay, promotion and plunder. The willing witness can be found as easily as the superserviceable judge. The treacherous spy, and the base informer—those loathsome wretches who do their lying by the job—will stock such a market with abundant perjury, for the authorities that employ them will be bound to protect as well as reward them. A corrupt and tyrannical government, with such an engine at its command, will shock the world with the enormity of its crimes. Plied as it may be by the arts of a malignant priesthood, and urged on by the madness of a raving crowd, it will be worse than the popish plot, or the French revolution—it will be a combination of both, with Fouquier Tinville on the bench, and Titus Oates in the witness's box. You can save us from this horrible fate. You alone can "deliver us from the body of this death." To that fearful extent is the destiny of this nation in your hands.—*From the Reporter.*

OPINION OF THE COURT.

No. 350.—December Term, 1865.

Ex parte: In matter of Lambdin P. Milligan, petitioner. On a certificate of division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court:

On the 10th day of May, 1865, Lambdin P. Milligan presented a petition to the Circuit of the United States for the district of Indiana, to be discharged from an alleged unlawful imprisonment. The case made by the petition is this: Milligan is a citizen of the United States; has lived for twenty years in Indiana; and, at the time of the grievances complained of, was not, and never had been in the military or naval service of the United States. On the 5th day of October, 1864, while at home, he was arrested by order of Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, commanding the military district of Indiana: and has ever since been kept in close confinement.

On the 21st day of October, 1864, he was brought before a military commission, convened at Indianapolis by order of Gen. Hovey, tried on certain charges and specifications; found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged; and the sentence ordered to be executed on Friday, the 19th day of May, 1865.

On the 2d day of January, 1865, after the proceedings of the military commission were at an end, the Circuit Court of the United States for Indiana met at Indianapolis and empaneled a grand jury, who were charged to inquire whether the laws of the United States had been violated: and, if so, to make presentments. The court adjourned on the 27th day of January, having, prior thereto, discharged from further service the grand jury, who did not find any bill of indictment or make any presentment against Milligan for any offence whatever, and, in fact, since his imprisonment, no bill of indictment has been found or presentment made against him by any grand jury of the United States.

Milligan insists that said military commission had no jurisdiction to try him upon the charges preferred, or upon any charges whatever, because he was a citizen of the United States and of the State of Indiana, and had not been, since the commencement of the late rebellion, a resident of any of the States whose citizens were arrayed against the Government, and that the right of trial by jury was guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States.

The prayer of the petition was, that under the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating

judicial proceedings in certain cases," he may be brought before the court, and either turned over to the proper civil tribunal to be proceeded against according to the law of the land or discharged from custody altogether.

With the petition were filed the order for the commission, the charges and specifications, the findings of the court, with the order of the War Department reciting that the sentence was approved by the President of the United States, and directing that it be carried into execution without delay. The petition was presented and filed in open court by the counsel for Milligan; at the same time the District Attorney of the United States for Indiana appeared, and, by the agreement of counsel, the application was submitted to the court. The opinions of the Judges of the Circuit Court were opposed on three questions which are certified to the Supreme Court—

1st. "On the facts stated in said petition and exhibits ought the writ of [illegible]"

2d. "On the facts stated in said petition and exhibits, ought the said Lambdin P. Milligan to be discharged from custody as in said petition prayed?"

3d. "Whether, upon the facts stated in said petition and exhibits the military commission mentioned therein had jurisdiction legally to try and sentence said Milligan in manner and form as in said petition and exhibits is stated?"

The importance of the main question presented by this record cannot be overstated; for it involves the very framework of the Government and the fundamental principles of American liberty.

During the late wicked rebellion, the temper of the times did not allow that calmness in deliberation and discussion so necessary to a correct conclusion of a purely judicial question. *Then*, considerations of safety were mingled with the exercise of power; and feelings and interests prevailed which are happily terminated. *Now* that the public safety is assured, this question, as well as all others, can be discussed and decided without passion or the admixture of any element not required to form a legal judgment. We approach the investigation of this case, fully sensible of the magnitude of the inquiry and the necessity of full and cautious deliberation. But we are met with a preliminary objection. It is insisted that the Circuit Court of Indiana had no authority to certify these questions; and that we are without jurisdiction to hear and determine them. The sixth section of the "Act to amend the judicial system of the United States," approved April 29, 1802, declares "that whenever any question shall occur before a circuit court upon which the opinions of the judges shall be opposed, the point upon which the disagreement shall happen, shall, during the same term, upon the request of either party or their counsel, be stated under the direction of the judges and certified under the seal of the court to the Supreme Court at their next session to be held thereafter; and shall by the said court be finally decided: And

the decision of the Supreme Court and their order in the premises shall be remitted to the circuit court and be there entered of record, and shall have effect according to the nature of the said judgment and order: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the cause from proceeding, if, in the opinion of the court, further proceedings can be had without prejudice to the merits." * * * * * * *

It is under this provision of law that a circuit court has authority to certify any question to the Supreme Court for adjudication. The inquiry, therefore, is, whether the case of Milligan is brought within its terms. It was admitted at the bar that the circuit court had jurisdiction to entertain the application for the writ of *habeas corpus* and to hear and determine it; and it could not be denied, for the power is expressly given in the 14th section of the judiciary act of 1789, as well as in the later act of 1863. Chief Justice Marshall, in Bollman's case, (4 Cranch,) construed this branch of the judiciary act to authorize the courts as well as the judges to [illegible] the writ for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the commitment; and this construction has never been departed from. But it is maintained with earnestness and ability that a certificate of division of opinion can occur only in a *cause*; and that the proceeding by a party moving for a writ of *habeas corpus* does not become a cause *until after the writ has been issued and a return made*.

Independently of the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, relating to *habeas corpus*, on which the petitioner bases his claim for relief, and which we will presently consider, can this position be sustained?

It is true, that it is usual for a court on application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to issue the writ and on the return to dispose of the case; but the court can elect to waive the issuing of the writ and consider whether, upon the facts presented in the petition, the prisoner, if brought before it, could be discharged. One of the very points on which the case of Tobias Watkins, reported in 3 Peters, turned, was whether, if the writ was issued, the petitioner would be remanded upon the case which he had made.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the court, said: "The cause of imprisonment is shown as fully by the petitioner as it could appear on the return of the writ; consequently the writ ought not to be awarded if the court is satisfied that the prisoner would be remanded to prison."

The judges of the Circuit Court of Indiana, were, therefore, warranted by an express decision of this court in refusing the writ, if satisfied that the prisoner, on his own showing, was rightfully detained; but it is contended if they differed about the lawfulness of the imprisonment, and could render no judgment, the prisoner is remediless, and cannot have the disputed question certified under the act of 1802. His remedy is complete by writ of error or appeal, if the court renders a final judgment refusing to discharge him; but if he should be so unfortunate as to be

placed in the predicament of having the court divided on the question whether he should live or die, he is hopeless and without remedy. He wishes the vital question settled, not by a single judge at his chambers, but by the highest tribunal known to the Constitution; and yet the privilege is denied him, because the circuit court consists of two judges instead of one. Such a result was not in the contemplation of the Legislature of 1802; and the language used by it cannot be construed to mean any such thing. The clause under consideration was introduced to further the ends of justice, by obtaining a speedy settlement of important questions where the judges might be opposed in opinion.

The act of 1802 so changed the judicial system that the circuit court, instead of three, was composed of two judges; and, without this provision or a kindred one, if the judges differed, the difference would remain, the question be unsettled, and justice denied. The decisions of this court upon the provisions of this section have been numerous. In United States vs. Daniel, 6 Wheaton, the court, in holding that a division of the judges on a motion for a new trial could not be certified, say: "That the question must be one which arises in a cause depending before the court relative to a proceeding belonging to the cause." Testing Milligan's case by this rule of law, is it not apparent that it is rightfully here; and that we are compelled to answer the questions on which the judges below were opposed in opinion? If, in the sense of the law, the proceeding for the writ of *habeas corpus* was the "*cause*" of the party applying for it, then it is evident that the "cause" was pending before the court, and that the questions certified arose out of it, belonged to it, and were matters of right and not of discretion.

But it is argued that the proceeding does not ripen into a cause until there are two parties to it. This we deny. It was the *cause* of Milligan when the petition was presented to the circuit court. It would have been the *cause* of both parties if the court had issued the writ and brought those who held Milligan in custody before it. Webster defines the word "cause" thus: "A suit or action in court, any legal process which a party institutes to obtain his demand, or by which he seeks his right, or supposed right"—and he says, "this is a legal, scriptural and popular use of the word, coinciding nearly with case, from *cado*, and action, from *ago*, to urge and drive."

In any legal sense action, suit and cause are convertible terms. Milligan supposed he had a right to test the validity of his trial and sentence; and the proceeding which he set in operation for that purpose was his "cause" or "suit." It was the only one by which he could recover his liberty. He was powerless to do more; he could neither instruct the judges nor control their action, and should not suffer because, without fault of his, they were unable to render a judgment. But the true meaning to the term "suit" has been given by this court. One of the questions in Weston vs. City Council of Charleston (2 Peters) was, whether a writ of prohibition was a suit; and Chief Justice Marshall says: "The

term is certainly a comprehensive one, and is understood to apply to any proceeding in the court of justice by which an individual pursues that remedy which the law affords him." Certainly Milligan pursued the only remedy which the law afforded him.

Again, in Cohens vs. Virginia (6 Wheaton) he says: "In law language a suit is the prosecution of some demand in a court of justice." Also, "To commence a suit is to demand something by the institution of process in a court of justice: and to prosecute the suit is to continue that demand." When Milligan demanded his release by the proceeding relating to *habeas corpus* he commenced a suit; and he has since prosecuted it in all the ways known to the law. One of the questions in Holmes vs. Jennison (14 Peters) was, whether under the 25th section of the judiciary act a proceeding for a writ of *habeas corpus* was a "suit." Chief Justice Taney held that "if a party is unlawfully imprisoned the writ of *habeas corpus* is his appropriate legal remedy. It is his suit in court to recover his liberty." There was much diversity of opinion on another ground of jurisdiction, but on this, that in the sense of the 25th section of the judiciary act, the proceeding by *habeas corpus* was a suit, was not controverted by any except Baldwin, Justice, and he thought that "suit" and "cause" as used in the section mean the same thing.

The court do not say that a return must be made and the parties appear and begin to try the case before it is a suit. When the petition is filed and the writ prayed for it is a *suit* — the suit of the party making the application. If it is a suit under the 25th section of the judiciary act when the proceedings are begun, it is by all the analogies of the law, equally a suit under the 6th section of the act of 1802.

But it is urged that there must be *two* parties to the suit, because the point is to be stated upon the request of "either party or their counsel." Such a literal and technical construction would defeat the very purpose the Legislature had in view, which was to enable any party to bring the case here, when the point in controversy was a matter of right and not of discretion, and the words "either party," in order to prevent a failure of justice, must be construed as words of *enlargement* and not of *restriction*. Although this case is here *ex parte*, it was not considered by the court below without notice having been given to the party supposed to have an interest in the detention of the prisoner. The statements of the record show that this is not only a fair, but conclusive inference. When the counsel for Milligan presented to the court the petition for the writ of *habeas corpus*, Mr. Hanna, the District Attorney for Indiana, also appeared; and, by agreement, the application was submitted to the court, who took the case under advisement, and on the next day announced their inability to agree, and made the certificate. It is clear that Mr. Hanna did not represent the petitioner, and why is his appearance entered? It admits of no other solution than this—that he was informed of the application, and appeared on behalf of the Government to contest it. The Government was the prosecutor of Milligan, who claimed that his im-

prisonment was illegal; and sought, in the only way he could, to recover his liberty. The case was a grave one; and the court, unquestionably, directed that the law officer of the Government should be informed of it. He very properly appeared, and, as the facts were uncontroverted and the difficulty was in the application of the law, there was no useful purpose to be obtained in issuing the writ. The cause was, therefore, submitted to the court for their consideration and determination. But Milligan claimed his discharge from custody by virtue of the act of Congress "relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, 1863. Did that act confer jurisdiction on the Circuit Court of Indiana to hear this case? In interpreting a law, the motives which must have operated with the Legislature in passing it are proper to be considered. This law was passed in a time of great national peril, when our heritage of free government was in danger. An armed rebellion against the national authority, of greater proportions than history affords an example, was raging; and the public safety required that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* should be suspended. The President had practically suspended it, and detained suspected persons in custody without trial; but his authority to do this was questioned. It was claimed that Congress alone could exercise this power; and that the Legislature, and not the President, should judge of the political considerations on which the right to suspend it rested. The privilege of this great writ had never before been withheld from the citizen; and, as the exigence of the times demanded immediate action, it was of the highest importance that the lawfulness of the suspension should be fully established. It was under these circumstances, which were such as to arrest the attention of the country, that this law was passed. The President was authorized by it to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* whenever, in his judgment, the public safety required; and he did, by proclamation, bearing date the 15th of September, 1863, reciting among other things the authority of this statute, suspend it. The suspension of the writ does not authorize the arrest of any one, but simply denies to one arrested the privilege of the writ in order to obtain his liberty.

It is proper, therefore, to inquire under what circumstances the courts could rightfully refuse to grant this writ, and when the citizen was at liberty to invoke its aid.

The second and third sections of the law are explicit on these points. The language used is plain and direct, and, the meaning of the Congress cannot be mistaken. The public safety demanded, if the President thought proper to arrest a suspected person, that he should not be required to give the cause of his detention on return to a writ of *habeas corpus*. But it was not contemplated that such person should be detained in custody beyond a certain fixed period; unless certain judicial proceedings known to the common law, were commenced against him. The Secretaries of State and War were directed to furnish to the judges of the courts of the United States a list of names of all parties, not prisoners of war, resident

in their respective juris lictions, who then were or afterwards should be held in custody by the authority of the President, and who were citizens of States in which the administration of the laws in the Federal tribunals was unimpaired. After the list was furnished, if a grand jury of the district convened and adjourned and did not indict or present one of the persons thus named, he was entitled to his discharge; and it was the duty of the judge of the court to order him brought before him to be discharged, if he desired it. The refusal or omission to furnish the list could not operate to the injury of any one who was not indicted or presented by the grand jury; for, if twenty days had elapsed from the time of his arrest and the termination of the session of the grand jury, he was equally entitled to his discharge as if the list were furnished; and any credible person, on petition verified by affidavit, could obtain the judge's order for that purpose.

Milligan, in his application to be released from imprisonment, averred the existence of every fact necessary under the terms of this law to give the Circuit Court of Indiana jurisdiction. If he was detained in custody by the order of the President, otherwise than as a prisoner of war, if he was a citizen of Indiana and had never been in the military or naval service, and the grand jury of the district had met, after he had been arrested, for a period of twenty days, and adjourned without taking any proceedings against him, *then* the court had the right to entertain his petition and determine the lawfulness of his imprisonment. Because the word "court" is not found in the body of the second section, it was argued at the bar, that the application should have been made to the judge of the court, and not to the court itself; but *this is not so*, for power is expressly conferred in the last proviso of the section on the court equally with a judge of it to discharge from imprisonment. It was the manifest design of Congress to secure a certain remedy by which any one, deprived of liberty, could obtain it, if there was a judicial failure to find cause of offense against him. Courts are not always in session, and can adjourn on the discharge of the grand jury; and before those who are in confinement could take proper steps to procure their liberation. To provide for this contingency, authority was given to the judges out of court to grant relief to any party, who could show, that, under the law, he should be no longer restrained of his liberty. It was insisted that Milligan's case was defective, because it did not state that the list was furnished to the judges; and, therefore, it was impossible to say under which section of the act it was presented.

It is not easy to see how this omission could effect the question of jurisdiction. Milligan could not know that the list was furnished unless the judges volunteered to tell him: for the law did not require that any record should be made of it or anybody but the judges informed of it. Why aver the fact, when the truth of the matter was apparent to the court without an averment? How can Milligan be harmed by the absence of the averment, when he states that he was under arrest for more than

sixty days before the court and grand jury, which should have considered his case, met at Indianapolis? It is apparent, therefore, that under the *habeas corpus* act of 1863 the Circuit Court of Indiana had complete jurisdiction to adjudicate upon this case, and, if the judges could not agree on questions vital to the progress of the cause, they had the authority, (as we have shown in a previous part of this opinion,) and it was their duty to certify those questions of disagreement to this court for final decision. It was argued that a final decision on the questions presented ought not to be made, because the parties who were directly concerned in the arrest and detention of Milligan, were not before the court; and their rights might be prejudiced by the answer which should be given to those questions. But this court cannot know what return will be made to the writ of *habeas corpus* when issued; and it is very clear that no one is concluded upon any question that may be raised to that return. In the sense of the law of 1802, which authorized a certificate of division, a final decision means final upon the points certified; final upon the court below, so that it is estopped from any adverse ruling in all the subsequent proceedings of the cause. But it is said that this case is ended, as the presumption is that Milligan was hanged in pursuance of the order of the President. Although we have no judicial information on the subject, yet the inference is that he is alive; for otherwise learned counsel would not appear for him and urge this court to decide the case.

It can never be in this country of written Constitution and laws, with a judicial department to interpret them, that any chief magistrate would be so far forgetful of his duty as to order the execution of a man who denied the jurisdiction that tried and convicted him, *after* his case was before Federal judges with power to decide it, who, being unable to agree on the grave questions involved, had, according to known law, sent it to the Supreme Court of the United States for decision. But even the suggestion is injurious to the Executive, and we dismiss it from further consideration. There is, therefore, nothing to hinder this court from an investigation of the merits of this controversy.

The controlling question in the case is this: Upon the *facts* stated in Milligan's petition, and the exhibits filed, had the military commission mentioned in it *jurisdiction* legally to try and sentence him? Milligan, not a resident of one of the rebellious States, or a prisoner of war, but a citizen of Indiana for twenty years past, and never in the military or naval service, is, while at his home, arrested by the military power of the United States, imprisoned, and, on certain criminal charges preferred against him, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged by a military commission, organized under the direction of the military commander of the military district of Indiana. Had this tribunal the *legal* power and authority to try and punish this man? No graver question was ever considered by this court, nor one which more nearly concerns the rights of the whole people: for it is the birth right of every American citizen when charged with crime, to be tried and punished according to law.

The power of punishment is, alone through the means which the laws have provided for that purpose, and if they are ineffectual there is an immunity from punishment, no matter how great an offender the individual may be, or how much his crimes may have shocked the sense of justice of the country, or endangered its safety. By the protection of the law human rights are secured; withdraw that protection, and they are at the mercy of wicked rulers, or the clamor of an excited people. If there was law to justify this military trial, it is not our province to interfere; if there was not, it is our duty to declare the nullity of the whole proceedings. The decision of this question does not depend on argument or judicial precedents, numerous and highly illustrative as they are. These precedents inform us of the extent of the struggle to preserve liberty and to relieve those in civil life from military trials. The founders of our government were familiar with the history of that struggle; and secured in a written Constitution every right which the people had wrested from power during a contest of ages. By that Constitution and the laws authorized by it, this question must be determined. The provisions of that instrument on the administration of criminal justice are too plain and direct to leave room for misconstruction or doubt of their true meaning. Those applicable to this case are found in that clause of the original Constitution which says, "That the trial of all crimes, except in case of impeachment, shall be by jury;" and in the fourth, fifth, and sixth articles of the amendments. The fourth proclaims the right to be secure in person and effects against unreasonable search and seizure; and directs that a judicial warrant shall not issue "without proof of probable cause supported by oath or affirmation." The fifth declares "that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on presentment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in the time of war or public danger, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." And the sixth guarantees the right of trial by jury in such manner and with such regulations that with upright judges, impartial juries, and an able bar, the innocent will be saved and the guilty punished. It is in these words: "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence." These securities for personal liberty thus embodied, were such as wisdom and experience had demonstrated to be necessary for the protection of those accused of crime. And so strong was the sense of the country of their importance, and so jealous were the people that these rights, highly prized, might be denied them by implication; that when the original Constitution was proposed for adoption, it encountered severe opposition;

and but for the belief that it would be so amended as to embrace them, it would never have been ratified.

Time has proven the discernment of our ancestors; for even these provisions, expressed in such plain English words that it would seem the ingenuity of men could not evade them, are *now*, after the lapse of more than seventy years, sought to be avoided. These great and good men foresaw that troublous times would arise, when rulers and people would become restive under restraint, and seek by sharp and decisive measures to accomplish ends deemed just and proper, and that the principles of constitutional liberty would be in peril, unless established by irrepealable law. The history of the world had taught them that what was done in the past might be attempted in the future. The Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times and under all circumstances. No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of Government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy or despotism, but the theory of necessity on which it is based is false; for the Government, within the Constitution, has all the powers granted to it which are necessary to perserve its existence, as has been happily proved by the result of the great effort to throw off its just authority.

Have any of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution been violated in the case of Milligan? and if so, what are they? Every trial involves the exercise of judicial power; and from what source did the military commission that tried him derive their authority? Certainly no part of the judicial power of the country was conferred on them, because the Constitution expressly vests it "in one supreme court and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish," and it is not pretended that the commission was a court ordained and established by Congress. They cannot justify on the mandate of the President; because he is controlled by law, and has his appropriate sphere of duty, which is to execute, not to make the laws; and there is "no unwritten criminal code to which resort can be had as a source of jurisdiction." But it is said that the jurisdiction is complete under the "laws and usages of war." It can serve no useful purpose to inquire what those laws and usages are, whence they originated, where found, and on whom they operate; they can never be applied to citizens in States which have upheld the authority of the Government, and where the courts are open and their process unobstructed. This court has judicial knowledge that in Indiana the Federal authority was always unopposed, and its courts always open to hear criminal accusations and redress grievances; and no usages of war could sanction a military trial there for any offence whatever of a citizen in civil life, in nowise connected with the military service. Congress could grant no such power; and, to the honor of our national legislature be it said, it has never been provoked by

the state of the country even to attempt its exercise. One of the plainest constitutional provisions was, therefore, infringed when Milligan was tried by a court not ordained and established by Congress, and not composed of judges appointed during good behavior. Why was he not delivered to the Circuit Court of Indiana to be proceeded against according to law?

No reason of necessity could be urged against it, because Congress had declared penalties against the offences charged, provided for their punishment, and directed that court to hear and determine them. And soon after this military tribunal was ended, the circuit court met, peacefully transacted its business and adjourned. It needed no bayonets to protect it, and required no military aid to execute its judgments. It was held in a State eminently distinguished for patriotism, by judges commissioned during the rebellion, who were provided with juries, upright, intelligent, and selected by a marshal appointed by the President. The Government had no [illegible] that Milligan, if guilty, would not receive in that court merited punishment; for its records disclose that it was constantly engaged in the trial of similar offences, and was never interrupted in its administration of criminal justice. If it was dangerous in the distracted condition of affairs to leave Milligan unrestrained of his liberty, because he "conspired against the Government, afforded aid and comfort to rebels, and incited the people to insurrection," the *law* said arrest him, confine him closely, render him powerless to do further mischief; and then present his case to the grand jury of the district, with proofs of his guilt, and, if indicted, try him according to the course of the common law. If this had been done the Constitution would have been vindicated, the law of 1863 enforced, and the securities for personal liberty preserved and defended.

Another guarantee of freedom was broken when Milligan was denied a trial by jury. The great minds of the country have differed on the correct interpretation to be given to various provisions of the Federal Constitution; and judicial decision has been often invoked to settle their true meaning; but until recently no one ever doubted that the right of trial by jury was fortified in the organic law against the power of attack. It is *now* assailed: but, if ideas can be expressed in words, and language has any meaning, *this right*—one of the most valuable in a free country—is preserved to every one accused of crime who is not attached to the army, or navy, or militia in actual service. The sixth amendment affirms that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury," language broad enough to embrace all persons and cases; but the fifth, recognizing the necessity of an indictment, or presentment, before any one can be held to answer for high crimes, *excepts* cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger;" and the framers of the Constitution, doubtless, meant to limit the right of trial by jury, in the sixth amendment, to those persons who

were subject to indictment or presentment in the fifth.

The discipline, necessary to the efficiency of the army and navy, required other and swifter modes of trial than are furnished by the common law courts; and, in pursuance of the power conferred by the Constitution, Congress has declared the kinds of trial, and the manner in which they shall be conducted, for offenses committed while the party is in the military or naval service. Every one, connected with these branches of the public service, is amenable to the jurisdiction which Congress has created for their government, and while thus serving, surrenders his right to be tried by the civil courts. All other persons, citizens of States where the courts are open, if charged with crime, are guaranteed the inestimable privilege of trial by jury. This privilege is a vital principle, underlying the whole administration of criminal justice: it is not held by sufferance, and cannot be frittered away on any plea of State or political necessity. When peace prevails, and the authority of the Government is undisputed, there is no unanimity on preserving the safeguards of liberty; for the ordinary modes of trial are never neglected, and no one wishes it otherwise; but if society is disturbed by civil commotion—if the passions of men are aroused and the restraints of law weakened, if not disregarded—these safeguards need, and should receive, the watchful care of those entrusted with the guardianship of the Constitution and laws. In no other way can we transmit to posterity unimpaired, the blessings of liberty, consecrated by the sacrifices of the revolution.

It is claimed that martial law covers with its broad mantle the proceedings of the military commission. The proposition is this: That in a time of war the commander of an armed force (if in his opinion the exigencies of the country demand it, and of which he is to judge,) has the power, within the lines of his military district, to suspend all civil rights and their remedies, and subject citizens as well as soldiers to the rule of *his will*, and in the exercise of his lawful authority cannot be restrained, except by his superior officer or the President of the United States. If this position is sound, to the extent claimed, then when war exists, foreign or domestic, and the country is subdivided into military departments for mere convenience; the commander of one of them can, if he chooses, within his limits, on the plea of necessity, with the approval of the executive, substitute military force for and to the exclusion of the laws, and punish all persons, as he thinks right and proper, without fixed or certain rules.

The statement of this proposition shows its importance; for, if true, republican government is a failure, and there is an end of liberty regulated by law. Martial law, established on such a basis, destroys every guarantee of the Constitution, and effectually renders the "military independent of and superior to the civil power"—the attempt to do which by the King of Great Britain was deemed by our fathers such an offence, that they assigned it to the world as one of the causes which impelled them to declare their independence. Civil liberty and this kind of martial law

cannot endure together; the antagonism is irreconcilable; and in the conflict, one or the other must perish.

This nation, as experience has proved, cannot always remain at peace, and has no right to expect that it will always have wise and humane rulers, sincerely attached to the principles of the Constitution. Wicked men, ambitious of power, with hatred of liberty and contempt of law, may fill the place once occupied by Washington and Lincoln; and, if this right is conceded and the calamities of war again befall us, the dangers to human liberty are frightful to contemplate. If our fathers had failed to provide for just such a contingency, they would have been false to the trust imposed in them. They knew—the history of the world told them—the nation they were founding, be its existence short or long, would be involved in war; how often or how long continued, human foresight could not tell, and that unlimited power, wherever lodged at such a time, was especially hazardous to freemen. For this and other equally weighty reasons they secured the inheritance they had fought to maintain, by incorporating in a written constitution, the safeguards which *time* had proved were essential to its preservation. Not one of these safeguards can the President or Congress or the judiciary disturb, except the one concerning the writ of *habeas corpus.*

It is essential to the safety of every Government that, in a great crisis, like the one we have just passed through, there should be a power somewhere of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus.* In every war there are men of previously good character wicked enough to counsel their fellow citizens to resist the measures deemed necessary by a good government to sustain its just authority and overthrow its enemies, and their influence may lead to dangerous combinations. In the emergency of the times an immediate public investigation according to law may not be possible, and yet the peril to the country may be too imminent to suffer such persons to go at large. Unquestionably, there is then an exigency which demands that the government, if it should see fit in the exercise of a proper discretion to make arrests, should not be required to produce the persons arrested in answer to a writ of *habeas corpus.* The Constitution goes no further. It does not say after a writ of *habeas corpus* is denied a citizen, that he shall be tried otherwise than by the course of the common law; if it had intended this result, it was easy by the use of direct words to have accomplished it. The illustrious men who framed that instrument were guarding the foundations of civil liberty against the abuses of unlimited power; they were full of wisdom, and the lessons of history informed them that a trial by an established court, assisted by a jury [illegible] was the only sure way of protecting the citizen against [illegible] wrong. Knowing this, they limited the suspension to one [illegible] left the rest to remain forever inviolable. But it is insisted [illegible] ty of the country in time of war demands that this broad [illegible] tial law shall be sustained. If this were true it could be [illegible]

country preserved at the sacrifice of all the cardinal principles of liberty is not worth the cost of preservation. Happily, it is not so.

It will be borne in mind that this is not a question of the power to proclaim martial law when war exists in a community, and the courts and civil authorities are overthrown. Nor is it a question what rule a military commander, at the head of his army, can impose on States in rebellion to cripple their resources and quell the insurrection. The jurisdiction claimed is much more extensive. The necessities of the service, during the late rebellion, required that the loyal States should be placed within the limits of certain military districts and commanders appointed in them; and, it is urged, that this, in a military sense, constituted them the theatre of military operations; and, as in this case, Indiana had been and was again threatened with invasion by the enemy, the occasion was furnished to establish martial law. The conclusion does not follow from the premises. If armies were collected in Indiana they were to be employed in another locality, where the laws were obstructed and the national authority disputed. On *her* soil there was no hostile foot; if once invaded, that invasion was at an end, and with it all pretext for martial law. Martial law cannot arise from a *threatened* invasion. The necessity must be actual and present, the invasion real, such as effectually closes the courts and deposes the civil administration.

It is difficult to see how the *safety* of the country required martial law in Indiana. If any of her citizens were plotting treason, the power of arrest could secure them, until the Government was prepared for their trial, when the courts were open and ready to try them. It was as easy to protect witnesses before a civil as a military tribunal: and as there could be no wish to convict, except on sufficient legal evidence, surely an ordained and established court was better able to judge of this than a military tribunal composed of gentlemen not trained to the profession of the law.

It follows, from what has been said on this subject, that there are occasions when martial rule can be properly applied. If in foreign invasion or civil war the courts are actually closed; and it is impossible to administer criminal justice according to law, *then*, on the theatre of active military operations, where war really prevails, there is a necessity to furnish a substitute for the civil authority, thus overthrown, to preserve the safety of the army and society; and as no power is left but the military, it is allowed to govern by martial rule until the laws can have their free course. As necessity creates the rule, so it limits its duration; for if *this government* is continued, *after* the courts are reinstated, it is a gross usurpation of power. Martial rule can never exist where the courts are open, and in the proper and unobstructed exercise of their jurisdiction. It is also confined to the locality of actual war. Because in the late rebellion it could have been enforced in Virginia, where the national authority was overturned and the courts driven out, it does not follow that it should obtain in Indiana, where that authority was never

disputed, and justice was always administered. And so in the case of a foreign invasion, martial rule may become a necessity in one State, when in another it would be "mere lawless violence." We are not without precedents in English and American history illustrating our views of this question; but it is hardly necessary to make particular reference to them.

From the first year of the reign of Edward the Third, when the Parliament of England reversed the attainder of the Earl of Lancaster, because he could have been tried by the courts of the realm, and declared, 'that in time of peace no man ought to be adjudged to death for treason or any other offence without being arraigned and held to answer; and that regularly when the king's courts are open it is a time of peace in judgment of law," down to the present day, martial law, as claimed in this case, has been condemned by all respectable English jurists as contrary to the fundamental laws of the land, and subversive of the liberty of the subject.

During the present century an instructive debate on this question occurred in Parliament, occasioned by the trial and conviction by court-martial, at Demarara, of the Rev. John Smith, a missionary to the negroes, on the alleged ground of aiding and abetting a formidable rebellion in that colony. Those eminent statesmen, Lord Brougham and Sir James MacIntosh, participated in that debate, and denounced the trial as illegal, because it did not appear that the courts of law in Demarara could not try offences, and that "when the laws can act every other mode of punishing supposed crimes is itself an enormous crime."

So sensitive were our revolutionary fathers on this subject, although Boston was almost in a state of siege, when Gen. Gage issued his proclamation of martial law, they spoke of it as an "attempt to supercede the course of the common law, and instead thereof to publish and order the use of martial law." The Virginia Assembly also denounced a similar measure on the part of Gov. Dunmore "as an assumed power, which the King himself cannot exercise: because it annuls the law of the land and introduces the most execrable of all systems, martial law."

In some parts of the country, during the war of 1812, our officers made arbitrary arrests, and by military tribunals, tried citizens, who were not in the military service. These arrests and trials, when brought to the notice of the courts, were uniformly condemned as illegal. The cases of Smith vs. Shaw, and McConnell vs. Hampton, (reported in 12 Johnson) are illustrations, which we cite, not only for the principles they determine, but on account of the distinguished jurists concerned in the decisions, one of whom for many years occupied a seat on this bench.

It is contended that Luther vs. Borden, decided by this court, is an authority for the claim of martial law advanced in this case. The decision is misapprehended. *That case* grew out of the attempt in Rhode Island to supercede the old colonial government by a revolutionary proceeding. Rhode Island until that period had no other form of local government

than the charter granted by King Charles II., in 1663, and as that limited the right of suffrage, and did not provide for its own amendment, many citizens became dissatisfied because the legislature would not afford the relief in their power; and without the authority of law formed a new and independent constitution, and proceeded to assert its authority by force of arms. The old government resisted this; and as the rebellion was formidable, called out the militia to subdue it, and passed an act declaring martial law.

Borden, in the military service of the *old* government, broke open the house of Luther, who supported the *new*, in order to arrest him. Luther brought suit against Borden; and the question was, whether under the constitution and laws of the State, Borden was justified. This court held that a State "may use its military power to put down an armed insurrection too strong to be controlled by the civil authority;" and if the legislature of Rhode Island thought the peril so great as to require the use of its military forces and the declaration of martial law, there was no ground on which *this court* could question its authority; and as Borden acted under military orders of the charter government, which had been recognized by the political power of the country, and was upheld by the State judiciary, he was justified in breaking into and entering Luther's house. This is the extent of the decision. There was no question in issue about the power of declaring martial law under the Federal Constitution, and the court did not consider it necessary even to inquire "to what extent nor under what circumstances that power may be exercised by a State."

We do not deem it important to examine further the adjudged cases; and shall, therefore, conclude without any additional reference to authorities. To the third question, then, on which the judges below were opposed in opinion, an answer in the negative must be returned.

It is proper to say, although Milligan's trial and conviction by a military commission was illegal, yet, if guilty of the crimes imputed to him, and his guilt had been ascertained by an established court and impartial jury, he deserved severe punishment. Open resistance to the measures deemed necessary to subdue a great rebellion, by those who enjoy the protection of Government, and have not the excuse even of prejudice of section to plead in their favor, is wicked; but that resistance becomes an *enormous crime* when it assumes the form of a secret political organization, armed to oppose the laws, and seeks by stealthy means to introduce the enemies of the country into peaceful communities, *there* to light the torch of civil war, and *thus* overthrow the power of the United States. Conspiracies like these, at such a juncture, are extremely perilous, and those concerned in them are dangerous enemies to their country, and should receive the heaviest penalties of the law, as an example to deter others from similar criminal conduct. It is said the severity of the laws caused them; but Congress was obliged to enact severe laws to meet the crisis; and as our highest civil duty is to serve our country when in danger, the late war has proved that rigorous laws, when necessary, will be cheerfully

obeyed by a patriotic people, struggling to preserve the rich blessings of a free government.

The two remaining questions in this case must be answered in the affirmative. The suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* does not suspend the writ itself. The writ issues as a matter of course, and on the return made to it the court decides whether the party applying is denied the right of proceeding any further with it.

If the military trial of Milligan was contrary to law, then he was entitled, on the facts stated in his petition, to be discharged from custody by the terms of the act of Congress of March 3d, 1863. The provisions of this law having been considered in a previous part of *this* opinion, we will not restate the views there presented. Milligan avers he was a citizen of Indiana, not in the military or naval service, and was detained in close confinement, by order of the President, from the 5th day of October, 1864, until the 2d day of January, 1865, when the Circuit Court for the district of Indiana, with a grand jury, convened in session at Indianapolis; and afterwards, on the 27th day of the same month, adjourned without finding an indictment or presentment against him. If these averments were true (and their truth is conceded for the purposes of this case,) the court was required to liberate him on taking certain oaths prescribed by the law, and entering into recognizance for his good behavior. But it is insisted that Milligan was a prisoner of war, and therefore, excluded from the privileges of the statute. It is not easy to see how he can be treated as a prisoner of war, when he lived in Indiana for the past twenty years; was arrested there, and had not been, during the late troubles, a resident of any of the States in rebellion. If, in Indiana, he conspired with bad men to assist the enemy, he is punishable for it in the courts of Indiana, but, when tried for the offence, he cannot plead the rights of war, for he was not engaged in legal acts of hostility against the Government, and only such persons when captured, are prisoners of war. If he cannot enjoy the immunities attaching to the character of a prisoner of war, how can he be subject to their pains and penalties?

This case, as well as the kindred cases of Bowles and Horsey, were disposed of at the last term, and the proper orders were entered of record. There is, therefore, no additional entry required.

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